

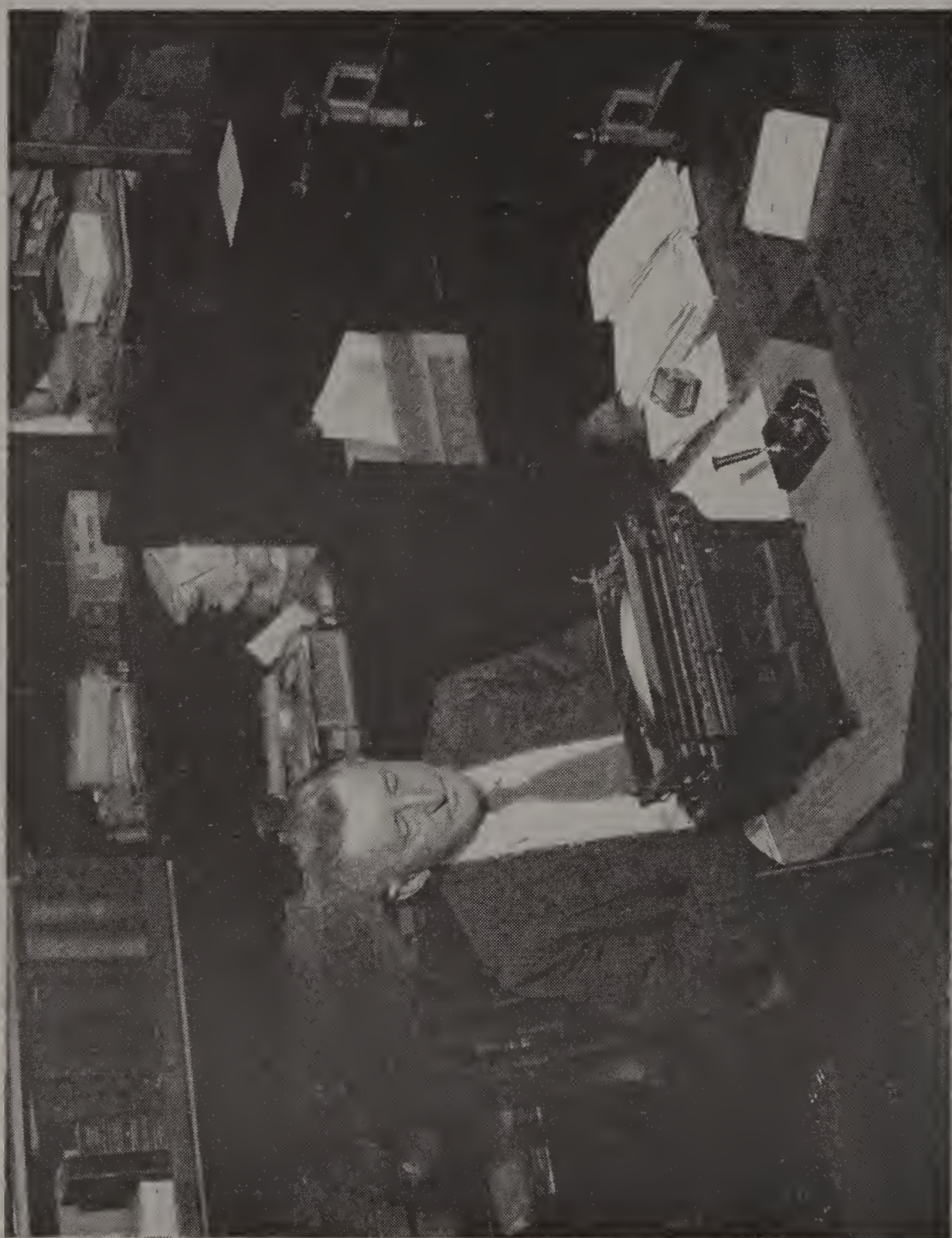
HISTORY
OF
GREENE COUNTY, GEORGIA

BY
RICE AND WILLIAMS



HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY
GEORGIA

1786 - 1886



Thaddeus Brockett Rice

HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY, GEORGIA

1786-1886



Data by

DR. THADDEUS BROCKETT RICE

Edited by

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(Mrs. Carlton Candler Williams)



The J. W. Burke Company

Macon, Georgia

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By Board of Commissioners of Roads
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R. C. Corry, Chairman



A. 527717

The Sponsors of this Book Dedicate it
To the memory of Thaddeus Brockett Rice and
Mayme Bowen Rice.

LOVE OF COUNTRY

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
“This is my own, my native land!”
Whose heart hath ne’er within him burn’d,
As home his footsteps he hath turn’d,
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe go, mark him well!
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unswapt, unhonour’d and unsung.

—Sir Walter Scott.

PREFACE

It is most unusual that the history of a county should be gathered painstakingly for more than twenty years by a man, not a native of that county, and not for money. This man was Dr. Thaddeus Brockett Rice, who was born ,and grew to manhood in Prattsville, Alabama.

Dr. Rice lived most of his life in Greene County and had an abiding love and pride in her past, present and future. He served her interests in many capacities. He was pharmacist, druggist, County Historian, telephone manager for a time, Mayor, Chairman of Board of Welfare, Chairman of Red Cross, President of a Bank, Deacon and Treasurer in the Baptist Church, and had filled at different times all of the offices in the San Marino Lodge F & M in Greensboro. He was President of the Pharmaceutical Association in 1910.

Please remember, as you read this book that Dr. Rice gathered this material and made the remarks, in the 1930's and 40's all of which was pertinent to that time and place and to his own way of thinking. As best I can, I have tried to verify the dates but do not take any responsibility for his mistakes.

His dearest wish was to have the data which he had gathered, published as Greene County's own history. He died April 18, 1950, without his dream being fulfilled. Ten years later, Miss Catherine Cornwell, a friend of Dr. Rice, and also an adopted daughter of Greene County—she hails from Louisiana—became so interested in publishing the history, that she tried to interest others. She captured my interest with her letters and an interview.

I was the third person to fall under the spell of this eleventh county of Georgia, organized on February 3, 1786, and after Mr. Seaborn Ashley and Miss Cornwell had presented the idea to the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues in and for Greene County, Georgia, composed of ROBERT C. CORRY, Chairman, T. H. McGIBONY, and C. L. RHODES, SR., they wholeheartedly agreed to publish the book. Miss Caroline Ashley made and developed most of the pictures.

I have read and culled through enough data to make two large books. All of this material is splendid and has historic value, so I have taken the highlights from the rich background of this old county and now present it to you, and if you will step down the staircase of time and pause whenever you please, we will re-enact the scenes of yester-years. Through reading the history of our forefathers and pioneer days, it will provide us with the understanding of those dramatic events which give meaning to the complexity of our civilization.

History, to my mind, is entertainment at its best, whether in books, radio, television or the stage. Next to my own beloved county of Jones, of which I wrote the history, comes this fascinating county of Greene which makes her contribution to the ever-widening stream that is our own America. Her story gives us a stimulus and inspiration to carry the old forward to meet the Nuclear Age in which we live. What pioneers ever dreamed that satellites would be making pictures of the earth from the sky and forecasting the weather, and that a man would burst through the bounds of this earth to outer space?

These are the awe-inspiring new frontiers which takes bold, unafraid men to conquer, even as those pioneers did back in the 1700's.

Now this has happened, shrouded in great secrecy, the Soviet cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin was hurled briefly free of the earth into airlessness of space in a giant capsule and came back safely April 12, 1961.

On May 5, 1961 the United States Navy Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr., thirty-seven years old was hurled into space, with all the world listening and a free press there to report on success or failure, and returned to earth safely. Thanks to a divine Providence, the scientific and technical knowledge, the achievement of a free people and to this exceptional young man America is proud.

Carolyn White Williams

HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY, GEORGIA

INTRODUCTION

The original appointee to compile the history of Greene county resigned after waiting a year to consider the matter. This necessarily caused delay in completing the task. In addition to this, Greene County failed to make any appropriation to cover the cost of assembling materials, furnishing stationery, typing, or paying for any part of the cost of writing a history, therefore, the substitute historian has drawn on his meager funds in order to record as much information as he could assemble pertaining to the history of the County of Greene. What he has recorded, and what he may yet record, will in all probability never be published in book form, however, it will be filed with the Department of Archives and History, and will be available to all who care to consult, criticise, denounce, praise, "cuss," or otherwise denounce its author.

With the assistance and hearty co-operation of the State's efficient, courteous head of the Department of Archives and History, Miss Ruth Blair, Greene County's historian has been able to compile much of the history of the eleventh county created by the Georgia Legislature.

Unfortunately, little of the County's history has ever been written. It is true that most of the Georgia historians have devoted a few brief pages to it's activities in the long ago; but most of them copied what others had written, and with the exception of Dr. Lucien Lamar Knight's "Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends," they are practically all the same.

In assembling information for the county's history, the following sources of information have been studied: Watkins, Digest of Georgia Laws from it's establishment as a British Province down to the year 1800, and other Digests of Georgia Laws. Many of the Acts recorded have to do with the creation, changes of the original county lines, the Indians, the people,

and the progress of the county. In addition to this, the minutes of the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county, the records in the office of the Clerk of the Court, the minutes of the various church Conferences (especially the Baptist churches), diaries kept by Thomas Stocks 1818 to 1832. County newspaper files, and every other available source of reliable information. In addition to all of this, Miss Ruth Blair has sent copies of all records in her office pertaining to Greene County including: Indian affairs, military and civil affairs, rosters of soldiers and officers of all military organizations from the time the country was created, to and including the World Wars, letters from the various governors to military officers who had to wrestle with Indian problems, and much other interesting information.

Some tradition has been recorded as tradition, and some of the chapters contain side-lights that will not destroy the historical value but add to the local interest. The author has lived in Greene County for more than forty years, and his various activities have brought him in close personal contact not only with those now living, but practically all of those who were on the scene of action forty years ago. He has always been one of those inquisitive "cusses" who wanted to know the whys and wherefores for everything, and his friends say that, he never forgets anything that he has seen or heard.

There have been some 700 pages of typewritten material assembled to date, and it is hoped that the work can be completed during the year 1933.

The assistant historians are as follows: Miss Maude Townsend, Miss Abbie Goodwin, Miss Helen Kilpatrick, Mrs. Harold Lamb, and Mrs. T. B. Rice. These were asked to get information pertaining to their immediate communities, and their materials have not been assembled yet, however I am sure they have gotten together a good deal of information. This will have to be scanned and culled, and probably most of it will have to be rewritten.

There are to be three centennial celebrations in Greene County during the month of May; two of them are at White Plains. One is the one hundredth anniversary of the White

Plains Methodist Church, and the other is the one hundredth anniversary of the White Plains school. The latter will be a home-coming day for all who have attended this school.

On May twenty-seventh, Mercer University will celebrate it's Centennial at old Penfield, which is located about six miles from Greensboro. There will probably be more than one thousand people to attend this celebration. This being a Baptist College, of course will make it largely a Baptist meeting, however, there will be many from all denominations.

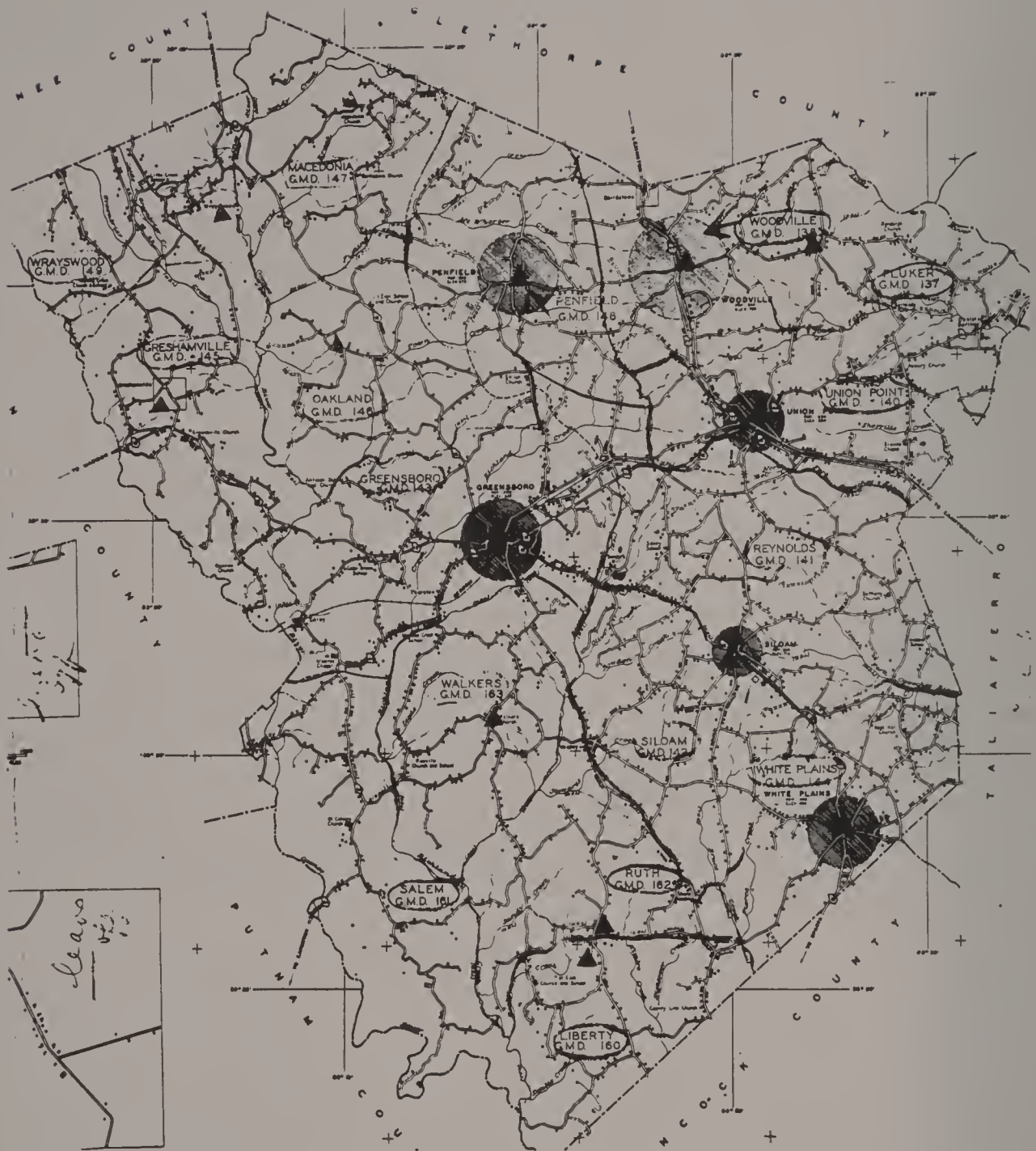
Greene County's historian has been asked to act as chairman of the committee on entertainment, and is now busy gathering up the threads of his organization and preparing to see that none go away hungry. A description of these gatherings will become a part of Greene County's History.

T. B. Rice

Note:

I have tried to assemble in readable form the many versions of the same stories, and the thousands of pages of data which were accumulated over the years and changed from time to time. I know there will be those who wonder why many things were put in or left out, so to those I ask you to check the data of Dr. Rice's that I took over a year to read and sort and you will find the Herculean task which I tried to do, and found almost impossible. Remember what Carlyle said: "If a book comes from the heart it will contrive to reach other hearts. All art and authorcraft are of small account to that".

—Carolyn White Williams (Mrs. C. C. Williams)



Map of Greene County, Georgia, the eleventh county created. 1786.

FOREWORD

Having been second choice in the matter of writing the history of Greene County; and having no reputation either as a writer or historian; and being a rank outsider, that is, not a native of Georgia, I undertook the task with fear and trembling. However, as I had passed the imaginary deadline of usefulness 65 years of age, and needing some hobby as a pastime to keep me busy, Judge James B. Park, Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, urged me to undertake the task of writing the history of the only county created in the year 1786, and named for General Nathaniel Greene ere he died.

My appointment was hailed with joy by my friend W. H. M. Weaver, now deceased, who lent me much encouragement by way of books and records that had been gathered by his ancestors and himself. Then, too, Miss Ruth Blair, then State Historian and Archivist for Georgia, somehow, seemed to think the making of a historian lay in me; and she rendered most valuable help so long as she was in office, and her interest in my work has never ceased. Her successor, Mrs. J. E. Hays, has also been helpful; but most of my material had been gathered ere she assumed the office. My interest caused me to search the records of Greene County; and the minute books of both the Inferior and Superior Courts have revealed much that has never appeared in any history. I have also found the minute books of old churches very revealing as well as interesting. These sources together with the very brief accounts of Greene County given by Adiel Sherwood, George White, A. B. Longstreet, Rev. George Smith, Gilmer and other early historians, have been helpful; and so have Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight's "Landmarks, Memorials and Legends," Robinson's, "History of the Georgia," Baptist Association, and Ragsdale's "Story of Georgia Baptists." Judge Garnett Andrew's "Memories of an Oldtime Georgia Lawyer," reveals much as to the character of early settlers.

Old newspaper files have enabled me to reconstruct many scenes of the long ago; but none have been so prolific as the old files of the Augusta Chronicle, however, The Milledgeville

and Athens papers tell of events that can be found nowhere else. In addition to all of these, it was my good fortune to know and contact both men and women whose knowledge extended far back into the distant past; and from them I have gathered much.

Both letter and personal visits from countless people whose ancestors once lived in Greene, and my desire to help them, has revealed many things that otherwise, I would never have found. And, in this way, many friendships have been established, and perhaps, many of them will read my book.

One peculiar thing about many of the inquiries about the ancestors of those who now live in distant cities is, that they try to picture their ancestral roof-tree as mansions with Doric or Corinthian columns in a setting of great trees and surrounded by formal gardens and dusky slaves to do their bidding. This may have been true in a few instances; but prior to 1820, the average home, in Greene County, consisted of a two-room log house with wide, open veranda between. There may have been one or more "lean-tos" at the back of the house, and may be, log kitchen and dining room in the back yard. If there were several half-grown boys in the family, there was, very probably, a large log, single room house just back of the kitchen, and known as "the boys room." The main dwelling was known as the "Big House," by the darkies. Practically all of these pioneers were farmers; and the average landlord owned 287½ acres of land and about a dozen slaves counting children. The nabob's owned five and ten thousand acres with slaves in proportion; and most of them had fine homes, for that day, but they constituted the minority. However, between 1820 and 1860, many of the small land-slave owners became rich for that period, and many of them built imposing homes, sent their sons and daughters to college, and imitated so far as possible, the homes and living conditions of their more well-to-do neighbors. Perhaps, the Early family set the pace for Greene County's early settlers, Joel Early, father of the Governor, is said to have owned the finest home north of Savannah, "Early Manor," near Scull Shoals. It is said that he required his sons and daughters to don evening dress each day for 6 o'clock

dinner; and that his house furnishings were imported from London and Paris. However, the Early's were the exception, and if you would know the contents of the homes of the average pioneer just read their wills that are on file in the Ordinary's office, things, rather than money constituted the wealth of our forefathers; and administrators and executors made inventories of them from the best piece of household furniture to the smallest medicine phial; nor was it taboo to list "my large copper still, peach brandy and fermenting kegs."

If you wish to take a peep into their homes and see what they had, how they lived, and what their amusements were; read A. B. Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes." If you would know of their home-life, manner of speech, their courtship and marriages; read Richard Malcomb Johnston's "Dukesborough Tales," and some half-dozen other books that tell of the people of Greene and Hancock counties; and if you would know of their religious customs, prejudice against vanity and worldly show; read Judge Garnett Andrew's "Memories of An Old-time Georgia Lawyer;" and, if you would glimpse the distinguished men and women who lived and wrought, and who the leaders of thought and action were from the year 1800 to 1870, read William H. Sparks' "Memories of Fifty Years." All of these men once lived in Greene County; and what they wrote has been the key that unlocked the past for this inexperienced historian.

T. B. Rice

GEORGIA

Georgia, was the youngest of the thirteen colonies, she had the Spanish to the south, the French to the west and the Indians on the frontiers, she was truly a land of pioneers and fighters, and in the wars of 1776, 1812 and 1861 her soil was the ground of decisive movements, unrest, duels and personal struggles.

After a hundred years we find the tidewater region and parts of the upland rich in a comfort and culture as much like those of England and Virginia as children are like their parents.

In Savannah there were delightful homes such as the Richardson House built in 1815, a Georgian masterpiece. In Augusta there was the famous Richmond Academy. Far back from the "big road" were spacious and charming homes, where moonlight shone on old gardens and candle light gleamed on old mahogany and where pretty girls sang to the melodeon the latest songs from Byron and Tom Moore, and there they danced the minuet.

Also one hundred years ago there were more log houses than any other. It was not until 1804 that the Indians were moved west of the Ocmulgee River. In May of 1836 the Creeks were pushed beyond the Chattahoochee River. The Cherokees were not sent to lands beyond the Mississippi until 1837. Until that time the head of the family carried his gun into the pew when he attended church, so real was the danger of a sudden attack by the Indians.

Up to 1830 Georgia was largely a story of migrations; first the English colonists with a mixture of Salzburgers and Scotch Highlanders; then the Virginians poured in just before and just after the Revolutionary War; then the South and North Carolinians of Scotch and Irish strain; there were tricklings of New England school teachers and traders and finally the native Georgians forging into their states' vast woodlands to conquer new frontiers.

You cannot imagine now, the hardships and perils those pioneers endured. They were hoping, daring, achieving and were happy doing it. They built traditions into those log houses and made character for their commonwealth. They earned their bread in the sweat of their brow and laid the foundations of power and a beauty with their primitive and quaint ways. They were child-like in their faith in God and there was no sophistication in these pioneers. They had the power to laugh, to wonder, to be generous, to be courageous in the face of danger, to keep a stubborn faith and they believed in doing things yourself instead of depending on someone else. They had the capacity to make decisions, a passion for freedom, and here we are reminded of what Emerson said, "For what avail the plough or sail or land or life, if Freedom fail,"

Gentlemen often settled a political or personal grievance with sword, pistol or fists. Gen. John Floyd, a frontier hero, and an Indian fighter of 1812, is reputed to have fought a duel with a fellow, Hopkins, of Camden County in which the weapons were to be first, shot guns, if neither fell each was to advance ten paces and fire with horse pistols, and should both survive they were to close in and grapple with bowie knives. People were brave, hearty and sometimes rough but they were also neighborly, hospitable and intensely interested in politics. They took their religion fervently and their horse-racing with gusto.

From the masters' of the big plantations and from the pioneering ranks came more leaders than at any period in Georgia's history. William H. Crawford, Sec. of the Treas. under Pres. Monroe, and also an Ambassador to Napoleon's France; John Forsyth Sec. of State under Pres. Jackson; John M. Berrien for two years Pres. Jackson's Attorney General; James M. Wayne associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. After these came Alexander Stephens, Robert Toombs, Benjamin Harvey Hill, Howell Cobb, Thos. R. R. Cobb, George Foster Pierce, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Herchel V. Johnson, Benjamin Hawkins, Archibald Bulloch, J. A. Treutlen, George Walton, Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, Peter Early, William Few, Abraham Baldwin, G. M. Troup and a man named Craw-

ford Long, who gave the world a miracle against pain and death, called ether.

Seventeen years before Robert Fulton launched his Clermont on the Hudson river, William Longstreet of Augusta was making an engine of his own on the Savannah. Soon steamboats were carrying cotton on Georgia rivers. In 1819, the "Savannah," pioneer of ocean going steamships made her voyage to Liverpool.

Four years after the first steam locomotive in America the Georgia railroad was chartered in 1833, followed by the Central of Ga. and the Western and Atlantic. The latter sponsored by Alexander Stephens then only 24 years old and a representative from Taliferro County.

Industries came slowly in this agricultural state. In 1810 the state granted Zachariah Sims of Greene Co. a loan to aid him in settling up a paper mill. In 1833 Mark Anthony Cooper built a cotton mill on Little River near Eatonton. Henry Stevens pioneered in ceramics, but most people farmed and had few or no slaves.

Alexander Stephens and Daniel Chandler championed a bill for female education in 1836 which eventuated in what we know as Wesleyan College, the first to confer degrees on women. That same year Emory College was started in a wilderness, then Mercer at Penfield, and Oglethorpe at Milledgeville. The University of Georgia sent forth leaders making history for all Georgia. All of these came in a decade as well as the institution for the mentally ill, the school for the deaf and the blind. The State Library was opened and the Ga. Historical Society was started.

Do we now prove worthy of that great frontier heritage? Traditions are not things to hold us back but should urge us to go forward. The frontier of today is just as great as it was then. To mention a few; education, better teachers and better paid teachers, road improving, providing better health programs and educational facilities, especially for superior students and unlimited space discoveries.

Our ancestors were not afraid to experiment nor were they self-satisfied, they believed the way to hold fast to what was good was to make it better. May all of us prove worthy of these hardy pioneers who opened the way for us.

Do you know Georgia? It is an interesting state. It has weathered many storms and survived ordeals that tried the souls of her men and women. Her delegates who signed the Declaration of Independence, were: Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall and George Walton, for each of whom a Georgia county is named.

Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi River, and is the twentieth state in the Union in area, with 58,876 square miles.

The first steamboat to cross the Atlantic sailed from Savannah, May 24, 1819.

The first long distance telephone was established in 1880 between Trion and Rome.

The first machine for manufacturing ice was made in Columbus in 1844.

The first motion picture to which admission was charged was Atlanta, 1895.

The first chartered state university in the United States was the University of Georgia, January 27, 1785.

The first chartered woman's college and first college to grant degrees to women was Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.

Oldest boy's high school with continuous operation in the United States is Richmond Academy, Augusta.

The Largest and best equipped infantry school in the world is Fort Benning, near Columbus.

Founder of the National Congress of Parents and teachers was Alice McLellan Birney, born in Marietta in 1858.

The first to use ether as an anesthetic was Dr. Crawford W. Long, at Jefferson in 1842.

The Bethesda Orphans Home was the first orphanage and it was established at Savannah in 1741.

The first Girl Scouts of America was organized in Savannah in 1912.

The first Sunday School in the world was organized by John Wesley of Savannah in 1736.

Poppy Day was originated by Miss Moina Michael of Athens in 1918.

The first Garden Club in America was organized in Athens in 1891.

This was the first state to establish an agricultural experiment station.

Georgia has the largest forest area, 23, 750,000 acres.

Georgia is first in production of peaches, watermelons, peanuts, pimentos, pecans, sweet potatoes and bees.

The highest point in Georgia is Brasstown Bald in the Blue Ridge of the Appalachians, 4,784 feet above sea level.

The "Golden Isles" off the Georgia coast stretch from the Savannah River to the St. Mary's River.

Georgia is the largest producer of kaolin and china clays. It's marble and granite is of the nation's finest.

The State motto is: Wisdom, Justice and Moderation. The state flower is the wild Cherokee rose, the state bird is the brown thrasher. Georgia's star on the blue field of the United States flag is the fourth from the upper left-hand corner, as she was the fourth state to ratify the United States Constitution in 1787.

Georgia was one of the eleven seceding states which formed the southern Confederacy. She gave her men, food and supplies to sustain Gen. Lee's legions during the fratricidal strife of the 1860's. From the ashes of war she finally arose like the proverbial phoenix and became a commonwealth of confident forward looking people now facing the nuclear age fraught with wonders and dangers.

C. Williams

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HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY

ERRATA

<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Printed</i>	<i>Correct</i>
26 (3rd Par., Line 4)	Byar	Dyar
63	Veazy	Veazey
65	Cawthorn	Cawthon
69	Jernagin	Jernigan
77	The clipping referred to with reference to the mural in the Greensboro Post Office was missing from Dr. Rice's file. See pages 368-370.	
86	Gwn (Allison)	Gwyn
92 (Peter Early, Gov. Ga.)	1818-1815	1812-1815
96	Ezekeil (Park)	Ezekiel
106, 315, 352	Cummings (Rev. Dr. Francis)	Cummins
119 Picture lower right	White Plains Methodist Church	White Plains BAPTIST
143	Ducking picture referred to is shown on Page No. 433	
152 5th Par.	1837	1936
	(Mrs. Park died in 1936, and Mrs. Lewis in 1955)	
167	Stapper (Dr. J. A.)	Stapler
194	J. L. Calloway	J. S. Callaway
222	McWhorther (B. F.)	McWhorter
190 and 222	McGibboney (T. H.)	McGibony
276 (11th line)	new	next
276, 277 and 280	Copeland (E. A.)	Copelan
280	basetent	basement
280 (Copelan-Evans home)	one floor	two floors
301	Wlhiiam (Kilpatrick)	William
328 and 361	Tolbert (J. E.)	Torbert
340	Robenson (Philip)	Robinson
341	Yoraba	Yoruba
347 (Dawson home)	Standing in Greensboro 1936. Demolished and modern brick dwelling built on lot by owner, Mrs. C. L. Rhodes.	
356	Arnold (Copelan, Seals &)	Armor
372	Fister (Miss Julia)	Foster
375	Buice (DeForest)	Byce
375	Torning	morning
381	Stevens (Alexander Hamilton)	Stephens
415	Quoting Edmond Burke—insert “who” after the word “He”—Should read “He who will not look into the past . . . etc.”	
478-79	“Miss Davison.” Insert in blank “Pearl.” (M. 2-19-1903)	

CHAPTER I

BEFORE GREENE COUNTY WAS FORMED

The Colony of Georgia was founded on the 12th of February 1733. The Battle of Bloody Marsh was fought on July 7, 1742. From the establishment of the Colony of Georgia until the time of the Revolution, Savannah was the seat of government; and, during this time Georgia's Chief-Magistrates were as follows: James Oglethorpe, William Stephens, and Henry Parker. Governors of the Colony; John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, and Sir. James Wright. Governors of the Province; James Habersham, who was Governor ad interim while Sir James Wright was absent in England, on the eve of the Revolution; Archibald Bulloch and Button Gwinett, Presidents of the Executive-Council, or Provisional Governors, and John A. Treutlin, the first Governor of the State, under the Constitution. (1777-78)

A Spanish coin slightly larger and thinner than a U. S. quarter dollar, was ploughed up in a field about three miles north of Greensboro on the farm of Mrs. C. E. Monfort. The lettering around the court of arms reads: Hispania Rex. 1718. The reverse side shows: Phillip-vs v* d* g*. The Spanish court of arms is mounted with the Crown. Just under the crown near the top of the court of arms on the left, is the letter R, and on the opposite or right hand side, is the letter S.

Similar Spanish coins have been found in Greene County at Dover and other sites of old Indian Villages in the northwest section of the County. Some historians contend that these coins were spent among the Cherokee Indians by De Soto's soldiers while they were searching for gold in Georgia. Other objects of Spanish origin have been found in the same sections, and it is a reasonable conclusion, that De Soto's men traded them to the Indians as they passed through. His line of march was from Silver Bluff, South Carolina, where he landed, across the Savannah river and through the Cherokee country to the gold region of northeast Georgia. It is said that he despoiled some of the tribes and drove them into Florida. Some contend that a remnant of both Creeks and Cherokees

were driven to Alachua, Florida and formed a nucleus of the Seminole tribe that still exists in that State. Others contend, that the word Seminole means renegade, and that the Seminole Indians of Florida, sprang from the renegades of the Cherokee and Creek tribes that went from this section.

The existence of village sites and mounds on the Oconee river attest the fact that Indians, other than the Creeks had lived here.

Probably the earliest record was written by a ranger assigned to General Oglethorpe's party, when he was making a tour into the Indian country in 1739 to establish friendly relations between the English and the natives. About 1777 William E. Bartram, botanist and explorer wrote of the Great Buffalo Lick in Greene county.

It is believed by archeologists that these burial mounds on the Oconee, pre-date the journey of De Soto in 1540. These mound-builders also fortified their villages and cultivated the nearby fields for possibly 150 years. Perhaps the powerful Creeks came in around 1540-1600, from the West, to occupy these lands along the rivers, and here they traded with the English in Carolina.

Each tribe had its chief or Mico, who was subordinate to the chief of the Confederacy or Nation. A General Assembly of the chiefs met in May in the principal village to consider all matters of importance. Indians who had broken the law suffered without murmur the beatings or death meted out to them for punishment.

Milfort described an Indian village of the Creeks as follows: In each village was a public square and in each angle of the square were three cabins of different sizes, making twelve in all. Each cabin held from 40 to 60 persons and they were built close together. The chief's cabin was first in rank and faced the rising sun. At one side was a great cabin where general meetings were held. The old men lived in the three cabins facing the setting sun, symbolic of their waning years. In the public square were the obelisk pole, the slave posts where

captives were bound and tortured, and the chunke (ball) grounds.

The Creeks were tall and robust with regular features. Their skin was reddish brown copper, with coarse black hair. The women were rather short but well formed. Before they began trading with the Europeans they wore scanty clothing made of skins. They wore moccasins in the winter and went barefoot in the summer. The head bands were decorated with beads and feathers and worn on special occasions.

The women wore a short skirt from waist to knees and a diagonal cloak thrown over one shoulder leaving the other one bare. Before a woman married she wore her hair long, hanging down her back but after marriage she arranged her hair in a neat knot on the nape of her neck.

Both sexes were tattooed. The children went naked until about fourteen years old. Later the Indians adopted the white settlers manner of dress.

The Creek Indians were a proud, haughty race, brave in war, ambitious of conquest, restless, hospitable to strangers and generous to the vanquished tribes. They were good trappers, hunters and builders, but would rather fight than farm.

The Creek's religion centered around the sun as a symbol of power and a Great Spirit, also maize, animals and fire. The swift and strong eagle was revered by the Creeks. They believed in immortality of the soul and placed in the graves of their dead, articles to be used in the next world. (Milfort)

Along the Oconee and Ogeechee rivers the Indians lived, hunted and fished. Their graceful canoes would split the shining waters on these rivers as they sought fresh hunting and fishing grounds or went to war.

The Englishmen at Savannah made a treaty with the lower Creeks, and gained lands along the coast in 1733. Two years later the fort at Frederica was built below the mouth of the Altamaha river. In 1739 the leaders of the three tribes, Creeks, Chickasaws and Cherokees met with the Englishmen at

the new town of Augusta. It was agreed for the English only, to settle the south side of the Savannah river.

For thirty years the Creeks and Cherokees along the Oconee were unmolested because the English had their hands full with the Spaniards on the south and the French and Indians in the north. So the English settlements grew slowly until 1769-70 when white men began to follow the fur traders west of Augusta.

In 1773 the Indian chiefs were called to Augusta and there they reluctantly signed a treaty ceding two million acres of land to Georgia as settlements for debts owed by them to the merchants of the State.

WHITE MEN MOVE IN

The lands ceded by the Indians in 1773 cornered in the headwaters of the Ogeechee at Great Buffalo Lick about twenty-five miles from the mounds on the Oconee river. A party of surveyors, hunters, Indian guides, astronomers and land speculators met at the Lick to lay out the boundaries of the ceded lands.

When the Revolutionary War was over the soldiers were offered free land in Georgia. Settlements grew rapidly. In four years the land ceded in the treaty of 1773 was formed into Wilkes County and settled.

In 1783 Georgia called upon the Indians to give up lands lying between Wilkes County and the east bank of the Oconee. Such a treaty was signed, but the Creek leaders were aroused, saying that only two out of a hundred chiefs were present and the treaty was invalid. The second treaty was worse, they said, and that six of their tribe were carried to Augusta as hostages. Now, while Georgia and the Indians were haggling over their treaties, the Georgia legislature created Washington County and Franklin County out of these ceded lands.

A stream of settlers from Virginia and a group of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from N. C. settled on the forks of the upper

Ogeechee river and called their settlement Bethany. The rich red lands on the east side of the Oconee above and below the upper shoals were soon taken up. (Scull Shoals) This was the first settlement in what later became Greene County. (Feb. 3, 1786)

TREATY AT SHOULDERBONE WITH THE CREEK INDIANS IN 1786

When the Shoulderbone Treaty was signed by the Creek Indians on the 3rd day of November 1786 by John Habersham, Abraham Ravolt, J. Clements, James McNeil, John King, James Powell, Ferdinand O'Neal, and Jared Irwin on part of the State of Georgia, and sixty (60) Chiefs of the Creek Nation including Opohethle Mico King of the Tallesses, there was at least some hope of peace with the troublesome Creeks along the Oconee river, and settlers began clearing lands and building homes in the new County of Greene.

The Creeks had violated the Treaty that they had entered into at Galphinton on the 12th day of November 1785 and their acts of hostility were fully discussed before entering into the new Treaty at Shoulderbone. The Commissioners insisted on full restitution of all property taken from the white citizens who were living in the territory that had been ceded by them, and in addition, the Creeks agreed to deliver as many of their Warriors to be put to death, as citizens they had murdered since the Treaty of 1785 was signed. The exact number to be delivered is somewhat hazy, the agreement reads as follows: "First, The Indians for themselves and the rest of the kings, head men and warriors of the Creek nation, do promise and engage that six of their people who were of the parties that murdered the same number (say six) of the white inhabitants last spring shall be put to death in a manner satisfactory to the person or persons whom his honor the Governor or Commissioners may send to see it done. And that the white people who were the means of the said murders being committed shall be removed from the nation without delay."

As further proof that the Creek Indians were not sincere in the treaty obligations that they had assumed, they again violated their agreement by crossing the Oconee river on May 29, 1787 and killed and scalped two men, captured one Negro and stole fourteen horses. They were followed by the militia and twelve of their number were killed. Their chiefs and leaders pretended to the Governor and Commissioners that those who were killed were innocent of the atrocities that occurred on May 29th, as they belonged to the lower towns, while the guilty ones belonged to the upper towns. This gave the Indians a pretext to claim that they had been wronged by the whites and they demanded that as many whites be turned over to them, as had been killed of their people. Of course the Governor refused to accede to their demands as he knew that in reality, this was a retaliation for the six warriors that had been put to death under the terms of the Shoulderbone Treaty of the year before. However, the Creeks were determined to get even, and deliberately planned the massacre that took place in 1787 when Greensboro was burned and 31 citizens killed and twenty wounded, and a number taken prisoner. This convinced the Governor and the people of Georgia that powder and lead afforded the citizens better protection from the treacherous Creeks than all of the Treaties that had ever been, or ever would be signed by them.

The white people referred to as living among the Indians and were "the means of said murders being committed" and whom the Indians promised to remove from the nation without delay, would naturally bring up the question, who were they? A careful study of the "marvelous development" of Wilkes and Columbia counties referred to by Judge George Walton in his charge to the jury when the first Court was held in the new County of Wilkes, will enable the reader to surmise who some of these renegades were. And the fact that his court's first cases had to do with atrocities committed by Tories upon the helpless women and children of that section while their fathers and brothers were away from home fighting for the liberty of the American people and against the tyranny of Great Britain, would indicate that the Tories were as mean as the Indians and no doubt incited them to many cruelties upon the defense-

less people of that section. The Court record of Wilkes county shows, that in spite of the fact that five out of the first eight Tories tried and convicted were recommended to mercy, the feeling against them was so great that eight of them were hanged.

This convinced the Wilkes county Tories that it was no longer healthy for them to reside in that section, so many of them sought fellowship among the Indians who had been their allies throughout the Revolution. The territory that is now Greene county lay too close to Wilkes to be a safe refuge for them, as they knew the prowess of Elijah Clark, Micajah Williamsom, and other noted patriots of that section. So many of them cast their lot among the Creek Indians south of the Oconee river.

These Tories were among the first settlers who came pouring into the new territory that was opened up for settlement by the Treaty that was signed at Augusta in 1773. This territory was known as "the Ceded Lands North of the Ogeechee river" and includes all of what was originally Wilkes county. That part of Greene that lies North of the Ogeechee river, was a part of Wilkes. The Athens branch of the Georgia Railroad from Union Point to Bairdstown pretty well defines that part of the original Wilkes county line, and the little branch that runs just back of the stores at Union Point and winds its way down to the Taliaferro county line just below old Bethany church marks that portion of the original line between Greene and Wilkes. Some of the Wilkes county Tories had bought land in that part of Wilkes that was added to Greene by an Act of the Georgia Legislature dated December 1, 1802.

The hostility of these Tories toward the victorious Americans was intensified by the contempt in which they were held after the close of the Revolution. The feeling against them is clearly shown by the trial of some of their number during Wilkes county's first Court. And as their titles to the land they had acquired, came through the "Court of Land Commissioners" who had been appointed by Colonial Governor James Wright, who was himself a Loyalist to the British

Crown, it was an easy matter to declare their title worthless. The time honored custom that, "to the victor belongs the spoils" enabled the good old County of Wilkes to rid herself of all the Tories she could not hang legally. Some of them had married into the families of the sons of Liberty and were not so rampant in their views, and took no part in the guerilla war-fare that was carried on by the renegades and Indians. This class probably had a "change of heart" after Cornwallis surrendered, and were tolerated on account of their marriage and outward appearance. But the fact that they were Tories, and did not cast their lot with those who fought and died for American Independence, has made it impossible for their descendants to join the D.A.R.'s.

Those who had taken an active part in the cowardly attacks on the defenseless, knew that the hangman's noose awaited, and fled among the Creek Indians who were the most numerous and hostile to the white settlers. These are the white men whom the Creeks promised to expel from their nation under the Shoulderbone Treaty. And there is but little doubt as to their being responsible for many of the Indian raids in the new County of Greene, two of which were described in Governor Mathews letters to Congress in 1787.

I will try to show what effect Governor Mathews order to send 3,000 troops had on the "perfidious" Creeks.

BEFORE THE TERRITORY NOW KNOWN AS GREENE COUNTY WAS SET APART.

When the counties of Franklin and Washington were created by an Act of the Georgia Legislature at Savannah, Ga., on the twenty-fifth day of Feb., 1784, all of that territory that lies north of the Oconee river and its branches, had been surrendered to the State of Georgia under Treaty duly signed by the Chiefs of the Cherokee and Creek Indians at Augusta, and the Indians agreed to vacate the territory ceded under Treaty.

This opened up a rich and vast territory for white settlers. And in order to make it safe, it was necessary to establish some form of local government and law enforcement,

therefore, the counties of Franklin and Washington were created to include all of the Ceded territory.

Washington county originally included all of what is now Greene, and a large part of what is now Oconee county. Franklin included all of the Ceded territory north and northwest of Washington, and included the northwest corner of South Carolina. This infringement on South Carolina's territory was due to an error in establishing the boundary north of where the Tugalo and Keowee (Seneca) form the Savannah river. The surveyors followed the Keowee instead of the Tugalo thinking it was the larger of the two streams. This brought on a dispute between Georgia and South Carolina, and the matter was not settled until 1797, when it was amicably adjusted by what is known as the Treaty of Beaufort.

The counties of Franklin and Washington were opened up to settlers in 1784. The language of the Act creating these new counties reads as follows: And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every citizen of this State, who shall come with an intent to settle and form an actual residence in this State, shall be entitled to a warrant of survey for any quantity of unlocated lands within the aforesaid counties in manner afore-mentioned, so as the same shall not exceed one thousand acres to any one person whatsoever: Provided that such person has not already taken up his, her, or their rights, agreeable to an act for opening the land office, passed the seventeenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three: And shall pay the fees of office at the time of applying for such warrant or warrants." (Watkin's Digest, page 291).

Item VI. same Act reads: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That he, she, or they so applying shall pay for each and every acre granted as aforesaid, the sum of three shillings in gold or silver, that is to say Mexican or Spanish milled dollars at four shillings and eight-pence each, and half Johannes's at thirty-seven shillings and four-pence each, and all other coins at the same rate in proportion, the one moiety to be paid in two years from the date of the warrant, and the other moiety at the expiration of three years," etc.

Item XI. same Act reads: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all the lands between the north and south fork of the Oconee up to the present temporary line be reserved the term of twelve months for the officers, seamen and soldiers who are entitled to land in this State by any resolve of Congress or act or resolve of this State; refugees and other military excepted: And that the same lands according to the proportion allowed to such officers, seamen, or soldiers and entitled to the same, be fully, freely, and absolutely granted to them, and their heirs and assigns forever, on application for that purpose without any restriction or incumbrance (office fees exempted) or necessary qualification in regard to cultivation, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided such officers, soldiers or seamen shall not by virtue of this bounty take the land in any other part of the aforesaid counties."

Item XI. Has no special reference to Greene county, as the lands reserved for officers, seamen and soldiers were located above Athens in Franklin county.

The opening up of the land of Franklin and Washington counties, brought an influx of people from the Carolinas and Virginia. The first settlement in what is now Greene county, was in the Bethany neighborhood. As early as 1784 we find emigrants from North Carolina settled around Bethany, which lies in the fork of the Ogeechee river. These early settlers were Presbyterians and of Scotch-Irish descent. The Rev. Jones Edmonds from Charleston was the first Presbyterian minister who preached in the new settlement. There was no house of worship and the services were held in the house of Thomas Baldwin, about one mile east of the present church building.

The Rev. Daniel Thatcher from North Carolina and a member of the Presbytery of Orange, came to Georgia as a missionary in 1785 and settled in the Bethany neighborhood. The next year 1786, he organized Bethany church and preached for two years, twice a month.

Note: I am indebted to the late Professor W. E. Reynolds for this bit of information about Bethany. Professor Reynolds

was reared in that neighborhood, and was a member of Bethany church for many years. He wrote a history of Bethany church for its Centennial in 1886 and read it to the hosts that had gathered for the occasion.

CHAPTER II

GREENE COUNTY ORGANIZED

Here in northeast Georgia on Feb. 3, 1786 the county of Greene was organized after being cut from Washington County.

The county was named for that illustrious Revolutionary General, Nathaniel Greene, who lived only a few months after this honor was given him. In the same act the legislature located the county seat and named it Greensboro for General Greene. It was incorporated in 1803. The county is 22 miles long, 17 miles wide and contains 374 square miles.

The rivers are the Ogeechee, Apalachee and Oconee. The smaller streams are Beaver Dam, Towns, Richland and Shoulderbone which rises in Greene Co.

White's Statistics of Ga. mentions early settlers as: Jonas Fauche, Wm. Heard, S. M. Devereaux, Isaac Stocks, Joseph Heard, John Pinkerd, John Harrison, Samuel B. Harris, John Young, Josiah McDonald, Charles Watts, Joseph White, George Reid, Major Porter and others.

Settlers came in from Virginia, the Carolinas, a few from the northeast and Europe seeking fortunes and getting these fertile lands. There was little sophistication among these pioneers but most were sturdy, virile and easy to anger. For the first few weeks no order had been established and each man had to protect himself and his family. They were not only menaced by the Indians and the Tories but by outlaws and criminals who had escaped justice and were seeking refuge.

As soon as an act was passed naming Justices, they met and marked out militia districts and nominated two Justices for each one. A date was set for the first election, where the voting would take place, and same was advertised. After this the first jurors and grand jurors were drawn from a box, by the Sheriff and the Clerk.

The same act that created Greene County authorized the building of the "Union Academy" and the "Union Meeting

House". These were built on the hill near the cemetery and served the religious and educational purposes of the new county for several years. A huge tract of land had been set aside for a State University, and most of this was in Greene County, the Richland Survey, Shoulderbone, Falling Creek and Fishing Creek. The first Commissioners of the county were: David Gresham, William Greer, Thomas Harris, William Fitzpatrick, and Robert Greer.

Greene County is bounded by these counties; on the north, by Clark and Oglethorpe, east by Taliferro, south by Hancock and Putnam and east by Morgan and Oconee.

The illimitable possibilities for the development of these fertile lands were enough to inspire the imagination of all adventurous spirits, besides those who came to amass fortunes. For those who desired adventure, there were the Creeks across the Oconee River or the Spaniards in Florida.

Many Revolutionary soldiers drew "head rights" grants here. They were tax free for ten years and contained 250 acres while taxable grants called for $287\frac{1}{2}$ acres. These warrants were issued upon application at the Land Office and the holder could select any land in the county, provided it had not already been entered by someone else. It was surveyed and a plat made of it, which was recorded in a plat book by the Surveyor, showing the owners name, creek or river on which it bordered and the name of the adjoining land owner. This was signed by the Surveyor and became a permanent record in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court. Many Revolutionary soldiers settled here and made good citizens and there are many descendants of theirs still here.

The Virginians who came in were more interested in education than the native Georgians and Carolinians, and they became the leaders in the county.

In 1845 there were 4,515 whites and 7,458 blacks in Greene County. This county has cradled many illustrious men, among them: U. S. Senators, Cobb and Dawson, eight members of Congress: Early, Cobb, Nisbet, Dawson, Haraldson, Alford,

Thomas and Nathaniel Foster, two Bishops; Pierce and Andrew. Judges of the Supreme Court, Nisbet and Lewis, Gov. Peter Early, Augustus B. Longstreet, Thomas Cobb, Hiram Cone, Wm. Crosby Dawson, Phillip B. Robinson, John Collier Hart, Hugh G. Lewis, James B. Park, and Samuel Sibley.

NATHANIEL GREENE

Greene County was named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame while General Greene was still living at Mulberry Grove. The county was formed in 1786 and Gen. Greene died in 1786. (four months later)

Gen. Greene was born at Warwick, N. J. on May 27, 1742 the son of a Quaker preacher. He died June 19, 1786. His ancestors came from England to America when Charles was King.

He grew up and studied Latin, Mathematics and other metaphysics and became commander of the local troops. In 1774 he married beautiful Catherine Littlefield, and 1775 at 33 years old he joined the regular army at Cambridge and there he met General George Washington and they became lifelong friends. In Dec. 1776 Greene crossed the Delaware and commanded the left wing at Trenton and Princeton. He fought valiantly at Brandywine and Germantown, and at Monmouth he turned defeat into victory. He had the sad duty of hanging the spy Gen. Andre for negotiating with Benedict Arnold.

When Gates was defeated at Camden, S. C. Gen. Washington sent Gen. Greene south and he put new life into the forces. He had brilliant Marion, Sumter, and Pickens to help him defeat the British.

Georgia honored him by giving him a plantation at Mulberry Grove near Savannah, so named for the mulberry trees planted there to provide food for the silkworms when the 13th colony tried to grow silk. Now it was a rice plantation.

Gen. Anthony Wayne lived farther up the river at Richmond at Kew plantation, which Georgia gave him for valiant

services. The rumor got around that Mad Anthony Wayne was in love with General Greene's wife, the lovely, high-spirited Catherine Littlefield Greene of Block Island.

It is said that Wayne became a frequent visitor to Mulberry Grove and his attentions to Catherine became so apparent that Gen. Greene was going to the Anthony home on June 12, 1786 to see Gen. Wayne. While he was at the plantation of a friend, William Gibbons he suffered a fatal stroke. He was only 44 years old. He was buried with high military honors in Savannah's old Colonial cemetery. One hundred years later his remains were removed to Johnson Square where they lie beneath the imposing mounment in his honor.

Mad Anthony Wayne was sent by Gen. George Washington to the far northwest, on some mission.

Gen. Greene left five children who were being tutored by a Yale graduate named, Phineas Miller, who also helped Mrs. Greene manage her large plantation, and ten years later they were married.

It was Catherine Greene who met Eli Whitney when he came to Georgia to tutor, and when he arrived the position had been filled. She invited him to Mulberry Grove and it was here that he invented the first cotton gin in 1793. This was an event of far reaching importance as it made possible the growing of millions of acres of cotton, caused a great increase in slavery, produced cotton crops worth hundreds of millions of dollars which were exported to England, France, Germany, Russia and other European countries giving the U. S. A. an enormous balance of trade and greatly enriched this country.

This great development from a single crop resulted in social and industrial revolutions and led to the bloody civil war of 1861.

But for the existence of the cotton crop slavery would have ceased to exist, but the profitable employment of Negroes on the cotton plantations between 1800 to 1860 caused an immense increase in slave labor, and enriched the large planters. Slavery

had been opposed in the beginning when the Trustees of Georgia forbade its introduction into this state. Benjamin Franklin sought to end it by insertion of a paragraph in the National Constitution which would have provided that negroes after a certain date would be born free, but he failed.

General Greene also had a home on Cumberland Island named Dungeness which had thirty rooms. The Greene family lost Mulberry Grove because of debts incurred by the General to furnish army provisions for his men during the war.

When Gen. George Washington visited Augusta and Savannah in May of 1791, it is said, that at a magnificent ball given in his honor that he danced with Catherine Greene for four hours.

In 1814 Catherine L. Greene Miller died at fifty-nine years of age, still charming, brilliant and active. Her daughter Louisa Greene, (Mrs. James Shaw) inherited Dungeness. Another daughter, Martha Washington Greene married John Clark Nightingale.

It was here on March 25, 1818 that Light Horse Harry Lee, father of the great and noble Robert E. Lee died, and was buried. Later his body and that of his son, General Lee were placed in a crypt at Washington and Lee University in Virginia.

In 1893 Thomas Morrison Carnegie acquired this Dungeness property on Cumberland Island.

SETTLEMENTS

It is difficult to trace the other settlements that sprang into existence shortly after Bethany was established. However, it is known that the rich lands along the Oconee as high up as Scull Shoals were taken up while this territory was still Washington county. And it is more than probable many sections of what is now Greene county was settled as early as 1784 and 1785. This conclusion is justified by the fact, that, the Legislature saw fit to organize a new county out of the northern part

of Washington and the southern part of Franklin. This new county was created on the third day of February 1786, and named Greene, in honor of General Nathaniel Greene. The original territory that formed Greene, included all of the territory that lies between the Ogeechee and Oconee rivers. Also, the lands between the Appalachee and Oconee and as far north of the Oconee as Cherokee Corner; thence, a straight line west from Cherokee Corner to High Shoals on the Appalachee river just below where Milledgeville now stands, and extended north-west to the Ogeechee river, and up the Ogeechee and its headwaters to Cherokee Corner.

Another evidence that the territory was settled before Greene was created is; Immediately after the county was created, Jonas Fauche was placed in charge of military operations for the protections of the Whites against the Indians. He at once made a survey of the needs and recommended that twelve Forts be built at strategic points. A little later, he found that Isaac Stocks had already built a private Fort on his farm near the Oconee river some five miles south of Scull Shoals. It was in this Fort that Thomas Stocks was born, two days before the Act creating Greene county was passed.

Possibly, the earliest description of the section that later became Greene County, was written by William Bartram describing his travels through Georgia, about 1773, and he was guided by an old map of 1780 by Purcell. The following is quoted from Bartram's Travels, p.57-58:

"After four days of moderate and pleasant travleing, we arrived in the evening at the, "Buffalo Lick." This extraordinary place occupies several acres of ground, at the foot of the S. E. promontory of the Great Ridge, which, as before observed, divides the rivers Savannah and Altamaha. A large cane swamp and meadows, forming an immense plain, lie S.E. from it; in this swamp I believe the head branches of the great Ogeechee river take their rise. The place called the lick contains three or four acres, in nearly level land, and lies between the head of the cane swamp and the ascent of the Ridge. The earth,

from the superficies to an unknown depth, is almost white or cinereous colored tenacious fattish clay, which all kinds of cattle lick into great caves, persuing the delicious vein. It is the common opinion of the inhabitants, that this clay is impregnated with saline vapors, arising from fossil salts deep in the earth; but I could discover nothing saline in its taste, but I imagined an insipid sweetness. Horned cattle, horses and deer, are immoderately fond of it, insomuch, that their excrement, which almost totally covers the earth to some distance around this place, appears to be perfect clay; which, when dried by the sun and air, is almost as hard as brick."

*As to who these intelligent inhabitants were, Bartram does not explain; and if he was correct in this statement, there must have been white settlers along the head waters of the Ogeechee long before either Wilkes or Greene Counties were created.

The writer is indebted to Colonel T. G. Macfie of Sharon, Ga., for the above. Col. Macfie's letter of Nov. 29, 1934 says: "You will have to go about a mile south of Union Point to get to where this expanse begins." He also gives the three tests laid down by Bartram for locating this Buffalo Lick, as follows:

(1) "It was on the S. E. base of the last promontory of the ridge of hills; and there was a flat of three or four acres at that spot.

(2) It was the head waters of the Ogeechee (an old map of 1770 by Purcell published with Bulletin No.73 of the Bureau of Ethnology shows it on the second or third branch of the Ogeechee).

(3) A great cane swamp and meadows extends Southeast from it."

Colonel Macfie has made a personal investigation of the location, and is convinced, that Bartram's "Great Buffalo Lick" was on the north side of the Ogeechee, and about one mile below Union Point.

The presence of intelligent inhabitants who gave Bartram

the scientific explanation of the presence of "fossil salts deep in the earth" may account for William Greer, William Daniel, Thomas Baldwin and other prominent men settling in the Bethany neighborhood when Washington County was laid out in 1784. Bethany is very near the place described as the "great Buffalo Lick," and intelligent neighbors were highly desirable.

Colonel Macfie's letter caused the writer to read William Bartram's Travels closely; and, he has reached the conclusion that the "Great Buffalo Lick" was near where Union Point is now located. Bartram's reason for visiting this section can best be told in his own words, which are accurately quoted here:

"A few days after our arrival at Augusta (in the spring of 1773), the chiefs and warriors of the Creeks and Cherokees being arrived, the Congress and the business of the treaty came on, and the negotiations continued undetermined many days; the merchants of Georgia demanding at least two millions of acres of land from the Indians, and a discharge of their debts, due, and long standing; the Creeks, on the other hand, being a powerful and proud spirited people, their young warriors were unwilling to submit to so large a demand, and their conduct evidently betrayed a disposition to dispute the ground by force of arms, and they could not first be brought to listen to reason and amicable terms, however, at length, the cool and deliberate counsels of the ancient venerable chiefs, enforced by liberal presents of suitable goods, were too powerful inducements for them any longer to resist, and finally prevailed. The treaty concluded in unanimity, peace, and good order; and the honorable superintendent, not forgetting his promise to me, at the conclusion mentioned my business, and recommended me to the protection of the Indian chiefs and warriors. The presents being distributed among the Indians, they departed, returning home to their towns. A company of surveyors were appointed by the governor and council, to ascertain the boundaries of the new purchase; they were to be attended by chiefs of the Indians, selected and delegated by their countrymen, to assist, and be witnesses that the articles of the treaty were fulfilled, as agreed by both parties in Congress."

“The preparatory business of the surveyors being now accomplished Mr. J. McIntosh, yet anxious for traveling, and desirous to accompany me on this tour, joined with me the caravan, consisting of surveyors, astronomers, artisans, chain-bearers, markers, guides, and hunters, besides, a very respectable number of gentlemen, who joined us, in order to speculate in lands, together with ten or twelve Indians, altogether to the number of eighty or ninety men, all or most of us well mounted on horseback, besides twenty or thirty pack-horses, loaded with provisions, tents, and camp equipment.”

“The summer season now rapidly advancing, the air at mid-day, about this region, was insufferably hot and sultry. We set off from Augusta, early in the morning for the Great Buffalo Lick on the Great Ridge, which separates the waters of the Savannah and Altamaha, about eighty miles distant from Augusta. At this Buffalo Lick the surveyors were to separate themselves, and form three companies, to proceed on different routes. On the evening of the second day's journey, we arrived at a small village of Little River, a branch of the Savannah, this village called Wrightsborough, was founded by Jos. Mattox, esq. of the sect called Quakers. This public spirited man having obtained for himself and his followers a district, comprehending upwards of forty thousand acres of land, gave the town this name, in honor of Sir Wright, then governor of Georgia, who greatly promoted the settlement.”

“After four days of moderate and pleasant traveling, we arrived in the evening at Buffalo Lick.” A full description of the location of this Lick, was fully described at the beginning of this article. Bartram goes on to say that, “We were detained at this place one day, in adjusting and planning the several branches of the survey. A circumstance occurred during this time, which was a remarkable instance of Indian sagacity and nearly disconcerted all our plans, and put an end to the business. The surveyor having fixed his compass on the staff, and being about to ascertain the course from our place of departure, which was to strike the Savannah at the confluence of a certain river, miles distant from us; just as he had determined upon the point, the Indian chief came up, and observing the course

he had fixed upon, spoke, and said it was not right; but that the course to the place was so and so, holding up his hand, and pointing."

"The surveyor replied, that he himself was certainly right, adding, that the little instrument (pointing to the compass) told him so, which, he said, could not err. The Indian answered, he knew better, and that the little wicked instrument was a liar; and he would not acquiesce in its decisions, since it would wrong the Indians out of their land. This mistake (the surveyor proving to be in the wrong) displeased the Indians; the dispute, arose to that height, that the chief and his party had determined to break up the business, and return the shortest way home, and forbade the surveyors to proceed any farther; however, after some delay, the complacence and prudent conduct of the Colonel made them change their resolution; the Chief became reconciled upon the condition that the compass should be discarded, and rendered incapable of serving on this business; that the Chief himself should lead the survey; and moreover, receive an order for a very considerable quantity of goods." (Bartram's Travels)

The survey of the ceded lands known as "The Great Purchase", and which constituted the original Wilkes County, actually started in what is now Greene County, at the Great Buffalo Lick, which is just below Union Point. The treaty of 1775, at Augusta, and which Bartram witnessed, included the lands north of the Ogeechee River and its headwaters, therefore, no dispute could arise as to the southern boundary, as the Ogeechee is a well defined stream up to the "Great Lick." Bartram went with the surveyors who followed a northerly course, and who established the boundary between the Indians and whites as set fourth in the treaty; but his interest was only in the trees, shrubs, birds, insects, animals and reptiles, of which, he gave a most interesting account. From Bartram's description of the unpleasantness that took place at the "Lick" over the use of the compass, it will be readily seen how near the treaty of 1775 came to being upset. And, had the officers not used diplomacy, a great Indian war might have preceded the Revolution, in Georgia.

How Georgia Looked Under the Original Grant of 1732



When colonization of Georgia first was granted, the borders of the new territory were vastly different from those of the state today. As shown in the above map, the colony occupied a long narrow strip of land extending as far west as the Mississippi river, bending south-eastward at what now is the Tennessee-South Carolina border, and extending thence to the Atlantic ocean.

The fact that, many of the chiefs and warriors who met at Augusta did not want to surrender such a vast tract of their lands that the traders and merchants demanded in payment of debts, no doubt had much to do with the Indians' attitude toward the whites who bought these lands through Governor Wright's Land Court. And, the bitter feelings that the Indians exhibited toward the whites after the Revolution was from the same cause.

A MAP SHOWING HOW THE STATE OF GEORGIA APPEARED IN 1732

Many changes have taken place in Georgia since the above map was published in 1799 both as to area and development. The names and spelling of many rivers have been changed; but eleven of the twelve towns shown in what is now Georgia are still in existence. The cities and towns that were of sufficient importance to appear on the map were, St. Marys, Brunswick, Sunbury, Hardwic, Savannah, Elberton, Waynesboro, George Town, Louisville, Augusta, Washington, and Greensburg (Greensboro). Elberton was a port of the Ogeechee River between Savannah and Waynesboro; and probably about where Rocky Ford is now located. With the exception of George Town, all of twelve towns listed are still in existence, and have played an important part in Georgia's history and development. From 1786 to 1802, Jefferson, Washington, Greene, and Franklin Counties were "buffers" between Indians and the civilized portions of that vast territory that was known as Georgia; and these counties bore the brunt of the Indian uprisings that necessitated every able bodied man to be a soldier; and his trusted rifle was within easy reach both day and night. Forts were built along the north bank of the Oconee and Altamaha Rivers for the protection of settlers against the Indians. Compounds and forts were built in the interior where the women and children could be protected during uprisings.

Greensboro was burned by the Indians in 1787; and some thirty citizens were killed and quite a number wounded and taken prisoner. Governor Mathews ordered out 3,000 troops

to capture and punish guilty Indians, and appealed to the President of the Congress of the United States for soldiers and supplies.

The only barrier between Greene County and Creek Indians was the Oconee River; and as it is a small stream and easily crossed, Indian raids were frequent. Elijah Clark's "Trans-Oconee Republic" did not help matters in Greene County. In fact, it made them worse, as his outfit was composed largely of desperate men who were bent on acquiring land and power. They used every means to get Greene County men to join them; and when persuasion failed they used force. Some of those who refused to join them were whipped, and several were shot. The activities of the Clark forces across the Oconee and in what is now Morgan and Putnam Counties, were reported to Governor Mathews by Thomas Houghton a citizen of Greene County. His original letter is now in the files of the Department of Archives and History in Atlanta, and affidavits of Greene County citizens concerning the methods used are also in the files.

General Elijah Clark was a fine soldier: but his venture beyond the Oconee was a great mistake, and no doubt had much to do with Greene County citizens opposing the Clark faction in politics in the 1820's when the battle raged between John Clark and George M. Troup. Thomas Stocks a Greene County citizen, was president of the Georgia Senate when the joint ballot of the House and Senate resulted in a tie vote for Governor. And while John Clark was not a candidate, his friend Mathew Talbot was; and everybody knew that the issue was-Clark against Troup. When it became necessary for the President to cast his vote and break the tie, Thomas Stocks cast his vote for Troup, and pandemonium broke loose in the old Capitol at Milledgeville. However, Clark's friends in the House constituted a majority and used their voting power to defeat every Troup man that came before that body for re-election. Augustus B. Longstreet went down in defeat for re-election as Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit. He was a citizen of Greensboro at that time, and was an anti-Clark man.

The writer of this article can view the Clark family from an unprejudiced standpoint, as his great-great grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War under General Elijah Clark. And when Gen. Clark was stricken with smallpox he was placed in command and fortified and defended Augusta. After the British were defeated they were neighbors and friends; and one of his daughters married his son John Clark, who afterward became Governor of Georgia, and were it not for the fact that, he is the historian for Greene County, he might leave the comrade and friend of his ancestor (Col. Williamson) entirely out of the picture.

GREENE COUNTY'S INDIAN MOUNDS

About 1837 the Indians were sent to the west, and although they had given the white people trouble, the country was theirs to begin with.

THE INDIANS LAMENT

by Christine Park Hankinson

I must leave the Georgia valleys where the laughing waters run.
I must leave the silent forests, I must find the setting sun.
No Paleface knows the sorrow that fills the Redman's heart;
And none shall know my soul-cry when moccasins depart.

Perhaps, again, my arrow will find the buffalo,
The brave may find the warpath; may vanquish hostile foe;
But I shall still be yearning for lovely Georgia mounds,
And singing Georgia waters, and Georgia hunting grounds.

The rising sun will call me, and I shall say "Farewell",
And journey to the westward, 'To the westward I must dwell.
And none who sees me going, shall sense my soul's unrest,
Unless, perhaps, some Paleface who, too, is moving west.

Very few of our people are aware of the fact that we have a number of pre-historic mounds in Greene county; and very few of those who know of them have ever seen them, or even know where they are located.

The Smithsonian Institute, or rather its officials are aware of every mound in the entire country and their exact location.

Most of us who know of their existence credit them to the Indians who inhabited this country just prior to the Revolutionary War; but, the Smithsonian authorities claim that the Cherokee and Creek Indians were not mound builders; and their oldest traditions credit them as being here when these Indians came, therefore, we must conclude that these mounds were built by a race of people who preceded the Indians.

This writer made his first inspection of one of these mounds yesterday. The one he visited is near the Oconee river, and some two miles above the bridge across the Oconee river on Route No. 12; and is on the land of Mr. C. H. Dyar. This mound is some three hundred feet in circumference, at the base, and some fifty feet or more in height. At the top, it is some twenty-five feet in diameter and somewhat concaved. It is covered with trees on both sides and top. It is situated in a vast swamp and several hundred yards from the river. Years ago, there was a large pond between the mound and the river, and was known as "Mound Pond." This pond was supposed to have been formed by the removal of the dirt to build the mound, and contained many fish, although, it was subject to overflow from the river. However, this pond has been filled with silt from the river, and aside from a slight depression, it looks like the rest of the swamp.

Some years ago, some one made an excavation near the center of the top of the mound, but the fact that it was abandoned after reaching a depth of a few feet indicates that nothing was found. Within the past year, Mr. Byar's sons have made a considerable hole in the side of the mound about half way between the base and top. Their efforts were rewarded by some bits of broken pottery, a few shells, bones and bits of charred wood. Recently, an earthen pot was uncovered and seemed to be intact, but when removed it fell to pieces. This pot was some twelve inches in diameter, judging from the depression made by it, and the fragments show an indistinct design. Among the bones, the boys found a bone needle, or a part of one. This needle was about half the size of a cedar pencil, was well pointed and made of solid bone, and a neat groove was cut in the side, and presumedly, this groove held the thong or

skin that was used in sewing. The groove terminated about two inches from the point, but unfortunately, the other part of the needle was not found. The groove in this needle was evidently cut with a metal instrument, and reveals skilled workmanship.

These boys must have struck the burial place of some great chief or leader, as the pot, bones etc. were central between four upright posts that were evidently charred before being set up. The posts were about four feet apart, while the length of the grave was about eight feet. The boys did not dig to the bottom of the posts, therefore, it is impossible to estimate how far down they extended, or what is contained beneath.

The four upright charred posts very probably, supported a canopy of some description, and poles may have been attached to the sides to keep the dirt out of the grave. The dirt that forms the mound is not clay, but seems to be a sort of dried muck. This seems to have been put on in layers of some eighteen inches and then burned. There is a charred streak between each layer that seems to support this idea, and the concave surface on top of the mound is probably due to the giving away of the timbers inside and the gradual settling of dirt into the graves beneath.

The burning of the various strata seems to have rendered the mound moisture-proof; and the walls are almost as hard as brick, and for that reason, no one except an expert could hope to recover any article without crushing and thereby destroying its historic value.

Just a few hundred yards from this mound, and just across the Oconee, there is a much smaller one. This mound is very near the river, and from its appearance, one would judge that repeated efforts had been made in the long ago to make it give up its secrets. Less than one mile north of this latter mound, on top of quite a hill, there are many evidences of a large Indian settlement. Many perfect specimens of elaborately carved pipes and pottery have been found during the past fifty years, and a few during the past ten years. Erosion has moved many feet of dirt, and no doubt the present surface is eight or ten

feet below the original surface; yet bits of pottery and arrow-heads are to be found after every rain.

Unfortunately, these evidences of art that existed in another civilization have been scattered to the four winds, and nothing remains to tell us what these people did and thought. There are a few fine collections of arrow-heads, battle-axes, and a few pipes and other relics still in the county, but few of their owners, if any, can tell where they came from. Some collections have been built up by hiring Negroes to scour the hills along the Oconee after every rain therefore they cannot be associated with any particular locality.

Would it not be fine to lend these treasures of the past to some organization that would take care of them? I think it would.

Everybody cannot go to Washington and visit the Museum of Natural History; but, many Greene county citizens could learn much of the early history of this section, if the owners of these relics would put them in cases where they could be seen, and have them displayed in some safe place. Please ponder this suggestion.

ANCIENT CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNOR OF EAST-FLORIDA

That Greene County officials had much to do with establishing, and maintaining peace with East-Florida when the rebellious Spanish subjects sought to form an Axis with General Elijah Clark and his followers, and is clearly proven by the correspondence between the Spanish Governor of East-Florida and Captain Jonas Fauche and others.

History tells that, some ten years after the American Revolution, Elijah Clark was given a commission as General, by Genet, the French General who was in charge of French interests in this part of America; and that said Clark raised an

army of U. S. citizens, without the knowledge or consent of the Washington Government, and corralled as many Indians as he could induce to join him and, together with as many of the rebellious Florida Spaniards as he could find to join him, he waged war against the Florida Spaniards who were loyal to Spain.

Clark's campaign was short-lived and proved an utter failure; but during that period he conceived the idea for establishing his "Trans-Oconee-Republic"—which also proved a failure and cast a shadow over the brilliant career that he gained for himself as an officer in the American Revolution.

The following is an exact copy of the English translation of a letter written and directed to Captains Abimeal Nichol and Jonas Fauche by the Governor of East-Florida as annexed to the Spanish original. (The letter is not dated, but Fauches' reply proves that it was written on October 9, 1795).

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER

Gentlemen,

"Captain Andrew Atkinson has inform'd me of the civilities with which you behand to him and good Disposition you manifested in your conversations towards contributing to the extermination of the projects of General Clark and his followers in association with the rebellious Subjects of the king my master, against this territory of his Dominions, that has been entrusted to my care—these evident proofs of your honorable and upright proceedings and mode of thinking; and those Just Shewn by his Excellency the Governor of your State, by commissioning you, Captain Fauche, with fifty Dragoons for that purpose constitutes me in the obligation, after returning to you due thanks, of assuring you that you may rely on my gratitude, desires of Serving you, and of contributing on my part to the preservation of that good harmony which has hitherto Subsisted in consequence of the Superior orders of my court and Congress, between the Subjects of his Catholic majesty and the citizens of the United States upon this occasion, I have the honor of offering myself at your disposal with lively wishes of rendering you Services, and I am persuaded that

you will continue to accede as far as your forces will permit you, to the prosperous issue of our mutual desires and the maintenance of the peaceable Disposition of the Governments of the two Powers—god preserve you many years.”

(Signed) John Mepomuche de Quisada.

Fauche's Reply

A letter written and addressed to the Governor of East Florida by Jonas Fauche—

Sir

“I am Just gratified with the honor of your Excellencys communication of the 9th inst. and take the liberty to inform you that the objects of my command, from orders of his Excellency Governor Mathews, are to aid and assist the civil authorities of the County of Camden, in order to enforce the laws of this and the United States; particularly in preventing their neutrality to be committed; checking the improper conduct of our citizens in that respect, and preventing the citizens of the United States to afford Succor to the revolted Subjects of his Catholic Majesty. My duty to my country and my regard for my nation with which we are at Peace, will stimulate me to make use of my utmost exertions in my Subordinate conjunction with the Majistrates of Camden County, to obtain the above objects; and my inclinations and love of good order, will still Strengthen these my Sacred obligations—be persuaded, Sir, that it is my sincere belief, that one of the favorite wishes and cares of this and our General Governments, are to maintain the good harmony and understanding which has Subsisted between them and his Catholic Majesty.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's Most humble and
obedient Servant
(Signed) Jonas Fauche Captain
malitia Dragoons—”

Saint Mary, Fort Gunn
October 14th 1795.

Note: Spelling, use of capitals and punctuation, are copied just as they were written. Captain Jonas Fauche was not only a brave man and splendid officer, but was a Past-Master at diplomacy.

Forward—

Governor George Mathews sent Captain Jonas Fauche on this delicate mission just one year after the fall of Elijah Clark's “Trans-Oconee-Republic.” History gives full credit to

Generals Irwin and Twiggs for Clark's undoing ,and does not mention Jonas Fauche. Governor Mathews knew of Fauche's part in the destruction of Clark's strongholds—Forts Advance and Defiance—and commissioned him to go to the Georgia-Florida border and straighten out the mess that Clark had stirred up among the revolting Spaniards. He knew that Jonas Fauche was capable of doing a good job and deserved recognition for the prominent part he played in securing Elijah Clark's bloodless surrender. Fauche was further rewarded by being made Georgia's second Adjutant General. Fauche lived to see the Floridas—East and West Florida—become a part of the United States. He died in 1835.

THE GA.-TENN. LINE.

The northern boundary of Georgia was not fully settled until 1818, and a Greene county citizen was the Boundary Commissioner for Georgia. A photostat was made from his original diary while engaged in establishing the line between Georgia and Tennessee. Thomas Stocks was Georgia's commissioner and General John Coke was commissioner for Tennessee. Judge Stocks left Greensboro on May 5, 1818 and "set out" for Nickajack on horseback, and reached there on May 12th. On May 17th the Tennessee delegation arrived, to wit: General John Coke, commissioner on the part of Tennessee, James S. Gaines mathematician, and Joseph Cobb surveyor. May 18th, Mr. Gaines took his first observations with the equatral Theodolite and made this place (Nickajack) Dr. 35-11. At 12 o'clock Mr. Gaines made his second observation and found this place 12 miles south of the 35th degree, differing from his yesterdays observation 22 miles, in consequence of which we concluded to dispense with the further use of his instrument. At 40 minutes after 9, Mr. Camak took his first observation on Spica and Arcturus. Both of which correspond with the one taken on the 19th, and determined this place (Nickajack) to be about 2 miles north of the 35th degree. (Arcturus is not visible before May 18th) Mr. Camak again took observation on Arcturus on May 25th, and this observation made Camp Cokesouth of the 31st degree.

They continued to "scrap" and gaze at the fixed stars until June 1st., and planted a rock marked on the north, Tennessee June 1st 1818. Variation 6 degrees east. And the south side Georgia, latitude 35 north. June 2nd was fair and they ran five miles to near "Broken Canoe." On the 4th they ran 13 miles and 30 chains, and camped at the foot of Look-out Mountain. They rested on the 6th and took observations and found they were correct.

June 7th was Sunday, and they rested from their Labours" and visited the missionary, heard two sermons and returned to camp. Set out early on the morning of the 8th and ran 4 miles over poor level land to Chickamauga crossing equal distance from Goody's and the Missionary school and one mile further and camped. The distance covered from the 7th to the 10th was over a poor and broken country. On the 10th they crossed the west branch of the Connisauga and camped near the home of an Indian by the name of Tom Manning. Here is said to be the best body of land in the Cherokee nation. They passed near the widow Wolff's house, and on to Betsey Watkins on Hiawasse river.

On the 18th they reached the town of Ellsciely and hired an Indian to pilot their horses through the mountains, nobbs, rocks and cliffs. Mr. Camak's horse was bitten by a snake and very much injured that day. On account of the loss of his horse, Mr. Camak was forced to leave the party and proceed to McTours'. His having to leave the party was much regretted by all. From the 18th to the 27th of June, they experienced many hardships on account of the almost impenetrable mountain country. They made a corner on the Unicoy mountains, called by the Indians; The Indian ford mountains.

On a white-oak tree marking 110 miles on the west side, and below is marked: T. Stocks, G. C. J. C.s R. B. June 27, 1818, on the east side 35 degrees N. Lat., H. M. About one pole south on a white oak is marked: J. Cocke, C. T. H. M. The tree marked 110 miles is about 114 inches in diameter, it stands on the top of the mountain which is bald, on the south side for some distance it encircles the head waters of Little river, which runs into the Hiawassee on the west side of the

Unicoy mountain. On the east side of the mountain Autialey runs and heads, which is Tennessee waters. This line continued its course, would cross the Blue Ridge in running 6 or 8 miles. Here we turned our course for home and encamped on Little river near the Chunkey Girls.

June 28th., set out early and traveled 6 miles to John Stanley's on the Unicoy road, thence on 9 miles to Charles Tucker's; 9 miles to Buffington's, 5 miles to the top of the Blue Ridge, thence down Spoilt-cow creek crossing it 25 or 30 times to the main branch of the Chattahooche, 9 miles to Martin's and spent the night. 29th Col., Montgomery left me and I proceeded on 12 miles to Walter Adams' on Soquee and spent the night, having to remain there to get one of my horses shoes removed. This is one of the handsomest places I ever saw. June 30th., set out and traveled 12 miles to Col. Wafford's near the falls of Toccoa. Visited the falls and remained the balance of the day at Col. Wafford's. The fall is 187 feet perpendicular. July 1st set out and traveled 20 miles to Carnesville to dinner, thence 10 miles to Thomas Jones and spent the night. July 2nd, 10 miles to Danielsville to breakfast, 22 miles to Lexington to dinner, and 20 miles home to supper. (From Thomas Stocks diary)

A photostat showing the "Way bill" and points visited between Greensboro and Nickajack would be interesting. Also, a photostat of the way back from the Blue Ridge to Greensboro on the return trip.

CHAPTER III

GREENE COUNTY'S EARLY SETTLERS

When Greene county was first organized in February 1786, there were quite a number of settlers who had moved in, and secured land grants while this territory belonged to Washington county, therefore, the names of Greene's earliest settlers do not appear on the following list. Their grants were made to Greene county land as late as 1861, and recorded in Washington county.

It will be noted that, the names, acres, location, and dates of entry are shown, but the Militia Districts in which the land is located does not. This is due to the fact that Militia Districts had not been laid out, and the only description shown, is with reference to streams. The lands of Greene county originally, laid along both sides of the Oconee River from near Athens to where the Apalachee empties into it, and then along the North bank to about opposite Milledgeville. It also followed the Apalachee river up to about where High Shoals is located, thence North to Cherokee Corner. The line then ran East, and is fairly well defined by the Athens branch of the Georgia Railroad from Arnoldsville in Oglethorpe county to Union Point. From Union Point, the county line followed the Ogeechee River East, to a point somewhere below Jewels Mills. Thence south-east, to a point on the Oconee just below Milledgeville.

The names of many of the creeks mentioned are unknown in what is now Greene county, while some of them are known to be in Hancock and Taliaferro, therefore, it is impossible to determine how much of the land described is in what is now Greene county. It is also interesting to note, how the original settlers stuck to watercourses. It is also of interest to note that, Grants were made to Greene county land as late as 1861, and that the Secretary of State A. C. Barnett, certified to the correctness of the following entries, at Milledgeville in June 1867, and under the Seal of the State of Georgia.

HEAD RIGHTS GRANTED TO CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY

Names of Grantee.	Acres	Location	Year
Armour, Andrew	287½		1787
Armour, Andrew	100		1787
Abercrombie, Charles	600	Buffalo Creek	1787
Abercrombie, Charles	230		1787
Abercrombie, Charles	287½		1787
Alford, James	2350	Ogeechee River	1787
Adams, James	233		1787
Alisen, Henry	230	Oconee River	1787
Alisen, Henry	230		1787
Alford, James	1200	Shoulderbone Creek	1788
Atkinson, Abner	316	Folsom's Creek	1788
Anderson, John	200	Ogeechee River	1788
Anderson, Johnathan	200	Rocky Creek	1788
Alisen, Henry	322	Oconee River	1789
Adams, John	400	Ogeechee River	1790
Adams, James	150		1791
Adams, James	200	Shoulderbone Creek	1791
Abercrombie, Charles	600		1791
Abercrombie, Charles	598		1791
Anderson, Benjamine	800	Ogeechee River	1793
Alexander, Bathiah	154	Oconee River	1796
Anderson, William	77		1796
Autry, Absolom	39		1799
Armstrong, John	200	Ogeechee River	1800
Atkinson, James	18		1824
Atkinson, Lazarus	12		1824
Atkins, John	145	Shoulderbone Creek	1826
Armour, William	335½	Oconee River	1840
Borland, Andrew	697	Oconee & Ogeechee	1787
Borland, Andrew	632	Buffalo Creek	1787
Burke, Charles	350	Shoulderbone Creek	1787
Booker, Thomas	575	Beaverdam Creek	1787
Bourland, Andrew	731	Ogeechee River	1787
Blakey, Churchhill	225	Grabells Creek	1787
Baxter, Andrew	680	Oconee River	1787
Baxter, James	230		1787
Buckhanan, John	616	Greenbriar & Mdl. Ck.	1787
Brazil, Samuel	200	Buffalo Creek	1788
Burford, William	943	Ogeechee River	1788
Borland, Andrew	412	Oconee River	1788
Bush, Thomas	39	Shoulderbone Creek	1788
Beardin, Humphrey	222	Oconee River	1788
Burford, William	323		1788
Burke, Charles	200	Beaverdam Creek	1788
Booth, John, Sr.	200	Rocky Creek	1788
Bishop, William	400		1788
Bishop, James	600	Folsoms Creek	1788
Bishop, Stephen	400	Ogeechee River	1788
Bagby, George	388		1789
Bankston, Jacob	134	Oconee River	1790
Booker, William F.	2500		1790
Brantley, Thomas	174	Fort Creek	1790
Buckhalter, William	200	Rocky Creek	1791

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Borland, Anderson	468		1791
Barnett, Nathan	100	Oconee River	1793
Barron, Samuel	130		1794
Baldwin, Thomas	236	Ogeechee River	1798
Baldwin, Thomas	200		1798
Boren, James	80	Shoulderbone Creek	1798
Barnard, William	78	Ogeechee River	1798
Bonner, Thomas	181		1799
Bonner, William	300		1799
Bellah, Samuel	70		1800
Barnett, Abraham	150	Beaverdam Creek	1800
Burnes, James	71	Stewarts Creek	1800
Barnett, William	100	Richland Creek	1800
Burns, James	59½		1801
Baker, Jeremire	74	Shoulderbone Creek	1801
Borland, Abraham	436	Oconee River	1801
Belcher, Obediah	31½		1803
Billingslea, John	229	Harris Creek	1803
Belcher, Obediah	32	Oconee River	1808
Booker, John	25		1816
Bowles, Jesse	33½		1817
Bristoe, Chesley	33	Ogeechee River	1821
Bowden, Walton C.	3 2/10	Oconee River	1841
Bonner, John	136	Shoulderbone Creek	1844
Curry, William	230		1787
Cock, Nathaniel	460		1787
Cockran, Abner	720	Richland Creek	1787
Cessna, Charles	670		1788
Carter, Isiah	130		1788
Coulter, John	230	Roes Creek	1789
Cowen, James	230		1789
Carlisle, John	48		1789
Cartwright, Peter	630	Oconee River	1789
Coffee, Peter	550	Ogeechee River	1790
Conner, James	300	Sandy Run	1790
Christmas, Nathaniel	1000	Ogeechee River	1791
Conner, Daniel	287½		1791
Conner, James	650		1791
Couplen, Coulston	196	Oconee River	1792
Cane, John	100	Shoulderbone Creek	1792
Cooper, Joseph	1950	Oconee R. & Town Creek	1792
Cooper, Joseph	1320	Town Creek	1792
Cooper, Joseph	565	Oconee River	1792
Cato, Sterling	205		1792
Cartwright, John	200	Sandy Run	1793
Cooper, Thomas	4000	Long Creek & Town Creek	1795
Curry, Alexander	50		1795
Curry, Robert	66¾	Richland Creek	1796
Castleberry, Jeremiah	209	Beaverdam Creek	1796
Cameron, Duncan	210	Oconee River	1786
Cowan, George	1000	Ogeechee River	1797
Carson, Thomas	150	Oconee River	1786
Carter, Isiah	500	Fulsoms Creek	1798
Carroll, Charles	400	Ogeechee River	1800
Cain, John	250		1806
Cain, John	175		1807

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Chiver, Thomas	352½		1808
Cato, Phillip.	331		1816
Cummings, Elijah	140½		1817
Coleman, Mary	75		1818
Cray, Scott	243		1820
Cobb, Thomas W.	43 2-5	Oconee River	1823
Clark, Johnson	218		1824
Crawford, Thomas	30		1828
Cath, William P.	23		1829
Colwell, William	306	Ogeechee River	1831
Clifton, Curtis	41		1829
Colsby, John	43		1837
Copeland, John	9		1841
Copeland, John D.	2¾		1849
Daniel, William	378	Oconee River	1786
Daniel, William	460		1786
Daniel, William	556		1786
Daniel, Thomas	460		1786
Daniel, Thomas	460		1786
Daniel, William	230		1786
Daniel, William	1100	Beaverdam Creek	1786
Daniel, Edmond	690		1786
Daniel, Thomas	36		1786
Daniel, Thomas	528		1786
Daniel, Thomas	460	Oconee River	1786
Daniel, Thomas	460		1786
Dunn, Alexander	200	Estanaula Creek	1788
Daniel, Edmond & William	390	Buffalo Creek	1791
Dunn, Simon	122		1794
Daniel, Thomas	200		1795
Dawson, James	480	Town Creek	1795
Dykes, Stephen	110		1796
Daniel, Wm. & John Nelms	128	North & Middle Creek	1796
Dickson, David	18 3/5		1796
Dickson, David	486		1798
Dickson, David	658	Ogeechee River	1798
Davis, David	120		1811
Davis, Silas M.	200		1825
Davis, Allen	186		1827
Downing, Thomas	57		1829
Dawson, William C.	21		1829
Dowing, Thomas	6		1829
Ellace, Walter	500	Nats Creek	1794
Easley, Richard	286	Beaverdam Creek	1797
Early, Joel	600	Oconee River	1803
Early, Joel	400		1806
Early, Jeremiah	30		1807
Flournoy, Robert	200	Ogeechee River	1786
Flournoy, Robert	935	Shoulderbone Creek	1786
Flournoy, Robert	433	Folsoms Creek	1786
Fitzpatrick, Rene	200	Greenbriar Creek	1786
Fitzpatrick, Joseph	460	Greenbrier Creek	1787
Fitzpatrick, Bouth	487	Oconee River	1787
Flemikin, James	350	Town Creek	1787
Flournoy, Robert	442	Ogeechee River	1787
Fandley, John	300	Oconee River	1787

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Flournoy, Robert	500	Folsoms Creek	1787
Flemikin, James	230	Greenebriar Creek	1787
Flemikin, Samuel	230	Oconee River	1788
Few, Ignatius	240		1788
Flournoy, Robert	1024	Ogeechee River	1788
Flournoy, Robert	539		1788
Flournoy, Robert	1000		1788
Flournoy, Robert	681	Shoulderbone Creek	1788
Flournoy, Robert	1766	Ogeechee River	1788
Flournoy, Robert	100	Shoulderbone Creek	1788
Flournoy, Robert	90		1788
Flournoy, Robert	2300	Oconee River	1788
Flournoy, Robert	200	Shoulderbone Creek	1789
Flournoy, Robert	935		1789
Flournoy, Robert	300		1789
Flournoy, Robert	130		1789
Flournoy, Robert	2300		1790
Flournoy, Robert	432	Ogeechee River	1792
Flournoy, Robert	267		1792
Flournoy, Robert	291	Richland Creek	1792
Flournoy, Robert	618	Log-dam Creek	1792
Flournoy, Robert	17000	Oconee River	1792
Flournoy, Robert	1000	Log-dam Creek	1792
Flournoy, Robert	1000	Ogeechee River	1794
Flournoy, Robert	1000		1794
Flournoy, Robert	333	Ogeechee River	1794
	400	Shoulderbone Creek	1794
	758	Ogeechee River	1794
	240		1798
	290		1798
Fitzpatrick, Reney	230	Greenbriar Creek	1789
Fitzpatrick, Reney	230	Middle Creek	1789
Fitzpatrick, William	460	Greenbriar Creek	1789
Ferry, John	211	Beaverdam Creek	1789
Ferry, John	75		1789
Fisher, William	250	Richland Creek	1790
Freeman, John	500	Big Creek	1792
Fitzpatrick, Benjamin	315	Oconee River	1799
Fitzpatrick, Benjamin	76½		1799
Fitzpatrick, Benjamin	230		1799
Fitzpatrick, William	230	Ellisons Creek	1799
Finch, George W.	150		1845
Garrett, John	622		1786
Garrett, John	290	Greenbriar Creek	1786
Greer, Robert	127		1787
Greer, Thomas	460		1787
Greer, Thomas	460		1787
Greer, William	200	Ogeechee River	1787
Greer, William	460	Greenbriar Creek	1787
Greer, William	230	Oconee River	1787
Greer, William	200		1789
Greer, William	300	Oconee River	1793
Golson, John	450	Island Creek	1788
Gresham, Archibald	460	Oconee River	1789
Gresham, Archibald	690	Greenbrier Creek	1789
Good, Thomas	200	Little River	1789

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Grabill, Henry	200		1789
Gaston, Mathew	294	Richland Creek	1789
Gann, Nathan	230		1789
Grimes, Thomas	500	Ogeechee River	1789
Gathright, Miles	183		1790
Graves, Humphrey	600		1790
Gray, George	200		1793
Gresham, James	147	Roes Creek	1794
Gilbert, Benjamin	255	Shoulderbone Creek	1795
Gearlin, James	50		1795
Gray, Richard	50		1797
Grier, Aaron	200	Ogeechee River	1799
George, William	119	Richland Creek	1800
Green, George	22	Little River	1803
Going, John	11		1807
Gerald, James	304		1820
Greer, James	36 1-10	Oconee River	1820
Greer, William,	32 4-5		1824
Greer, William	52½	Fishing Creek	1824
Gibbs, Thomas A.	394	Beaverdam Creek	1826
Harris, Thomas	460	Roes Creek	1786
Houghton, James	230	Oconee River	1786
Heard, William	191	Richland Creek	1786
Houghton, William	230	Richland Creek	1786
Harvey, Evan	247¼	Ogeechee River	1787
Houghton, Wm. & Daniel	460		1787
Hogg, William	200		1787
Harvey, Thomas	1246	Oconee River	1787
Hill, Abraham	460		1788
Horton, Stephen	200	Island Creek	1788
Hamlin, Richard	200		1788
Heard, Stephen	688½	Ogeechee River	1788
Houghton, Joshua	62	Beaverdam Creek	1789
Harris, Thomas	400	Richland Creek	1790
Haynes, Thomas	111		1790
Harris, Thomas	200		1791
Housley, Newed	287½		1791
Hagerty, Sarah	200		1791
Harrison, Davis	270		1792
Hogg, James	110	Beaverdam Creek	1792
Harvey, James	400		1792
Hill, Robert	95		1794
Hill, William	200		1795
Hogg, Jacob	112		1796
Hall, George	66	Powells Creek	1798
Harris, Thomas (Heirs of)	460	Ogeechee River	1798
Hardwick, James	280	Powells Creek	1798
Harvey, John	200		1798
Harvey Michael	350		1798
Hill, William	503	Shoulderbone Creek	1798
Hill, William	163		1799
Hill, William	900		1799
Hill, William	250		1799
Harvey, James	450	Ogeechee River	1799
Hill, Joseph	177	Richland Creek	1799
Hogg, William	156		1800

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Harper, George	200	Fulsoms Creek	1801
Holland, Thomas	14		1804
Holland, Thomas	8		1804
Heard, Thomas	19½		1804
Heard, Thomas	108	Oconee River	1814
Hutchinson, Ambrose	100		1805
Harris, Wilmot E.	60		1824
Hart, Thomas	6¾		1824
Harris, Gilliam	6		1838
Horton, Henry M.	54½		1840
Holtzclaw, John G.	7		1846
Houghton, Henry M.	29¼		1849
Holtzclaw, John G.	12¾		1855
Johnson, William	150	Ogeechee River	1787
Jackson, Isaac	500		1787
Jackson, Isaac	350		1787
Johnson, Bartholemue	200	Fishing Creek	1787
Johnson, William	280	Ogeechee River	1788
Johnson, William	50		1789
Jones, Nathan	200		1789
Jackson, Peter	862	Powells Creek	1793
Jackson, Joseph	43		1795
Jarrell, James	32½		1795
Jones, Hugh	126		1796
Jackson, Benjamin	300		1796
Johnson, John	72	Beaverdam Creek	1798
Jackson, Edward	141		1800
Ivey, Elias	674	Stewarts Creek	1826
Ivey, Elias	674		1826
Ivey, John	136		1826
Jackson, William	100		1829
Kilgore, John	536	Ogeechee River	1787
Kerr, Henry	400		1789
Kerr, Henry	230	Oconee River	1789
Kerr, Henry	513		1789
King, Alexander	240	Beaverdam Creek	1802
King, John	1000	Ogeechee River	1801
Kimbrough, Thomas	50	Oconee River	1804
Kinman, David	50		1807
King, Alexander	27½	Ogeechee River	1825
Livingston, Robert	230		1787
Livingston, Robert	44		1787
Livingston, Robert	200		1787
Landers, Jacob	230	Paces Creek	1787
Landers, Abraham	230	Roes Creek	1787
Lancaster, Levi	262	Powells Creek	1787
Livingston, Robert	225		1789
Lancaster, William	55		1793
Lamar, Thomas	300	Shoulderbone Creek	1796
Lee, John (Heirs of)	144	Ogeechee River	1799
Love, David	100	Shoulderbone Creek	1801
Love, David	50		1801
Love, David	174		1801
Love, David	92		1801
Livingston, Samuel	17		1821
Lesley, David	12		1838

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Middleton, Robert	2000		1786
Middleton, Robert	4440		1786
Maddux, William	1093	Lick Creek	1788
Maddux, William	240	Powells Creek	1788
Miller, Jhon	100		1788
Moore, Jeremiah	290	Shoulderbone Creek	1788
McRoy, John	150		1789
McCombs, Andrew	200	Oconee River	1786
Middleton, Holland	250	Ogeechee River	1789
Mercer, Silas	750		1790
Middleton, Robert	665	Shoulderbone Creek	1790
Middleton, Robert	994	Ogeechee River	1790
McClelland, William	284		1792
McGaugh, William	395		1792
Miller, John	100	Shoulderbone Creek	1792
Moore, Jeremiah	113		1792
McClendon, Joel	336		1795
Moreland, Robert	495	Fort Creek	1795
Melton, William	200	Richland Creek	1796
McGaughey, William	40½	Shoulderbone Creek	1796
McGough, John	214	Ogeechee River	1797
Mullen, Melone	300	Oconee River	1798
Mitchell, David	100	Ogeechee River	1798
McClelland, William	225	Mile Creek	1798
McCormack, Benjamin	42		1798
Mapp, John	80		1798
Macklin, William	168	Shoulderbone Creek	1799
Merritt, William	710	Apalachee River	1800
McCulloch, Alex & Wm.	200	Ogeechee River	1800
McGee, Patrick	100		1802
McCulloch, Alexander	100		1803
McCree, William	65		1805
McGehee, James	43		1805
Moore, James	20		1806
Moore, James	90		1806
McGibbony, William	100		1806
Maxey, John	68		1813
Murden, Malachi	59	Stephens Creek	1818
Moore, Joseph	24 7-10	Ogeechee River	1819
Moore, Mark E.	166- 2-5	Shoulderbone Creek	1821
Moore, Lemuel	418	Stewarts Creek	1821
Moncrief, Isaac	287	Beaverdam Creek	1824
Moore, Joseph	108		1836
Morris, Simon	13	Ogeechee River	1834
Morris, Simon	12½		1834
McLellan, James	381	Beaverdam Creek	1846
Newton, Richard	200	Beverdam Creek	1792
Nisbit, James	367	Ogeechee River	1792
Nelms, John	230	Ogeechee River	1796
Nelms, John	216	Middle Creek	1796
Nisbit, James	10	Ogeechee River	1800
Nelson, Perry	184	Ogee River	1837
Ogletree, John	495	Oconee River	1787
Orrick, James	200	Ogeechee River	1788
O'Neal, Exum	835	Ogeechee River	1788
Orrick, James	15	Ogeechee River	1798

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Owen, Philaman	22	Ogeechee River	1798
Oscar, Benjamin	20	Ogeechee River	1820
O'Neal, Mary	372	Ogeechee River	1826
Phillips, Joseph	460	Oconee River	1786
Patrick, Bouth Fiby	487	Ocone River	1787
Pritchard, John Henry	200	Ocone River	1787
Porter, Oliver	1040	Fishing Creek	1787
Phillips, William	200	Ogeechee River	1787
Phillips, William	460	Oconee River	1787
Phillips, William	250	Richland Creek	1788
Phillips, William	566	Shoulderbone Creek	1788
Phillips, William	227		1789
Philips, William	150	Shoulderbone Creek	1789
Patrick, William Fitz	290	Shoulderbone Creek	1789
Phillips, William	100		1788
Phillips, Joseph	575		1789
Phillips, William	300	Shoulderbone Creek	1790
Parker, Richard	516	Powells Creek	1791
Palmour, Joseph	150	Powells Creek	1791
Phillips, William	205	Powells Creek	1792
Phillips, George	153	Ogeechee River	1792
Pollard, William	450	Ogeechee River	1792
Phillips, William	107	Ogeechee River	1796
Pullen, Robert	147	Ogeechee River	1796
Phillips, Joseph	120		1797
Parker, Daniel	400	Beaverdam Creek	1799
Pinkard, James	70		1799
Posey, Benjamin	154	Shoulderbone Creek	1799
Phillips, Joseph	400	Ogeechee River	1800
Phillips, William	386		1800
Pierce, John	203		1800
Perdue, Thomas	29½		1814
Phillips, George	124 1-5	Richland Creek	1820
Pierce, Lovick	36		1822
Pollard, Pugh	91	Shoulderbone Creek	1821
Peck, Robert	24 7-10	Richland Creek	1833
Reed, Samuel	250	Shoulderbone Creek	1788
Reddock, Abraham	655	Ogeechee River	1788
Ross, Adam	11		1788
Rayle, Thomas	142	Fishing Creek	1789
Reed, Andrew	47		1789
Reddock, Abraham	1000		1790
Rabun, Mathew	500	Fulsoms Creek	1790
Ratchford, Joseph	140		1790
Raines, Thomas	304		1793
Robirds, Thomas	460	Oconee River	1794
Ragan, John	425	High Land Creek	1794
Robinet, Ezekiel	583	Beaverdam Creek	1795
Rees, Joel	60	Fort Creek	1795
Rees, Joel	18		1795
Rees, Joel	115		1795
Ross, John	110		1796
Reed, Samuel	60		1796
Robinson, John	213		1798
Reid, George	400	Oconee River	1798
Rabun, Mathew	263	Buchhorn Creek	1798

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Read, John	280	Powells Creek	1798
Runnels, Jean	90½		1801
Richards, George	27		1807
Ray, John A.	153		1818
Riley, Joseph	30	Ogeechee River	1820
Roberts, Isaac	420 2-5	Shoulderbone Creek	1836
Sanford, Jesse	690	Oconee River	1786
Sanders, Jesse	538½		1786
Smith, John	230		1786
Smith, John	460		1786
Smith, George	270		1787
Smith, Joseph	300	Beaverdam Creek	1787
Sanders, Jessee	460	Fishing Creek	1787
Sanford, Jesse	380	Fulsoms Creek	1787
Sanford, Jesse	720		1787
Simenton, Theopilus	230	Oconee River	1788
Simenton, Theopilus	230		1788
Stewart, James	500	Ogeechee River	1788
Stewart, James	400		1788
Stewart, Henry	300	Richland Creek	1788
Spillers, Daniel	350	Rocky Creek	1788
Sanford, Jesse	287½	Island Creek	1788
Spears, William	280		1788
Smith, Robert	200		1789
Simonton, Adam	262½		1789
Simonton, Adam	535		1789
Spradlin, Joseph	300	Beaverdam Creek	1789
Simonton, Theophilus	220		1789
Swepson, John	300		1789
Scarlett, James	287½		1789
Smith, William	94	Powells Creek	1789
Smith, John	920	Oconee River	1790
Smith, Archibald	522		1790
Stringer, John	200	Town Creek	1791
Stone, Mathew	280		1791
Stone, Mathew	655		1791
Spratt, Hugh	134	Greenbriar Creek	1792
Stocks, Isaac	93		1793
Spradling, Joshua	471	Natts Creek	1794
Smith, Samuel	210	Big Creek	1794
Stewart, Thomas	250		1795
Swinney, John	78		1795
Stokes, George	133		1796
Sessney, Samuel	220	Richland Creek	1797
Shelby, William	46		1797
Smith, Archibald	287½	Shoulderbone Creek	1798
Spradling, Joseph	455		1798
Slaughter, Samuel	287		1798
Slaughter, Ezekiel	390	Powells Creek	1798
Slaughter, Ruben	130		1798
Street, William	93	Ogeechee River	1799
Stradley, Dempsey	75	Oconee River	1800
Stephens, Nathaniel	200	Ogeechee River	1801
Short, James	66		1801
Spight, William	113		1802
Smith, Leavin	450	Town Creek	1802

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Smith, Reddick	56	Richland Creek	1802
Smith, Ruben	100		1805
Sparks, Thomas	445		1807
Sankey, John T.	6		1807
Swinney, John	78		1807
Smith, Jesse	200		1810
Sims, Zachariah	89½		1811
Starr, Elijah	30		1812
Sayers, David	5 1-10		1817
Stevens, Edward	13 3-5		1818
Smith, Ebenezer	202 3-10		1825
Sayers, David	13 2-5		1835
Thompson, Jesse	1150		1786
Taylor, Joseph G.	2000	Oconee River, water of	1786
Trammell, Thomas	158	Fulsoms Creek, water of	1787
Taylor, Joseph G.	800	Town Creek	1788
Taylor, Joseph G.	287½	Town Creek	1788
Taylor, Joseph G.	1150	Town Creek	1788
Taylor, Joseph G.	14000	Town Creek	1788
Thompson, Robert	850	Big Creek, water of	1788
Townsend, Samuel	190	Beaverdam Creek	1788
Thweat, James	40	Ogeechee River	1788
Thweat, James	300	Buffalo Creek	1789
Tankerslay, John	187		1789
Thompson, William	234	Ogeechee River	1789
Thompson, Benjamin	500		1789
Taylor, Joseph G.	575		1790
Thompson, Benjamin, Jr.	240	Folsoms Creek	1790
Thompson, Zachariah	125	Folsoms Creek	1792
Thornton, Roger	317	Folsoms Creek	1793
Thornton, Roger	390	Fort Creek	1793
Thompson, Robert	460	Oconee River	1794
Thweat, James	50		1795
Thrasher, Joseph C.	136		1797
Turk, Theodosius	300	Powells Creek	1798
Thompson, Robert	200		1798
Tripp, Robert	27		1810
Thomas, Spencer	27	Stephens Creek	1819
Thornton, Redman	447	Little River, water of	1819
Thomas, John H.	147		1830
Terrell, David S.	44		1832
Thornton, James A.	44½		1837
Thornton, James A.	12		1838
Veazy, Ezekiel	50		1790
Veasey, John	450	Ogeechee River	1798
Veasey, Jesse	659		1798
Veasey, Timothy	46	Richland Creek	1819
Veasey, Jesse	659	Shoulderbone Creek	1835
Wagnon, John P.	1700		1786
Willoughby, William	230		1786
Wagnon, John P.	5000	Buffalo Creek	1786
Welborn, Curtis	460	Greenbrier Creek	1786
Williamson, Isaac	250	Ogeechee River	1787
Wright, William	450	Shoulderbone Creek	1787
Welborne, Thomas	200	Oconee River	1787
Watts, Thomas	43		1787

Names of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Wagnon John P.	6000	Ogeechee River	1787
Welborne, Thomas	230		1787
Wood, James	180		1787
Whatley, Daniel	400		1787
Welbourn, Curtice	538	Ocone River	1787
Welborn, Edward	230		1787
Wagnon, John P.	1400	Ogeechee River	1787
Wyley, William	230		1787
Wood, Ethelred	862	Shoulderbone Creek	1787
Wood, Mathew	426	Log Dam Creek	1787
Wood, Aristarchus	200	Richland Creek	1787
Welborn, Thomas	158	Ocone River	1787
Welborn, Thomas	412		1788
Wiley, Oliver	200		1788
Williamson, Isaac	450	Ogeechee River	1788
West, Christian	343		1788
Williams, Thos. Heirs of	200		1788
Williams, Silas	200		1789
Whatley, Willis	427	Crooked Creek	1798
Williams, Isaac	500	Ogeechee River	1789
Wall, John	720		1789
Welbourn, Thomas	320	Middle Creek	1789
Ward, James	238		1789
Wiggins, Lewis	35		1789
Wall, Francis	315		1790
Welborne, Elijah	230	Ocone River	1790
Welborne, Joshua	191	Greenbrier Creek	1790
Washington, William	200		1790
Williams, Johnathan	233		1791
Wilson, John	143		1792
Wood, Jane	98		1792
Whatley, Daniel	50	Ogeechee River	1792
Wilson, John	460		1792
Wilkinson, John	90	Shoulderbone Creek	1792
Wade, Thomas	234	Ogeechee River	1792
Warburton, Thomas	241 4-5		1794
Wilson, William	700		1794
White, Joseph	77	Beaverdam Creek	1794
White, Joseph	22		1794
Winfrey, Jesse	600	Richland Creek	1795
Wood, Ethelrod	126		1795
Wardlaw, William	124	Shoulderbone Creek	1796
Wood, Mathew	175		1796
Warmack, Abraham	10		1797
White, George	20		1797
White, Joseph	30		1797
Ware, James	230		1798
Whatley, Elisha	535	Richland Creek	1798
Walker, William	650	Ogeechee River	1798
Wamock, Abraham	500	Graybills Creek	1798
Whatley, Michael	300	Ocone River	1798
Whatley, Jesse	130	Ogeechee River	1798
Wheeles, Abner	286	Dreads Creek	1798
Woods, James	104		1798
Woods, James	350	Ogeechee River	1800
White, John	100	Ocone River	1801

Name of Grantees.	Acres	Location	Year
Wilburn, Thomas	130	Appalachee River	1801
Williams, Johnathan	60		1804
Williams, Johnathan	20		1804
Wright, Zebulon	17½		1828
Ward, Johnathan	365	Shoulderbone Creek	1826
Watson, Solomon	200		1825
Weaver, William W. D.	137		1828
Weaver, Travis A. D.	200		1828
Wilson, John	44½		1845
Walker, John E.	2¾	Richland Creek	1851
Wilson, John	22½	Town Creek	1851
Yeats, Abraham	6 7-10	Town Creek	1821
Zachary, Bartholomeu	690	Oconee River	1790
Peek, Hart C.	3 3-10	By Crutchfield	1859
Watts, Harrison H.	10 9-10	By Scott & Watts	1858
Wilson, John	9½	By Moncrief and others	1859
Mapp, Mary Mrs.	31	By Kilpatrick and others	1860
Bowden, Ellis W. C.	72	By Jackson & Champion	1861

Office Secretary of State,

Milledgeville, June 1867.

I certify that this Book, for Greene County, contains a true extract from the Register of Grants in said County as originally Granted.

Given under my hand & Official Seal.

Signed — A. C. Barnett, Secretary of State.

SEAL OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA
AFFIXED HERE.

Greene County was laid out of Washington, in 1786.
Named after Major General Nathaniel Greene.

Length 22 miles, breadth, 17 miles, area square miles, 374.

There have been under Head Rights in this County, 255,
335 Acres.

This certificate seems to be a supplement to the last page listing Grantees in alphabetical order, and is pasted to the cover.

The few names that are recorded on this sheet, seem to cover the last few factions that had not been taken up by previous grants. This is probably true of other small tracts that appear throughout the list. It seems to have been customary to

survey tracts of land to suit the Grantee, and the result was, that nearly all plats recorded are of irregular shape. This created small fractions of land that no one owned or claimed, and when the adjoining land owners found these unclaimed tracts, they made applications for additional Grants and added them to their original survey.

The handwriting giving the names and location of these Head Right Grants is very clear and beautifully written. And I have used great care in copying them just as they were written. If any of the names are spelled wrong, it is due to the fact that they appeared in the record just as they are shown above.

There can be no doubt about a great many of the Grants recorded in the original Greene county, along the Oconee and Ogeechee Rivers, are located in what is now Hancock, Baldwin, Taliaferro, Oconee, and Oglethorpe counties. Many of the Creeks describing the location of the Grants, are unknown to Mr. Samuel P. Turner, the oldest County Surveyor in Greene county. While some of them are known to be wholly within the counties that have been formed out of Greene.

Many of the names mentioned by Sherwood, White and other historians as being among the earliest settlers of Greene, do not appear among the above Grantees. This is due to the fact, that they located their Grants while this territory belonged to Washington county. Such names as, John Armor, Davis Gresham, Peter Curtwright, Isaac Stocks Jonas Fauche, E. E. Park, G. W. Forester, William Greer, and many others, can be identified as having lived in what is now Greene, and the record of their Grants can be found in the office of the Secretary of State. But, the other original settlers whose names can not be identified, will be most difficult to trace.

Many of the original Grantees sold their lands as soon as their titles were clear, therefore it is difficult to identify many of them as actual citizens of the county. The price paid for the choice lands seemed to average around \$5.00 per acre.

Land thieves seemed to be quite active in those days, and forged deeds were not infrequent. In fact, forgery was practiced so often, that the Legislature passed a law making for-

gery a capital offense and punishable by hanging without the benefit of clergy. The minutes of the Greene Superior Court of the Spring term of 1800, show where two men were tried and convicted of forging land deeds, and were sentenced to be hanged. Both of them belonged to prominent families, and escaped the death penalty through the Governor's intervention at the last moment. The Capitol was at Louisville then, and tradition says, that the Governor signed the intervention late in the afternoon of the day previous to the date fixed for the execution. The friends of the doomed men covered the distance to Greensboro by a relay of horses, and reached the Sheriff just in time to prevent the hanging. The Sheriff anticipated that the Governor might intervene, and delayed the execution as long as he could. The hour fixed for the execution, was between the hours of ten and two o'clock, and it is said that the order reached the Sheriff just a few minutes before two o'clock.

"According to White," the original settlers of Greene, were: Thomas Horton, Davis Gresham, William Fitzpatrick, Henry Graybill, Oliver Porter, John Bailey, Charles Cessna, Thomas Baldwin, M. Rabun, John George, Alexander Reid, Michael Rogers, David Dickson, Walton Hraris, Peyton Smith, Ezekiel E. Park, Peter Curtright, G. W. Foster, John Armour. Major Poullain, Jesse Perkins, Joel Newsome, James Armstrong, Thomas Harris, and Major Beasley." To the above list, Dr. Smith adds the Abercumbies, the Dales, the Fauches, and the Brewers.

Note:—To the above should be added, Isaac Stocks, William, Thomas, and Edmond Daniel all of whom settled on the Oconee River, about 1786, James Houghton, William Heard, and many others should be listed among the earliest settlers. Isaac Stocks settled near the Oconee River while this territory was a part of Washington County; and had built a private fort for the protection of his family before Greene was laid out.

The Dawsons should be listed also, as General Thomas Dawson is said to have been the first child born in Greene County. This distinction seems to be pretty equally divided between him and Judge Thomas Stocks. Stocks was born three

day before Greene was created, and while the territory was still Washington, while Dawson was born a few days after.

Some of the names mentioned above settled in the territory that later became Greene while it was still Washington County; and for that reason, their names do not appear among the head right grants that were issued to settlers in Greene. Their names as grantees can be found in the office of the Secretary of State in Atlanta. A complete list of head right grants is recorded elsewhere, however, that list includes many names that soon disappeared, as they were not settlers in the strict sense of the word. Many of them were "Squatters" who probably lived on the land long enough to enable them to take the oath that they were settlers, and entitled to a land grant. But, as soon as they received titles to the land, they sold it for what it would bring. There are hundreds of such sales of land recorded in the Clerk's office in Greensboro. Most of this land brought 1 Pound Sterling, or about \$5.00 per acre. Most of the early settlers tried to secure lands along the Ogeechee and Oconee Rivers, and Shoulderbone and Richland Creeks. Many of the less prominent streams on which grants were located, are hard to indentify now as the names of some of the streams have been changed.

"Thomas Hart, the grandfather of Judge John C. Hart, was among the pioneers. Likewise William James, Obediah Copelan, McKinney Howell, Archibald Perkins, John C. Wood, Jr., James Nisbit, John Dolvin, the Davises, the McWhorters, the Lewises, etc."

"The first resident of Greene to leave a will on record was Joseph Smith, a surveyor. His estate comprised: 17 cows, 4 horses, 3 Bibles, 3 Testaments, 3 sermon books, a number of surveying instruments, and 4½ yards of gray cloth. The first Grand Jury was constituted as follows: Thomas Harris, foreman; David Love, Walton Harris, David Gresham, John A. Miller, William Fitzpatrick, William Heard. Moses Shelby, James Jenkins, Joseph White, Robert Baldwin, William Shelby, Jessee Connell, Joseph Spradling, and William Daniel."

CENSUS 1790-1930

The population of Greene county, Ga., and of each incorporated place therein, so far as shown at each of the Federal Censuses, from 1790 to 1930 inclusive.

Census Year	Greene County	Greensboro	Penfield	Siloam	Union Point	White Plains	Woodville
1790	5,405						
1800	10,761						
1810	11,679						
1820	13,589						
1830	12,549						
1840	11,690						
1850	13,068						
1860	12,652						
1870	12,454	913	447			374	
1880	17,547	1,621	458		576	459	
1890	17,051	1,313				510	
1900	16,542	1,511	375			290	
1910	18,512	2,120	475		1,363*	407	
1920	18,972	2,128	315	243	1,126	479	458
1930	12,616	2,125	184	369	1,627	405	332

*Incorporated in 1901.

CENSUS OF GREENE COUNTY FOR 1859.

Copied from the Greensboro Weekly Gazette Sept. 28, 1859.

"We have kindly been furnished, by our friend, Major Isaac R. Hall, Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Courts, with, a list of the census of this county for the present year, which we give below:"

Number of Families,	804
Males under six years of age,	398
Males between six and sixteen,	557
Females over sixteen years of age,	1,106
Females under six years of age,	377
Females over fifteen,	1,144
Total of Free Whites,	4,075
Total of Slaves,	7,672
Free Negroes,	<u>37</u>
Total Whites and Blacks,	11,781

The Federal Census for the year 1860, shows the total population of Greene county to be, 12,652. Or a difference of 871 in one year.

GREENE COUNTY CENSUS TAKERS IN 1810

BROWNING

In the year 1810 the following appropriations were approved for taking the Census or Third Enumeration of the State of Georgia, in Greene County:

"To William Browning, thirty dollars twelve and an half cents.
To Thomas Dawson, twenty-six dollars sixty-two and half cents.
To Reuben Dawson, twenty-one dollars fifty-six and a quarter cents.
To Evans Merrick, twenty dollars twelve and an half cents."

This indicates that the State of Georgia took its own census up to, and including the year 1810.

If this be true, where are the early census records to be found? When did the federal government begin compiling the census?

The Missionary
Jan. 3, 1825

CENSUS BY COUNTY

Population 1825

	Whites	Slaves and free persons of colour
Clarke	5,181	4,205
Greene	5,,962	7,537
Hancock	5,629	7,546
Jasper	10,297	5,714

(Note — Jasper was the only county in the list published with more than five figures. Am not sure that Chatham and Richmond were in the list.)

The Missionary
Monday Nov. 12, 1821

MARRIED: at Greensboro, on the first inst., Edw. H. Macon to Miss Amanda Grimes, daughter of Thomas W. Grimes, Esq.

The Missionary
Aug. 30, 1824

There was quite an account of a monument erected in Ceylon to the memory of Rev. James Richards A. M.

American Missionary
Who died Aug. 3, 1822
Aged 38 years
One of the first projectors of American Missions
He gave himself to Christ
And then to the Heathen
A physician both to mind and body.

(Wonder if he was kin to the Rev. Richards, father of Wm. C. Richards and the other artist son, who named the waterfalls around Toccoa and Tallullah. He gave them the names they now bear, when he was in those mountains painting in the 1840's.

1812 — TOWN MEETING

At a meeting of the Citizens of Greene County of the State of Georgia, held at Greensboro, on the 13th day of August 1812 for the purpose of addressing the President of the United States on the expediency of takng immediate possession of the Floridas.

Oliver Porter, Esquire was nominated Chairman & Ebenezer Torrence, Secretary.

When the following address and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

To his Excellency James Madison,

President of the United States.

The petition of the Citizens of Greene County in the State of Georgia, Respectfully Sheweth.

That it is an acknowledged Constitutional right, sacred to the people of the United States, peaceably to assemble and to address the Constituted Authorities of their Country, upon all subjects of a public nature, in which they may feel themselves interested. Your petitioners are well aware, that, upon ordinary occasions, it may not be good policy, too frequently to exercise this privilege; but in times of war, of difficulty, and of danger, a neglect of this privilege, would in many cases amount to a dereliction of duty, as good citizens.

If your petitioners were not sensible, at this time, that duty to themselves and their Country, points to the necessity of addressing your Excellency, they would not have ventured to impose on you their opinions; but as the subject for their consideration, is one, which materially and vitally affects their dearest interests they feel constrained to approach you as petitioners.

Your petitioners however would promise to your Excellency, that they do not come forward with this petition, with any views or wishes, of weakening the arm of Government, of disaffection, or disobedience to the law; on the Contrary, they highly approve of the general measures of the Administration, and they feel themselves impelled by every Consideration of duty interest and patriotism, to support the measures of Government, whether they relate to the war in which we have lately embarked, or to any other legal and Constitutional object. They are the more willing and anxious to support the Government, in the war in which we are engaged, because they have long felt and seen the injuries and insults, which with an

unrelenting hand and heart, have been heaped upon by great Britain. They have seen our excellent Government, with the most unexampled degree of patience, exhaust every means of negotiation, with that power, whose almost every act, since the establishment of our Independence, has evinced the malignity of her heart towards us; and whose injustice and cupidity, again call us from the bosom of our families and our homes, to stand forth in the defence of the rights and the Honor of our beloved Country. Under the most solemn appeal to the Author of the Universe, for the sincerity of their intentions, to support their government in all the measures which they in their wisdom may think proper to adopt, to punish the injustice of our enemy; and bring the present contest to a speedy, honorable and favorable issue. They will proceed to lay before your Excellency, the subject of their immediate consideration. Your petitioners are well aware that it is not unknown to your Excellency, that it is of the utmost importance to the United States, and the more especially to this section of the Union, than the Floridas should be attached to, and exclusively belong to the United States. It would be useless for your petitioners to attempt an enumeration of all the advantages that would result to the people of this Country, in the event of the Floridas being incorporated with the Union, and it would be equally unnecessary, to point out the many evils that must inevitably accrue to us, should they remain in the possession of Spain, or what is still more to be depredated, should they become the dependencies of Great Britain. They will only submit to the Consideration of your Excellency, a few of the most prominent reasons, which have influenced them to this Convention; and point out some of the advantages, arising to this Country, from the possession of those provinces, and some of the disadvantages, necessarily attendant on falling into the hands of the enemies. The province of East Florida, is immediately contiguous to, and bordering on, the State of Georgia.

It is at this time, claimed by the Regency of Spain, in the name of Ferdinand the seventh; That regency and great Britain are in the most strict alliance: as we are engaged in a war with Great Britain, and her dependencies, it becomes our indispen-

sible duty, to use every possible means in our power to impair her strength, and diminish her resources, for carrying on the war against us. In what way can the United States most effectually obtain this end? By depredations on her commerce, and by cutting off her communication with this continent; In short, by the Conquest of her possessions in the North, and by the Occupation of the Floridas in the South.

Admitting for a moment, that we should abandon all intention of taking possession of the Floridas, and they should not be ceded by the regency of Spain, to Great Britain; yet, as the regency and Great Britain are allies, Great Britain would surely claim of her ally, the privilege of entering her ports to refit her fleets, to bring in for condemnation, the prizes she might Capture from U. States, and to obtain the necessary munitions of War. But your petitioners are confident, from the relative situation of the United States and the Floridas, that consequences more pernicious than those already enumerated, would result to us, in the event of our forces abandoning those provinces. The patriots of East Florida, have openly rebelled against their mother Country, they have formally declared themselves free and Independent, and have proceeded to the adoption of a Constitution of Government—Your petitioners are impressed with a belief, that the patriots of Florida, have been more prompt in asserting their claims to the right of self Government, from an expectation, that the the United States, would extend to them the arm of protection, in the support of so noble a cause: and your petitioners are greatly apprehensive, that the patriots, should they be now abandoned by the U. States, would immediately place themselves under the protection of the Government of Great Britain, knowing that they would be treated as rebels by the Government from which they revolted----

In addition to the reasons already advanced, against the policy of abandoning the Floridas at this juncture and thereby endangering their becoming dependencies of Great Britain, may be added the facilities, which will consequently be afforded our enemy, to annoy our Southern Coasting trade, and to pursue with success the odious and abominable practice of

smuggling; and in possession of the Floridas, will not our Enemy have it greatly in her power, to stir up against us, the merciless and unrelenting Savages, immediately bordering upon us: and from a history of the Revolutionary war, have we not much to fear from her seductive overtures to our black population, exciting them to abandon their owners and perhaps to rise up in rebellion against them? Your petitioners have seen, with infinite regret and Concern, that a bill which had passed the House of Representatives of the United States, by a large majority, and which had for its object, the immediate occupation of the Floridas, was rejected by the Senate. But your petitioners are of opinion, that under the law of Congress passed in 1811, authorizing the President of the United States, to take possession of the Floridas on the happening of either of two events, that your Excellency would be justified and fully authorized in taking such measures, as you might deem expedient to occupy those provinces, or at least, to prevent our enemy from doing so. That there is every probability that Great Britain, if not anticipated, will possess herself of the Floridas, is too obvious to be questioned. And shall we tamely and quietly set by, and suffer our open and avowed enemy, to possess herself of those provinces, and thus increase her means of annoying us? No, let us not wait till the blow which seals our destiny is given. What will now be the work of a few days, and loss of little blood, may if delayed cost us the lives of thousands. and the labor of years. In making the foregoing representations to your Excellency, your petitioners have been governed, entirely by a sense of the importance of the subject of this petition, to the people of this State, and by a wish to express to your Excellency, the confidence they entertain, in the firm, wise and decided measures of your administration. Your petitioners do not presume that they have thrown new light on the subject of this petition, nor do they believe that a single reason has been advanced, of which your Excellency was not perfectly apprised.

It is foreign from their purpose, in the smallest degree to wish to dictate to their Government; on the Contrary, they wish to inspire confidence, and to evince their disposition to cooper-

ate, in such measures as may be adopted. They have only a wish, that your Excellency will carry into effect the act of Congress of 1811, so far as that law, in relation to the Floridas, will authorize you to go. Whatever expedients may be resorted to by your Excellency to this end, we, the people of Greene County of the State of Georgia, do hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our Sacred Honors, in support of the Government, in the pursuit of so laudable and all important an object. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray etc.

1st. Resolved by this meeting, that a Copy of this petition be Transmitted to The President of the United States.

2nd. Resolved that a Copy of this petition, be likewise forwarded to the Governor of this State, and to three different printers in this State for publication.

3rd. Resolved that this meeting, viewing the importance of the subject of its immediate Consideration, do recommend to other Counties of this State, to take the same into Consideration.

Oliver Porter, Chairman

Ebenezer Torrence, Secretary

FREE PERSONS OF COLOUR

Georgia,
Wilkes County,

I, John Holiday, Clerk of the Inferior Court of said County, do hereby certify that Patience generally known by the name of Pateenee Todd now about forth-eight years of age and by profession a Baker, was regularly enrolled in the office of the Inferior Court of said County as a free person of colour, also her son Gabriel; and that no person gainsaying the same. Agreeable to law she is considered a freeman of color and entitled to her freedom agreeable to the laws of Georgia.
Given under my hand the 13 day of October, 1827.

Signed: John Holiday late clerk of I. W. C.

Recorded on the 16th day of May 1834, and signed by Vincent Sanford, Clerk of Inferior Court of Greene County.

Thus it will be readily seen that these "free persons of colour" were at liberty to move at will; the only requirement being, that they register with the Clerk of the Inferior Court each year; and that their occupation and place of residence be shown on the register.

The Act setting them free, and the regulation of such persons, is entitled an Act to manumit and make free certain persons of colour, and became a law on Dec. 1, 1801, and was signed: Josiah Tatnall, Jr., Governor. However, provisions were made as early as 1770 for freeing negroes, Indians, mulattoes, or mestizoes; but guardians had to be appointed to look after them.

One free negro is said to have been a Revolutionary soldier and fought at the Battle of Kettle Creek, and received a pension for his services.

It would be interesting to know what became of these "persons of colour" who gained their freedom in Greene county, and the story back of their liberation. The ever changing record in the Ordinary's office clearly indicates that most of them left the county. But, where they went and what they did seems lost to history. The vast majority of those who gained their freedom were in the prime of life; and only a very few were over 50 years of age, while many were between 10 and 30. The Andersons and Grants were evidently opposed to slavery; and it is possible that the religious wave that swept Georgia from 1826 to 1830 caused an awakening on the subject of forced servitude.

There is a very interesting old book in the office of the Ordinary of Greene county inscribed as follows: "Registry of Free Persons of Colour." The first list of names of "Free Persons of Colour" bears date of 1819; and, the names of twenty such persons are recorded. Their age, place of nativity, present residence, how long in Georgia, and occupation are shown. Their ages varied from 1 to 65 years. Nine of them were born in Greene county, one in Franklin; the others were born in

North and South Carolina and Virginia. The greatest number of these free persons of colour bore the names of Anderson, Lucas, Grant, and King, although, the name of Anderson led the list. The birth place of some of the Grants was given as Halifax County, Va., while the others were from Wilkes county, Georgia. This was due to the fact that, the Grants lived in that part of Wilkes that was added to Greene 1802. The law required that all such persons register annually with the clerk of the Inferior Court of the county in which they lived; and it is interesting to note how the list changed from year to year. In 1824, practically all who registered bore the name of Anderson; and in 1825-6-7-8-9 and 30, all of them bore the name of Anderson. In 1834, the Andersons disappeared entirely and Grants took their places. In 1837, there was only one who registered and her name was Reney Woodly from Sussex county, Va. The Grants increased in number in 1846 and 47 and seemed to remain on the roll until 1862; and in that year, the only one to register was Ben Sanford whose name first appeared in 1857. The name of Patience Todd appears in 1834; and the following entry taken from the Wilkes county record gives a clear idea of the procedure in vogue at that time:

GREEN COUNTY PEOPLE DURING THE SEVENTEEN-NINETIES

I have heard a good many people say, "I do not care what my ancestors did in the long, long ago, I am interested only in what is going on now." However, there are some who are interested in tracing, step, by step, the rugged road that led to the intelligent age, prosperity, and culture that we now enjoy; and it is for these that this, and similar articles have been written. --

The following paragraphs were found among Greene County's earliest Court records that were laboriously written with a quill pen and home-made ink. The title page of the book that I have before me reads:

“RECORD OF THE INFERIOR COURT
OF GREENE COUNTY

VOL. 1.”

Many of the entries bear date of 1798, and some of them deal with matters that took place even earlier than that. No, this book does not contain the original records, but were transcribed by Benjamin Jourdan in years 1812-13. The writing is like the beautiful script we “oldsters” were taught to try to copy in the copy-books that our “daddies” bought for us back in the days when there were no free schools nor free school books. Handwriting is almost a lost art now.

There is a pathetic story concerning Benjamin Jourdan and the beautiful records that he transcribed for Greene County. I have his original contract to do this work before me. Shortly after he began his work on the records, he was indicted, tried, and convicted of murder. The jury recommended mercy and the Judge heeded the recommendation. The sentence was, that he be branded on the thumb of his left hand, with the letter “M” signifying that he was a murderer; and to be confined in the common jail for a period, and then to pay the cost of the trial and, in the event he could not pay, he was to be kept in jail until the Court felt that he had been punished sufficiently.

Benjamin Jourdan wrote many of the records while confined in jail, and most of the money he received for his work went to pay his fine.

Not all of the early settlers of Greene County were scalped by the Indians, but altogether too many were, and had it not been for the Military Dragoons who patrolled the banks of the Oconee River and every able bodied man had to leave his plow and serve, when called upon, and had not forts, both private and public, been dotted within easy reach of the people, many of the present day citizens of Greene would never have seen the light of day.

Those early citizens built cabins, cleared their lands, slept with their rifles by their bed side, kept faithful watch-dogs

and were alert to every noise. When they went to their fields their wives and children went with them, and the trusty dog and rifle were close at hand.

That they raised corn, wheat, tobacco, indigo, a little cotton, many cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens etc. ,is evidenced by claims filed against the State and nation, covering losses by Indian raids.

As early as 1787, we find where William Harris, a farmer who lived near Greensboro, complained that Elijah Clark and Micajah Williamson's soldiers, who were camped on his land, allowed their horses to get loose and invade his corn field. A committee was appointed to examine the field and assess the damage for which Mr. Harris was compensated.

That Augusta, Ga., merchants advanced money and supplies for Greene county farmers to produce crops, and in lieu of a promissory note to repay the money, the agreement was to pay with tobacco, is clearly shown by the following entry that appears in Book, 1. Proceedings of the Greene Inferior Court, p. 86:

"I acknowledge myself justly indebted to Anderson Fambrough twelve hundred and fifty weight of neet inspected Crop Tobacco to be delivered in Augusta by the first day of November next for value Received given under my hand this 19th day of March 1791."

(Signed) Charles C. G. Ivey

Testator
O. Porter

Tobacco Warehouses were numerous in 1791

Watkins Digest of Georgia Laws, p. 445, names the following Tobacco Warehouses that had been authorized by the Georgia Legislature:

“An Act for regulating the inspection of tobacco. Section III, reads: “And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That public warehouses for the inspection of tobacco pursuant to this act, shall be kept at the several places herein after mentioned, that is to say, at Augusta, the three tobacco inspections already established, called and known by the name of McCall’s, Richmond, and Augusta; at Henry Arrington’s on the Savannah River, at New Savannah, on the land of John Twiggs; at Yamacraw, on the lot of Mordecai Sheftall; at Hardwick’s, at the mouth of the Ogeechee; at Louisville, on the land of John Shellman, at Galphinton, on the land of Robert Forsyth; at Georgetown, on the land of Arthur Fort; at Lexington, on the land of Charles Statum; at Rocklanding, on the land of John McKinzie; at Montpelier, on the land of Charles McDonald; in the town of Greensboro, on the land of John Armour; at the town of Washington, on the lot of _____; at the mouth of Broad river, on the land of John Oliver; and at Pace’s Ferry, on the land of Drewry Pace; on the land of White, Robinson & Co. at their iron works, on Sweet Water.

Twelve other Tobacco Warehouses were established, in eastern and middle Georgia, prior to 1799, but not a single Cotton Warehouse was mentioned.

CHAPTER IV

VILLAGES, POST OFFICES, RAILROADS, AND ROADS

There were many communities, towns and post offices in Greene county, which were important until the War Between the States and the Reconstruction Era. Most of the mills were burned by Sherman's Raiders and few rebuilt later.

1. **Park's Bridge:** This community was where the old Chop't Road from Greensboro to the Walnut Hill on the Mississippi River crossed the Oconee River. This road was laid out by Samuel Dale, a Greene County citizen, who was appointed by President Thomas Jefferson to extend the road to the west. In addition to the finest mill in Greene County, were several stores, an Inn where the stagecoach changed horses and the passengers were fed, a post office which was called Park's Bridge. The office was discontinued May 29, 1851. (Athens Southern Banner of May 29, 1851).
2. **VEAZY:** This was a very old community and in all probability named for Eli Veazy, a prosperous merchant and farmer there. The present postoffice still bears that name it is about one mile nearer Greensboro than the original location. (Herald-Journal, Feb. 24, 1939)

Veazy, was listed in the Herald of 1897 as a neighborhood with many advantages. The lands were cheap and fertile and there were excellent schools and churches. Veazy was six miles south of Greensboro. The lands were sandy and five to fifty dollars per acre. There were grist mills, a planing mill, a mill for corn and wheat, a wood shop, a wagon and buggy manufacturer, a saw mill and a shoe shop. Some of the people mentioned here were: J. H. Brown, Joel J. Ruarks, A. F. Jackson, T. J. P. Atkinson, John A. Veazy, Wm. H. Hardeman and Dr. W. F. Hailes.

3. **WOODVILLE:** This village was located five miles north of Union Point on the Athens branch of the Georgia railroad. This was once a prosperous village of 300 people,

a bank and large stores. It is said to have been given that name because here the trains loaded up with wood. Before it was called Woodville it was called Beeman for a man who owned a large store there. After the railroad was built the name was changed. These families came from this vicinity: the Davisons, the Durhams, the Wilsons, the Flukers, the Cheneys, the McWhorters and many other prominent families. While not as prosperous as once, Woodville is still there.

Woodville was a good trading point. This village was ten miles from Greensboro. In 1887 they shipped 3,500 bales of cotton. There were two ginneries, three stores, and dairy-farming. The paper in 1897 carried pictures of Hon. W. P. McWhorter as being prominent in this community and serving in the Third Georgia Regiment during the Civil War. There were other men mentioned as business men in the community; Hon. R. E. Davison, C. C. and T. C. Davison, W. J. Durham, G. F. Callahan, C. G. Moody, J. M. Reynolds, Prof. Hawes Cloud.

WOODVILLE 1820

“The following lines, extracted from *Port Folio*, are understood to be from the pen of Mr. Henry Denison, late of this place: ,

WOODVILLE

They tell me of the villas fair
That on the banks of Schuykill rise;
But every charm that opens there,
Beneath the face of summer skies, -
The green sward walk through scenery
That like a bride draws every eye.
And fruits and flow'rets every where
All have I seen and all are fair.
But Georgia's clime delights me more;
I would not journey north again,
For all that art and nature pour
Upon the fruitful land of Penn:
For nature's choicest bounty lies
Beneath the warmth of southern skies: -
Here all the sweets of earth combine, -
Land of the orange and the vine.
They tell me that of lovely streams,

The elm-bound Merrimac excels;
On its green brink in fairy dreams,
Enrapt I've sat 'till evening bells,
From distant steeple broke the chain,
Which fancy webbed and wove again: -
Yes, while a boy I wandered there,
And own that Eastern lands are fair.
But Eastern lands may boast their groves,
Their ocean-isles and emerald fields;
Our piney woods and turtle doves,
And gardens where the red bird builds;
Our river-cane that hides the doe,
And forest oak with mistletoe,
Our stately pine and cornel tree,
Have thousand nameless charms for me.
O Woodville! wheresoever yet
To roam shall prove my destiny
O, never can my soul forget
The pleasant hours I've spent by thee.
Thy pines may no fierce lightnings rend:
But show'rs of silv'ry dews descend,
And on thy sylvan bosom swell,
Those beauties which I love so well.

(Note—The dictionary says a "cornel tree" is a dogwood.)

4. **RICHLAND CREEK**, was so named by the first settlers while this was Washington County and is said to be so named because of the rich lands through which the creek ran. Many "headrights" grants refer to Richland Creek and its waters as boundary lines. (Wm. Greer's Survey of Greene Co. May 1786)
5. **CAREY**: (Litch Postoffice) Carey was named for James Carey, for many years an employee of the Georgia railroad. Litch was the name given the postoffice at Cary for a Mr. Litchfield who had a store there and no doubt was also Postmaster. This is where the Georgia railroad crosses the Oconee River.
6. **CAWTHORN**: In the 1890's Major J. W. Cawthorn operated a store three miles southeast of Liberty Church. This postoffice was established here and only a few people ever lived here.
7. **GRESHAMVILLE**: This community was probably named for Hon. Volney Gresham, or his father. New Hope or Fork Baptist Church was established here in 1800 and

Adiel Sherwood was once its pastor. It is located in Greene County about one mile to the right of Highway number 12 between Greensboro and Madison. This community was settled prior to 1793 and suffered much from Indian raids. It was not incorporated but had a postoffice, two churches, several stores and there live about 100 people. (Robinson's History of Ga. Baptist Asso. & Minutes of the New Hope Church)

This town was located in the forks of two rivers, the Oconee and Appalachee. There were grown, cattle, stock, rye, wheat and cotton. There were two churches, and a good school, as well as gins, corn mill, brick stores and ten or twelve families. The land was valued in 1897 at from one to \$10 on acre.

8. RUTH: This was the name of a postoffice and small community located about one mile from Liberty Church. The Post-mistress was Miss Ruth Williams.
9. RICHLAND FARM: This was three miles west of Greensboro, on the Georgia railroad extending back to Richland Creek. A Mr. Sims from Atlanta owned about 2,000 acres of land here. He built a number of houses, a depot and a side-track. Here he operated a large dairy and owned some fine Jersey cows. But alas! he did his spending with the money from an Atlanta bank of which he was cashier. He broke the bank, was tried and served a term in the State penitentiary, and his farm was eventually sold to the highest bidder.
10. WRAYSWOOD: This was the home place of the Wray family and is located between Greshamville and Scull Shoals. This has a store, postoffice and public ginnery. The last of the Wray's died within the past ten years but Tom's widow operates and owns the 200 acre farm. This family has owned these lands for 100 years. (Dr. Rice, 1939)
11. GRANTVILLE: This town which is now extinct was located on the old Greensboro-Washington road some three miles north of Union Point. Daniel Grant settled here

while that territory was a part of Wilkes County. It was taken from Wilkes and added to Greene in 1802. Here was a tavern, postoffice, stagecoach station, horse racing, cock fights, greased pole contests, gander-pulling and many other primitive sports. Mr. Grant sold his holdings, took contracts for building parts of the Ga. railroad, moved to Marthasville (now Atlanta) and got in on the ground floor and made a fortune out of real estate. Grant's Park was a gift of this man to Atlanta.

12. DANIEL'S SPRING: This is where Grantsville once stood and there is nothing except a mineral spring which was discovered by Cordial Grant who bought the lands. The popularity of the spring rises and falls with the varying waves of prosperity and at the present the status is very low. (1939)
13. SHOULDERBONE CREEK: This creek rises near White Plains flows southeast via Harris' Mill thence to the Oconee River. The origin of the name seems to have passed into oblivion. It was named this when Washington County was laid out. It was wholly within Greene Co. from 1786 to 1792 when Hancock Co. was formed from parts of Greene and Washington. When the Shoulderbone Treaty was signed Nov. 3, 1786 in Greene County, it is said to have been signed at a Fort, probably Fort Twiggs which was where Fort Creek empties into Shoulderbone Creek several miles below Harris' Mill. Dissatisfaction over this treaty is supposed to have been responsible for the burning of Greensboro in 1787.
14. ROCK LANDING: This place is located on the Oconee river some six miles below Milledgeville and the spot is marked with a bronze marker telling of the historic events that took place there. This was also the starting point of defining the boundary line of Greene County. (Watkins Digest of the Laws of Ga. pp. 322-3, 521)
15. PUBLIC SQUARE: This was an important community with a post office. Justice of Peace, polling center and had the largest store in Greene Co. in 1820-30. It was located

on the Greensboro-Washington road three miles north of Union Point. Sparks Hunter was the, "Merchant-Prince," of Public Square and an uncle of William H. Sparks the author of "Memories of Fifty Years". When Sparks Hunter died and the railroad came through, Public Square died, and TEMPERANCE BELL succeeded and in Feb. 8, 1834 the postoffice was closed. The great revival near Bethesda Church in 1826-27 is said to have brought about a Temperance wave that swept that section and gave the name of Temperance to the place.

16. BETHANY: This first community was settled in early 1784 and the first church was organized in 1786 and has continued to function throughout all the years. (History of Bethany by W. E. Reynolds, written in 1886)

In 1790 the Greene Co. Inferior Court ordered a road laid out from Thweat's Bridge on the Ogeechee to Rock Landing on the Oconee. Fort Fidius was erected here and here General Twiggs, Irwin, and Major Gaither met for the purpose of destroying Elijah Clark's Trans Oconee Republic," and it was here that Clark made a bloodless surrender. (Dr. Rice was present at the unveiling of this marker and delivered an address on Elijah Clark and his Republic in Milledgeville to the Nancy Hart Chapter, D. A. R.) Markers were also placed at Fort Defiance and Fort Advance. The Shoulderbone Treaty can be found in Watkins Digest pp. 779,80,-81. This treaty was secured in 1786, soon after Greene County was formed. This was why the Indians hated Greene County and burned and massacred the citizens.

17. UNION POINT: Union Point was first known as Thornton's Cross Roads, then as Scruggsville for a blacksmith by the name of Scruggs, and then as Union Point as it was on the junction of the main line of the Ga. railroad and Athens branch. Here lived the Thorntons, Harts, Bryans, Sibleys, Carltons and other prominent families. Up until the 1830's it was called Thornton's Crossroads and it was incorporated. Wayside Inn was located here during the War Between the States and now there is a historic mark-

er which tells the story. Some people say that one crew of railroad builders from Augusta met another crew from Scruggsville to form the union of the rails and that they named it Union Point. At this writing, 1939, the old Redmond Thornton house is still standing and is probably the oldest house now in Greene County. (moved to Atlanta 1960.) (See Homes.)

The postoffice here was opened in 1839 and W. P. Lawson was first Postmaster. (Athens Banner of April 20, 1839) The great Buffalo Lick where the surveyors started in marking the boundary lines of land ceded by the Indians at the Augusta Treaty of 1773 is also on the highway between Union Point and Jefferson Hall. Union Point is a progressive town of about 1500 inhabitants and very fine people.

Union Point, was a town boasting of mineral ores such as iron and copper as well as gold. There in 1897 we find the bottling works, knitting mill, steam grist mill and ginnery. There in 1897 was a large brick yard.

"The Terraces," was the name of the large hotel, the Union Point Academy had Dr. J. H. Bailey as the Principal. There were Methodist and Baptist churches and the Presbyterians met in these churches too.

Hon. John C. Hart was Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit and an outstanding citizen as was Hon. Miles W. Lewis in 1894 and a graduate of the University of Ga. in 1877. Here were handsome homes, schools and churches.

The Herald-Journal of Oct. 1, 1897 carried pictures of other outstanding citizens. County Judge, Hon. W. M. Weaver who was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and a Captain. He was elected Mayor of Greensboro seven times consecutively. In 1875 he edited the Herald-Journal and was a prominent Mason.

Columbus C. Oliver, Hon. James B. Park, Sr. was a man of executive ability and a leader in that day. Greene County's Board of Education members were: Henry W. Jernagin, C. C. Davison, J. V. Thomas, James L. Smith,

T. A. Branch. There were pictures of County School Commissioner R. B. Smith, J. H. H. Brown Treas. of the County and Miles Copeland, Tax Receiver.

18. SILOAM was a progressive community and in the same issue of the Herald-Journal of 1897 this town was one of well-to-do and thrifty farmers. There were cotton gins, large stores and fertile lands abounding. Siloam was located six miles east of Greensboro and seven miles from the junction of the Athens branch and main lines of the Georgia railroad. There were 300 people living here and some lands were advertised from \$12 to \$20 an acre. The Methodists and Baptists had handsome churches here and the Presbyterians had a new church building.

A fine school was under the supervision of Prof. Talfourd Smith. Some of the business men were: James T. Fillingim, John T. Boswell, E. J. Stanley.

19. LIBERTY, was a historical part of Greene County and a farming section where, cattle, grain, cotton and fruits flourished. Land sold from \$3 to \$10 an acre. Cotton was the main crop and the town was advertised as being free from malaria. (1897) There was water power on the nearby river, there were two good schools, and two churches, a post office with two daily mails, three gins, three grist mills and many stores.
20. SCULL SHOALS: This place was settled in 1784 and figured in numerous massacres by the Indians. Fort Clark was built in 1794 where Georgia's first paper mill was built, the first cotton gin, and the first cotton factory in 1834. Here was the home of Governor Peter Early and this was the second largest village in Greene County at the close of the War Between the States. There was a grist mill, a flour mill, several stores, a postoffice, a Baptist church and more than 500 people. (Acts of Ga. Legislature, Adiel Sherwood, Geo. White, and other historians)
21. GREENSBORO: The county seat of Greene County and named as such in the Act creating Greene County on February 3, 1786. It was named for Nathaniel Greene, gov-

erned first by a board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. This was designated as the site of the University of Ga. It was burned by the Indians in the summer of 1787 and incorporated as a town in 1803. The postoffice was established in 1792 and the first term of Superior Court was held in Jan. 1790 with Judge George Walton presiding, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The present courthouse was built in 1849 and remodeled in 1937. The Augusta Chronicle tells of the burning of the second courthouse and jail in 1807 by a runaway Negro. The old rock jail now standing was built that same year. The third courthouse was a framed building and stood very near where the present courthouse now stands. The first permanent public improvements, water works and sewer system started in 1898 under Mayor E. W. Copelan, T. B. Rice and J. E. Armor, Aldermen. The first municipally owned public school was built in 1908 under Dr. J. H. Gheesling, Mayor and Aldermen, T. B. Rice, B. J. McWhorter, J. B. Park, E. G. Pennington and J. H. McWhorter. Other units have since been added and a \$35,000 gymnasium and auditorium. In 1939 the Mayor is C. E. Robinson, Aldermen, J. S. Callaway, Howard Connally, T. Hamp McGibony, R. C. Townsend and Carey Williams. This administration junked the old inadequate steam electric plant and brought in Ga. Power Co. electricity, paved the streets, improved the town, schools, waterworks, cleaned up the town and encouraged improvements of every kind.

22. WHITE PLAINS: This was called Fort Neil soon after Greene Co. was settled and later took its name from the sandy soil of the land. Settlers moved north of the first settlement to springs to get water and the White Plains Academy was incorporated in 1834, and the town before that. The town has always been noted for its culture and fine citizenship and that is still true.

White Plains is situated in the southeastern portion of Greene Co. twelve miles from the county seat of Greens-

boro. It was the terminus of the Union Point and White Plains railroad a distance of fourteen miles. Crops raised there as stated by "The Herald-Journal," issue of Oct. 1, 1897 says that cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye and potatoes were grown there in large quantities. The fruits were peaches, pears, apples and grapes. White Plains boasted of the Dawson Institute at that time under Prof. J. W. Glen assisted by Misses Orr, Helen Kilpatrick and Mrs. E. B. Howard.

Some of the business men there in 1897 were: Randolph Tappan, Jr. and T. C. Holden, Z. T. Walker, Rev. J. H. Kilpatrick, Rev. B. E. L. Timmons, W. T. Rodgers, J. R. Marchman, A. S. Smith, J. D. Anderson, Hillsman and Gorham. There were two physicians; Dr. I. D. Moore and Dr. C. C. King. There were W. M. Tappan and son in the mercantile business. This was at that time an enterprising town, with brick business houses, manufacturing of wagons, buggies, road carts and all vehicles, woodwork, coffins and caskets.

The climate was advertised as being ideal and industry was being urged to locate there.

23. JEFFERSON HALL; This was the name given the home built by Lemuel Green and which is still standing a little more than a mile east of Union Point to the right of paved highway number 12. Quite a village sprang up here when the Ga. railroad was built and it was the terminus for several years. There were several stores, an Inn, postoffice, warehouse and other buildings. Freight for Greensboro, Athens, Madison and Covington is said to have been discharged at Jefferson Hall.
24. PENFIELD, was the cradle of Mercer University. It is seven miles to the north of Greensboro, and here in this obscure village much of the history of the Baptist church of Georgia has been written. Here the famous University of the Georgia Baptists was founded and here the great Jesse Mercer sleeps on the old college campus.

In 1829 when the Ga. Baptist Convention met in Milledgeville, it was announced that Joseph Penfield, of Savannah, a deacon in the church had given the sum of \$2,500 on condition that an equal amount be raised. This committee was named to suggest a plan of action: Thomas Cooper, H. O. Wyer and J. H. T. Kilpatrick. They asked that a like amount be pledged and in fifteen minutes the amount necessary was raised. A Committee purchased from James Redd 450 acres seven miles north of Greensboro.

Dr. Billington Sanders was a young, well educated minister and was engaged to act as Principal. Under his supervision the wilderness was cleared, temporary quarters provided and on the second Monday in January 1833, a manual school at Penfield was formally opened. Other instructors were Ira O. McDaniel, J. F. Hillyer, J. W. Attaway, W. D. Cowdry, A. Williams, and S. P. Sanford. John Lumpkin, the father of Gov. Wilson Lumpkin was a member of the executive committee under whom the school was established.

Penfield, was the name given to the locality in honor of Josiah Penfield of Savannah who gave the original bequest, the school itself was named for Jesse Mercer, who was the guiding light in its development and at his death received through his will a sizable amount of money. Dr. Sanders remained as head of the school for six years. He organized the work on a solid foundation. In 1837 the school was changed to Mercer University from Mercer Institute, a charter was obtained from the legislature, and a fund of \$100,000 was raised among the Georgia Baptists with which to give it a permanent endowment.

Three young men graduated from Mercer in 1841, Malcolm Johnson, Benjamin F. Thorpe and Dr. A. R. Wellborn. Dr. Adiel Sherwood in 1840 became the head of the new Theological Department.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the Senior class entered the Confederate army to a man, most of the trustees were at the front, and the school struggled along until

Sherman invaded the State, then was forced to close its doors.

The State was so utterly prostrated from the War and more so from the hated Reconstruction, that it was seven or eight years before the school was reopened at Macon, Ga.

Some of the first Presidents were: Rev. Billington Sanders, Rev. Otis Smith, Rev. John L. Dagg, D.D., Rev. Nathaniel Crawford, D.D., Rev. H. H. Tucker, D.D., Rev. Archibald Battle, D.D., Rev. G. A. Nunnally, D.D., Pinckney D. Pollock, LL.D., Rev. S. Y. Jameson, D.D.

The little village of Penfield goes on, and lives in the memory of the past and its influence in having mothered a great university. (See map of Penfield)

GREENSBORO GEORGIA HAD BEEN IN EXISTENCE THREE YEARS BEFORE GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Governors' Letter Book, 1786-1789 (Nov. 15, 1787)

To His Excellency the President of Congress.

15 Novem. 1787.

Sir

I do myself the honor to enclose to your Excellency a Report of a Committee of the General Assembly of this State respecting the Creek Indians, it so fully informs your Excellency of the unavoidable necessity there is of a War with that Nation that little is left for me to say on the subject. In my letter to our Delegates of the 9th of August I informed them of the murders committed by the Indians (and by their it appears the letter was laid before Congress) since which time our frontiers have been the scene of blood and ravages, they have killed 31 of our Citizens, wounded twenty and taken four prisoners, they have burnt the Court house and Town of Greenville (Greensboro) in the County of Greene and a number of other houses in different parts of the Country. The Assembly fully convinced that the State never can have a secure and lasting peace with that perfidious Nation until they have severely felt the effects of war, have ordered 3000 men to be raised, and given the executive power to call forth 1500 more should the first number not

be adequate, the arming and equipping these Troops will be attended with such expense that the aid of the Union will be required in addition to our own exertions, and I flatter myself the United States will grant such assistance as will enable us to prosecute the War with vigor and establish us in the blessings of peace.

I would also take the liberty of remarking that I have reason to think the Creek Indians are supplied with arms and ammunition from the Spanish Government of West Florida, and wheter(sic) it may not be proper for Congress to remonstrate against such supplies being granted them whilst engaged in a War with us—

Signed— Geo. Mathews.

George Washington had not been elected President of the United States when the above letter was written by Governor Mathews. John Jay was President of the Continental Congress at that time, and what ever action was taken in the matter by Congress, was probably under his direction. Washington was first elected President in 1789, and again 1793.

Practically all of the outrages referred to in Governor Mathews' letter ocured in Greene county, which laid broadside to the Creek Indians' territory for almost one hundred miles, and were separated only by the Oconee and Appalachee rivers.

Governor Mathews reference to the burning of the Court house in "Greenesville" was simply a "slip of the pen," he meant to write Greensboro.

The lots that were to be sold off to citizens were laid out in fifteen (15) other city blocks, and were within the area bounded on the East by Walnut St. on the West by Laurel Avenue, on the South by Elm St. on the North by Greene St. This however, did not include all of the land set apart for the town of Greensboro. Streets were laid out and named by the Commissions appointed to survey the town and extended through the 1020 acres set apart. The original town line extended across Richland creek on the West from about where the new bridge is being built to considerably above where the Athens Highway crosses the creek. At that point the line narrowed in and did not cross Richland creek, but continued up it some distance and included practically all of the Starr and Ewing lands. The East line did not go as far as Poll-Bridge branch,

but seems to have taken in most of "Canan" and extended to about the corner of Dr. Gheesling's pecan grove.

There was little or no demand for the town lots outside of a comparatively small area, and much of the suburban land was sold off for farming purposes. None of the land had been laid out for streets were ever sold by the State. Many of these streets that extended in the undeveloped areas were permitted closed under contract with the Mayor and Councilmen, and have caused some litigation in order to open them up when needed. All of the land in the streets of Greensboro now and as it was originally laid out, belong to the State of Georgia and the statute of limitation does not run against the State. This means that any street within the limits of the city of Greensboro that has a dead-end, may be opened by the city when ever needed, and legal resistance can not prevent it.

GREENSBORO'S FIRST POSTOFFICE

Quoting from The Augusta Chronicle of April 28, 1792:

"Timothy Pickering, Postmaster General, stated that in Georgia, the mail would go from Augusta to Washington (in Wilkes County) thence to Greensboro and Georgetown, to Augusta, once in two weeks.

The mail to leave Augusta every other Thursday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Washington the same day, and complete the circuit no the evening of Saturday."

"Savannah to Newport Bridge, and Sunbury, and back to Savannah, once every two weeks. . . ."

This constituted Georgia's Postal service in the spring of 1792; and Greensboro was one of the seven Postoffices served by Uncle Sam, in that year, in the youngest of the thirteen original states.

In 1825, when Young F. Gresham was postmaster, the salary was \$294.71. The present salary is \$2400.00. (1937)

This office was established under the name of Greensborough in October, 1792. The available records do not show the exact date of establishment.

DATE APPOINTED

POSTMASTER

John B. Oliver	April 23, 1793
James B. Oliver	January 1, 1794
Ezekiel E. Park	October 1, 1796
John Houghton	October 1, 1801
William W. Strain	February 20, 1804
Robert Dale	April 1, 1804
Wiley Gresham	June 6, 1813
Young F. Gresham	October 23, 1817
Thomas W. Grimes	July 6, 1825
William L. Strain	January 22, 1839
William H. Morrison	June 20, 1860
James W. Godkin	November 1, 1860
Henry C. Thornton	May 11, 1869
James W.. Godkin	March 17, 1870
Green H. Thompson	November 4, 1881
Joel F. Thornton	March 30, 1885
Martha H. Clayton	August 22, 1889
Julia F. Clayton	October 23, 1889

The name of this office was changed to Greensboro, February 2, 1894.

Miss Julia Foster	February 2, 1894
Robert W. Branch	January 25, 1898
Joel F. Thornton	February 7, 1902
William F. Bryant	April 21, 1910
James L. Brown	December 19, 1914
Foster D. Smith (Acting)	January 19, 1918
Foster D. Smith	June 6, 1918
Charles H. Crumbley (Acting)	September 28, 1922
Charles H. Crumbley	September 9, 1923
Orian Moorhead	February 3, 1937

The present Federal-owned Post Office was completed in time to handle the Christmas mail in 1938, and was dedicated by the Honorable Paul Brown, Congressman from the tenth Congressional District (Ga.), in October, 1939, and whose untiring efforts made our beautiful Federal building possible.

The mural that adorns the North side of the lobby is described in the attached clipping from the Augusta Chronicle, and the scene depicted is historically correct.

The photostat of a letter mailed in Augusta, Ga., on October 7, 1914, was promptly received by Postmaster James L. Brown. The sketch was drawn by Professor P. P. Carter, a noted artist who lived in Greensboro for many years. The sketch was drawn from memory and is a good likeness of Postmaster James L. Brown.

In 1825, when Young F. Gresham was postmaster, the salary was \$294.71. The present salary is \$2400.00. (1937)

In the old days the postmaster not only furnished the building that housed the office, but paid his help, bought his fuel, swept the office--whenever it was swept, and "cussing" was his major pay.

After the "e" was left out of Greenesboro, "Uncle Sam" began furnishing some extra help and increased the postmaster's pay. Now, the postmaster is not only paid a decent salary but is furnished three clerks, one fireman, one charman, one mail messenger, one village carrier, and one substitute carrier, and all paid by "Uncle Sam."

T. B. Rice,
Historian for Greene County.

James W. Godkin served as Postmaster under the Postmaster General of the Confederate States, and resumed his duties under "Uncle Sam" at the close of hostilities, and up to May 11, 1869 a wonderful tribute to the old man.

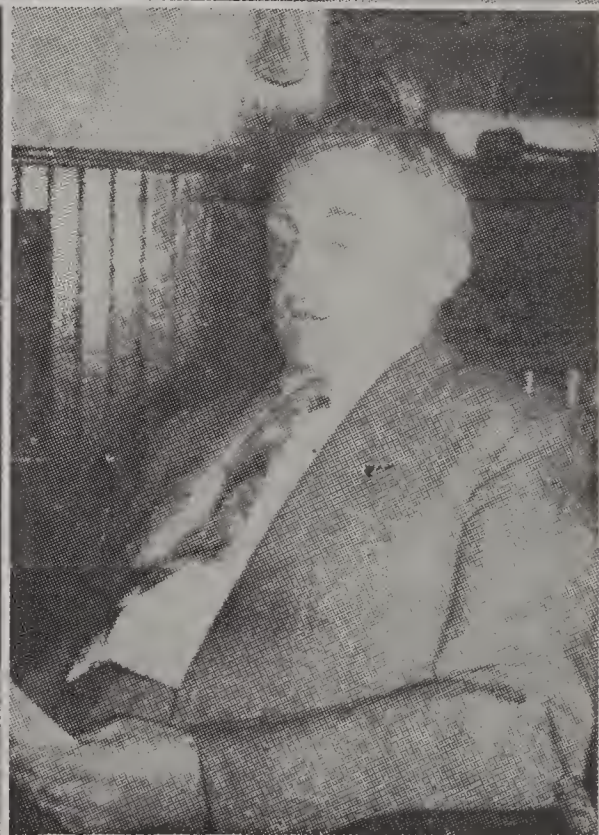
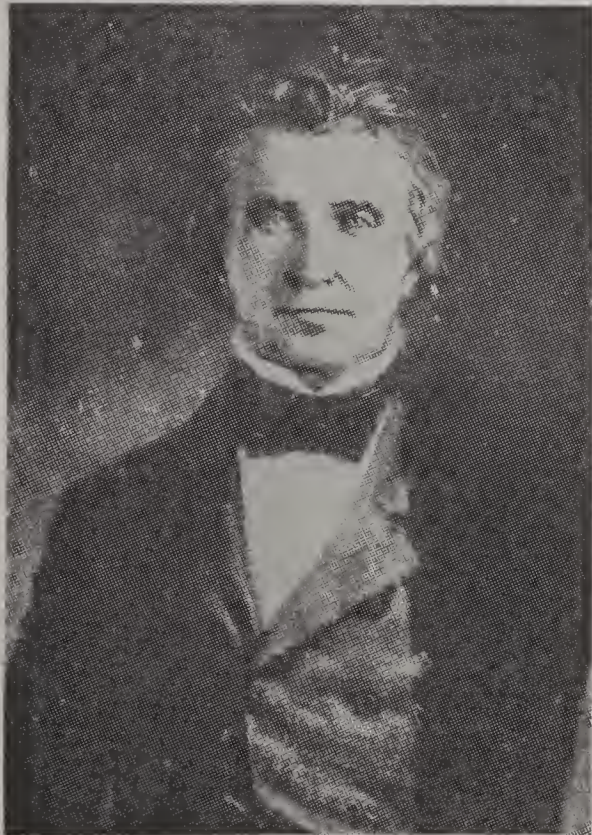
Theoretically, the appointment of Postmaster, for the smaller offices, was political patronage of Congressmen; but as a matter of fact, under most Republican administrations, the office of Postmaster was bought and sold, and "the longest pole got the persimmon."

In Georgia, the proceeding was for some "Lily White" Republican to head the State Republican organization; and he in turn, appointed one of the "colored brethren" in each county in the state; and it was necessary to get the endorsement of the County committeeman for the office sought. And, in order to get this, the applicant had to "sugar" the committeeman. This "sugaring" process continued so long as the office was held. Congressmen knew this was going on but they were powerless to put a stop to it.

During the occupancy of any appointive Federal office, the incumbent was called on, and all too often, by the "Lily White" State Republican Committeeman, and asked to "salt the kitty" for educational purposes; and this is where his "graft" came from.

I am not blaming the Postmasters who secured their appointment under this plan, as many clean officials had to pay tribute to this form of "carpetbagism."

Technically, Civil Service does away with this form of political rottenness; but legal technicalities can remove the best of public servants from office, and the "In's" in Washington, know how to neutralize the Civil Service.



Top—Mural in the Post Office in Greensboro depicting the burning of Greensboro by the Indians in 1787. In the center is the P. O. building. Lower right Dr. T. B. Rice and the lower left is Judge Robert M. Williamson.

Congressman Paul Brown, than who Georgia has no better, came to Greensboro on November 11, 1938, and dedicated the new Postoffice, Federal Building in a manner befitting the occasion; was the recipient of many compliments. After the dedication a delightful barbecue dinner was served under the auspices of the Greensboro Chapter of the American Legion of World War Veterans.

Mural decoration for the New Postoffice.

The Treasury Department has authorized a mural decoration for the new Postoffice-Federal Building; and the burning of Greensboro by the Indians, has been chosen as the subject for the painting. The Treasury Department has also authorized the artist to use the original spelling, GREENESBOROUGH, since it is to be an historical picture.

The Greensboro Postoffice now Second Class.

The Greensboro Postoffice was raised from third to second class on July, 1, 1938. This means that the salary of the Postmaster and all of his clerks was increased. Greensboro has a Postoffice-Federal Building that will meet its every need for many years to come. The Postoffice has an able, courteous force of employees, three Rural routes, three Star routes-one to Atlanta, one City carrier, and a force of two men to take care of the building. Union Point Postoffice was also raised to second class. Thanks to Congressman Paul Brown, Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Postmaster General James J. Farley, and the administration that made the new building possible.

GREENSBORO'S OLD POST OFFICE CABINET

This old Post Office cabinet was used to hold letters and papers for the patrons of the office. There were no lock-boxes and the mail was distributed alphabetically. All patrons called for, or sent for their mail.

The cabinet has 140 pigeon holes. The mail for the people who lived in town was put in the pigeon holes on the left, and those who lived out in the county, but got their mail here, were placed in the right hand section.

In all probability, this cabinet was made when the Post Office was moved into the left-hand room of the Courthouse. This was in the year 1849 and William L. Strain was Post Master. He was succeeded by William H. Morrison on June 20, months; he was succeeded by James Godkin on November 1, 1860. Mr. Godkin, served under the Postmaster General of the United States until the office was taken over by the Confederate Government and served until May 11, 1869. Therefore, it is safe to say that, every letter that came to this office during the existence of the Southern Confederacy, found its way into the pigeon holes of this old cabinet.

Henry C. Thornton succeeded James W. Godkin as Post Master on May 11, 1869; and he was succeeded by James W. Godkin; Judge Godkin served until March 17, 1870. 17, 1870.

GREENSBORO'S Post Office was established in October, 1792. John B. Oliver was its first Post Master, and all mail came through the Augusta Post Office via: Washington, Ga., and reached Greensboro on Friday of every-other-week.

The appearance of the mail-rider was an event, in those days. Postage was high, usually 12½ cents for a single sheet, and each additional sheet was taxed 12½ cents. There were no postage stamps until 1849. In small offices, like Greensboro, the Post Master computed the cost, wrote the amount collected, on the corner of the letter, which was folded and sealed with wax, and then pocketed the amount collected. All cancellations went to the Post Master, he received no salary from "Uncle Sam."

For many, many years all letters written to our town carried the original spelling-GREENESBOROUGH, and the cancellations were spelled the same way. Later, many people shortened the name to-GREENESBORO and the Post Office

Department seem to have relished the abbreviation, and on February 2, 1894, "Uncle Sam's" hirelings seem to have forgotten that our town was named for General Nathaniel Greene, and insulted his memory by dubbing his namesake, GREENSBORO. Those who do not know the origin of the name are liable to conclude that our progressive, historic little city was named for turnipgreens or some other potlicker stuff. *Shame on him who issued the order to defile the name of such a man as GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.*

NEWS ITEMS OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

More than one hundred years ago, GREENSBORO and GREENE COUNTY news was chronicled by the Athens Banner-Herald, "The Missionary," a Mount Zion, Hancock County, newspaper, The Augusta Chronicle, the Milledgeville Recorder, and the Southern Banner, of Athens, Ga., and the following items were culled from old files of these papers:

"To the Editor of the Augusta Chronicle".
Greensboro, Ga., April 2, 1803.

Dear Sir:

Nearly four months have passed since the arrival of a mail in Greensboro could have been certainly counted on. Sometimes we get none at all, sometimes we get it out of time going forward, sometimes we get it out of time coming backward, but seldom have we got it both coming and going. To my knowledge it has stopped in Greensboro, and I hesitate not it stops and tacks about occasionally at every postoffice between Augusta and Louisville."

"In a word there has never been such a steady succession of tardiness since the establishment of a post-office in Greensboro."

"Can the defect be with the Postmaster General? No, it is with those poor tackeys and their owner, and I hesitate not in saying the post-master the Undertaker an accountable being".

Under date of Friday, Feb. 20, 1821, The Mount Zion Missionary says: naming a long list of agents throughout Georgia, was A. H. Scott, Greensboro, and Samuel Finley, Grantville, Greene County.

Note: Grantville was where we now know as Daniel's Spring and was on the mail route from Augusta to Greensboro via Washington.

An "Ad" in The Missionary reads: "Mch 11, 1822. Every issue of The Missionary after Jan. 19, 1822, for three months, carried notice that permission had been requested to sell two or more sections of land belonging to the estate of Peter Early, for the benefit of heirs".

(Signed) GUARDIAN, but no name.
(Probably, Mrs. Adiel Sherwood).

Under the subject of TRANSPORTATION we find this in The Southern Banner of March 12, 1839:

"Six horses attached to an Athens to Augusta stagecoach ran away in Greensboro and turned over the coach, injuring three passengers; one of them is feared lamed for life. Mr. Gallaway, the driver, was severely bruised."

Note: The Athens branch of the Georgia Railroad had not been completed at that time.

The same paper carried an advertisement by the U. S. Postoffice Department asking for bids to carry mail, and says: "Mail from Augusta comes in railroad cars 82 miles."

Southern Banner of Aug. 9, 1839, says: "Stagecoach line Athens to Greensboro to connect with the Georgia Railroad."

Under the heading "OUT OF TOWN", The Banner of Sept. 5, 1844, reads:

"The Courthouse at Madison, Georgia, burned Sept. 1st, believed to have caught fire from a lighted cigar thrown carelessly by some person who attended the meeting of the Clay Club (Henry Clay) the night of August 31st."

Note: Politics aroused the gentry then just as it does now, but we had no automobiles, radios and other means of reaching the voters quickly; and only statesmen with established records sought public office.



Fourth courthouse in Greensboro built in 1848-49 (in use)

COURTHOUSE

Referring to my previous comment that I could find no record of a celebration and dedication of the old Courthouse when it was completed in 1849, now comes Judge L. H. Branch who says he has positive proof that the occasion was celebrated with a great barbecue dinner, much speaking by distinguished lawyers, and a great ball that extended far into the night, and that Miss Nancy Bickers led the dance. Now I am not claiming that the Judge was there in person although, he is no spring chicken. However, he was fortunate enough to have as his guest some years ago, none other than Mrs. Godkin who took part in the festivities. Mrs. Godkin was the widow of Dr. Godkin, and the daughter-in-law of the old Postmaster who was also one of the Justices of the Greene County Inferior Court. Mrs. Godkin pictured the scene clearly to Judge Branch, therefore, she must be admitted as a competent witness. Miss Nancy Bickers was an aunt of Mr. Carl Bickers and Mrs. W. H. Prior.

Judge James W. Godkin

And now comes Judge L. H. Branch with a copy of The National Geographic Magazine published in December, 1918. P. 526 has a picture entitled. "An Irishman of the Old School. It portrays a typical Irishman, long black coat, top hat, stick and all, and the Judge says, it is a perfect picture of Judge Godkin whom he remembers distinctly. Judge Branch adds, "The old Postmaster always rode his old white horse from his home to his office; and, on Sunday mornings, after he had distributed the mail he would arrange the letters, stick them in his saddlebags, get on his horse and ride over town and deliver them. There was no city delivery then, but Judge Godkin went "Uncle Sam" one better, and delivered the mail without fee or the hope of reward.

GREENE'S FIRST RAILROAD AND ROADS

A mud hole in Greene County is said to be responsible for the building of the Georgia railroad here. Cotton mill machinery shipped from England to Augusta was being hauled from there to Athens by six mule wagon teams and as they got on the eastern side of Greene County the wagons became hopelessly mired down in the mud and it was not until the spring sunshine dried the mud that they could get out.

As a result of this experience the promoters of the factory applied for a charter in 1833 to build a railroad from Augusta to Athens. The charter was granted by the Georgia Legislature.

As much as a railroad was needed it wasn't easy to place it, as many people objected to the noise or the smoke or the danger of fire. Lexington wouldn't let the road come within four miles of their town and many landowners didn't want their huge cotton fields trespassed on. Gwn Allison a prominent citizen and cousin of Andrew Jackson's was the bitterest opponent of all. He lived halfway between Greensboro and Union Point and when the surveyors came in, he took his shot gun and threatened to shoot the first one to drive a stake on his property. He would not accept any price for the right of way and finally he was locked in jail for contempt of court.

The old man never got over this humiliation, he was deeply hurt and to his dying day would never touch the money offered for the right of way. He left a considerable sum to the schools of the county, although not as much as was set up because of the war and the effect on the currency.

After due time the railroad was finished as far as Jefferson Hall, nine miles east of Greensboro. This gave a boost to the village for wagons of cotton and produce were brought from Eatonton, Sparta, Madison, Athens and Covington to be loaded on the trains. These same wagons bought supplies for their farms to make the return trip.

Thomas Hart, who was a neighbor of Allison's helped the railroad to get started and the train made courtesy stops

at his home. The first passenger train through stopped there and the passengers and the crew helped to celebrate a wedding in this home by eating the wedding breakfast and seeing the wedding rites performed. (Oak Grove)

The next part built on to this railroad was the line to Marthasville, (Atlanta) and later the line to Athens was completed. The junction of these roads was called Union Point. At Scruggville, later known as Thornton's Crossroads there was wood, water and repairs ready for the trains and a place for passengers to eat and change trains.

There were only two other railroads operating in the U. S. A. when this railroad started operations.

It was against the law to run the train at night as the noise would keep people, cattle and horses awake. The train crew spent one night in Augusta and the next in Greene County.

The cross ties were six feet apart and the rails were made of tough well seasoned wood with a three inch iron rail nailed on top. The first cars between Union Point and Athens were drawn by horses. The first engine put on to pull these cars was called the "Firefly", because the fire and sparks did fly when the cords of wood were burned in the engine. At Woodville great cords of wood were stacked by the station for the train to load on, and that is how the town was named Woodville.

And so the great mud hole was responsible for Greene County getting the first railroad in Georgia and perhaps this road going into Marthasville started that town on its way up and was later named Atlanta.

Railroad fares were five cents a mile and a speed of fifteen miles an hour was good. It took eight hours to go from Greensboro to Augusta, about 85 miles. There was a thrill when the train pulled into the stations in Greene County. One could see the shining twin strands of steel which linked the village to the outside world. There was always a cluster of people waiting for the train, whittling and talking over the weather, politics and crops. Some man would pull a big gold watch out of a vest pocket and state authoritatively, "Time for

old 48 to be coming in". About that time a column of smoke could be seen in the distance and old dependable 48 would come puffing up the tracks with the huge wheels charging, the engine pulling the tender then the baggage car and next the coaches.

The engineer was a hero to every boy and girl in the village, as he sat like a king at the throttle and would wave back a majestic gloved hand as he would glide by.

Strangers getting off the train were subjected to curious stares and the station agent always had a confidential word with the conductor before the train pulled out. There were packages and bags and the depot agent felt very important placing them in the old musty smelling depot.

Another way of transportation was the stagecoach which came into Greensboro from Athens, Washington, Sparta and Eatonton. Stops were made along the way to change horses, and let passengers get meals and lodging. There was much excitement when runaway horses tore down the street with the unwieldy coach lurching behind them. These coaches made about five or six miles an hour for about ten cents a mile.

It is hard for the young to conceive of this slow method of travel in the jet age in which they live.

Strange as it may seem the first proposition to build a railroad in the state of Georgia met with serious opposition. Old records of the Ga. Railroad Bank and Trust Co. sent James Camak and a Mr. Williams around the state to work up interest in the project. Conferences were held in most towns and an agreement was reached in Augusta whereby the railroad would terminate there and not go to Savannah, so as not to compete with the boat trade on the Savannah river.

The War Department sent two engineers down to investigate, and soon, the road was to run from Augusta to Athens with a branch road from Union Point to Greensboro. Then it was learned that a state road from Chattanooga, Tenn. through Ga. was coming and would come by Atlanta.

For a number of years Athens was the headquarters for the Ga. railroad and all of its business meetings but the place was later changed to Augusta. The work of actual construction was started May 1833 and by 1837 trains were coming as far as Greensboro running about 12 miles per hour twice a day. One article in the newspaper said that night was made for sleep and not for traveling, and trains did not run at night for years.

The railroad reached Greensboro and J. Edgar Thompson was the chief engineer for the Ga. railroad. He bought a home in Greensboro and remained there many years. As the road pushed on to Marthasville, Thompson sold his home to Josiah Davis the clockmaker. In the corner of his yard there was a small two room house which was the first ticket office in Greensboro, used later by Davis to assemble his clocks.

It was really that mudhole in Greene County that caused the building of the first railroad in Ga., and the third in the United States. James Camak, William Williams, William Dearing and others were building the Princeton factory near Athens when the machinery which was very heavy was being moved from Savannah where ships had brought it from England by boat, by Augusta to Athens. This "rapid transit" method was by wagon teams of six mules each and took over a week. When they arrived on the muddy clay roads near Union Point these wagons, as I have said, bogged down in a mudhole and could not be extricated until the following spring.

These men were exasperated at this state of affairs and a meeting held in James Camak's library in Athens March 10th 1834. He was made Pres. and the following were made directors of the Ga. Railroad Company. William Williams, William Dearing, James S. Williams, William R. Cunningham, Elizur D. Newton, Alexander B. Linton, John Nisbit, William Lumpkin, Henry B. Thompson, John A. Cobb, Absalum Janes, John Cunningham.

After surveys and contacts were made an act of the Ga. Legislature in 1833 created the Georgia Railroad Company provided for the issuance of 15,000 shares of stock at \$100.00 per share.

Quoting from the Greensboro Herald Jan. 14, 1936 an article written by Henry Hardee and Charles Seaton from Savannah when they were in the 90's said, "In 1844, night passenger service on the branch of the Ga. railroad from Union Point to Athens was drawn by horse cars for five night's each week and on the sixth night a passenger coach was attached to a freight train drawn by the little steam engine called the "Firefly"."

The contractors for the building and grading of the Ga. railroad from Greensboro to the Oconee river were W.W.D. Weaver and William Cunningham from Greensboro, signed by them and engineer J. Edgar Thompson from the railroad. The timbers used for the track and the iron used for the rails were heavier than those used on the Athens branch.

Dr. T. B. Rice procured a four foot section of the original track used during the "horse-drawn days". W. B. Young of Bairdstown gave it to Dr. Rice. The timber was heart pine 6x6 inches. The groove worn by the 3 1-2 x 3-4 inch iron was spiked to the timber and this shows plainly as there is still one spike in the timber.

BOATS ON THE OCONEE

In a news item from the Augusta Herald on April 18, 1812 we find an article dealing with an inland navigation company on the Oconee River.

"An election held in Greensboro on Monday the 6th of Jan. last the following persons were duly elected as directors of the Oconee Navigation Company to serve for the term of one year, viz: Sterling Grimes, Joseph Cooper, Ezekiel E. Park, Henry W. Todd, John Garner, Zachariah Sims and Thomas Terrell.

At a meeting of the above directors they passed the following resolutions, which in connection with the charter, form the fundamental laws for the government for the affairs of the company.

Resolved that the capital stock of the Oconee Navigating Company shall be \$30,000, which stock shall be divided into shares and half shares. The sum of \$25.00 shall constitute a whole share and the sum of \$12.00 and fifty cents shall constitute a half share. (There were other resolutions)

To The Public:

The advantages resulting from inland navigation are too self evident to render a comment on them necessary. The carrying into effect the object contemplated by the foregoing charter, will not only be of the first importance to the community but will also furnish the capitalist with an opportunity of turning his money to advantage, as he will discover by referring to section 5 of the act of incorporation.

The river has been minutely examined by a competent person, who has reported to the directors not only the practicability of obtaining good navigation thereon but that the obstructions are much less formidable than have been generally conjectured.

Encouraged by the amount already subscribed for (viz; one-third of the capital), and relying confidently on the liberal patronage of a generous public, the directors will in the month of May next, descend the river for the purpose of examining each obstruction and determine the method of removing them; with the expectation of commencing their operations in the court of the ensuing summer.

For the accomodation of the public, subscription papers are deposited with the editor of this paper, Mr. Denham of Darien, Col. D. McCormick of Dublin, Mr. Thomas of New London, Capt. Taylor of Sparta, H. Cox, of Clinton, Maj. Wilkins of Eatonton, Cunningham and David of Madison, Maj. George Moore of Oglethorpe County, Messers James Edwards and Co. of Washington and Wilkes Co. and Maj. Brown of Watkinville.

By order of the directors,
James H. Nickelson Sec.
Oconee Navigation Co.
Greensboro, Ga., April 1, 1812

The following constitutes the entire list of shareholders in the Oconee Navigation Company:

Thomas Reid, Thomas Chivers, James Cunningham, Elijah Reid, William Reid, Ruben Weaver, James Holt, John Garner, Thomas Garner, William Garner, H. Hays, James Chivers, A. Gaston, Frederick Johnston, James Park for self and Jas. Park, Jos. Park, Jefferson Park, John Park, Wallen Park, Madison Park and Columbus Park, all of these names were spelled Parke), Richard Park, Robert Peek, Wily Bryan, Josiah Watkins, Joseph Cooper, J. D. Fannin, Raleigh Holt, Daniel Low, Robert White, William A. Dunham, Scott Cray, John Hunter, James Hamilton, George Street, John Ross, Wm. B. Holzendorf, Jesse Lester, James Troup, Benjamin S. Lamb, Derwitt & May, Thomas Stocks, Nicholas Lewis, Peter Early, Zachariah Sims, E. Park, John T. Daniel, Payton Smith, Jeremiah Early, George Irving, Jacobus Watts, Henry W. Todd, Thomas Crawford Jr., Benjamin More, John Bethune, James Turner, David Roberts, James Mulkey.

Opposite the names of the Park boys appears this notation: "Not entitled to vote." The assumption is that they were not of age, and their father bought the shares in their names.

Peter Early of Greene County was then Governor of Georgia (1818-15), and during that time the second War with England was fought and won. Governor Early placed the entire resources of the State of Georgia at the disposal of the President of these United States, and in that way, he aided greatly in defeating the British.

In order to encourage water-transportation, the Georgia Legislature appropriated money to remove rock and other obstructions in the Oconee River; and mill-owners were required to dig mill races from the head of the falls instead of damming the river, and in this way, the channel was kept open. ,

The Oconee was a clear stream in those days, and much deeper than it is at present. There were great forests along the banks of the creeks and rivers, erosion had scarcely begun, and fish were abundant in all our streams. There were many shoals

to be sure, but the volume of water was sufficient to float the flat-bottom boats over the shoals.

There were few obstruction between Park's mill and Scull Shoals; and it is doubtful if boats ever ran between Scull Shoals and Barnett Shoals, near Athens, however, an attempt was made in the late 1830's, to convey a boat load of freight from Barnett Shoals to points in Florida; but was prevented from doing so by a dam across the river at Scull Shoals. This dam was built for the purpose of creating water-power to operate the Scull Shoals Cotton Factory.

Templeton Reid was the man whom the United States Treasury Department authorized to coin gold money in Dah-lonega. In the 1830's era "Uncle Sam" established his first mint for coining gold. If you happen to have any of these old Templeton Reid gold pieces tucked away in your trunk, you have a fortune and don't know it. One \$10.00 Templeton Reid gold piece turned up in Milledgeville a few years ago and is said to have been sold for \$3,500.00.

Speaking of gold being found in "them thar" hills of North Georgia, the discovery created a sensation similar to the "Gold Strike" in California in 1849 and poachers from the Carolinas and Tennessee flocked to that region in great numbers. Most of the mountain country was a public domain and belonged to the State of Georgia. In order to protect the gold deposits a Greene County man, Yelverton P. King was appointed custodian for the property, and through his efforts, the poachers were driven out—but not without resistance.

The Oconee Navigation Company proved to be a failure and was abandoned sometime during the 1820's. The charter was canceled and a number of toll-bridges were erected over the Oconee River. One at Scull Shoals, one at Park's Mill, one at Long Shoals Factory, and perhaps, others above and below Milledgeville.

Had Sidney Lanier cast his poetic eyes on the beautiful Oconee, he might have written a poem entitled the Song of the Oconee, to match the 'Song of the Chattahoochee,' and he

could have truthfully said that the soil from Hall enriched the Marshes of Glynn. The Oconee and Ocmulgee unite to form the Altamaha, and the rich soil around Darien came from north-east and central Georgia.

Speaking of Georgia's most beloved poet, Sidney Lanier, the writer sat on his knee many times when he was a school teacher in Prattville, Ala. The handsome face of Sidney Lanier was indelibly pictured on his childish memory, and he never hears a flute that he does not recall that face. Sidney Lanier spent many week-ends in my father's home, and they were close, personal friends. (T. B. Rice)

GREENE COUNTY'S FIRST ROADS

The first record of road-building in Greene County appears in Book 1. Minutes of Greene Superior Court, Chief Justice George Walton presiding.

Justice Walton had personal knowledge of road conditions and the woeful lack of roads at that time, therefore, when Court convened in Greensboro in July 1790, he did not recommend, but *ordered* that certain roads be built. And his orders read as follows:

"Ordered" That a Road be continued from a Road already laid out from the Wilkes Court House leading toward Greene County Court House already open to the Greene County line crossing the Ogeechee near the head and that Robert Greer, Joshua Houghton and Thomas Houghton esq. be appointed commissioners."

The Greene-Wilkes county line at that time, was about where Route No. 12 passes under the Athens branch of the Georgia Railroad; and in all probability, the road that was built by Robert Greer and the Messers Houghton, following the present highway to just this side of the old Hart place, now owned by Mr. N. O. Williams. At that point, it turned to the left, coming this way, and came by the old Gwinn Allison place (now owned by Mrs. John T. Boswell), and by the Gheesling

Pecan grove and on to Greensboro along the road used at present.

His Honor, Chief Justice George Walton, had to travel through that section as he made the rounds of his circuit, and the Greene Superior Court always followed immediately after the Wilkes Superior Court.

And, it is worth mentioning here, that Supreme Court Justices H. Osborne and George Walton formulated the rules governing court procedures in the State of Georgia; and these rules are recorded in Vol. 1, Minutes of Greene Superior Court.

The next road-building order issued on the same day, reads as follows:

“Ordered, That a road be built from the lower end of Greene County on the Ogeechee to join the road from Mitchell’s Bridge to the Rock Landing at the Piney Woods House and that George Bagby and Richard Lockhart be appointed commissioners.”

“Ordered, That a Road be built from Thweat’s Bridge on the Ogeechee River the best and direct way to the Rock Landing that is as far as the County line, and that Math Rabun, Jesse Pope, Charles Abercrombie and John Mitchell be appointed commissioners for the same.”

“Ordered, That a Road be built from Thweat’s Bridge by Powell Creek Meeting-house out to the Oconee River the best and most suitable way for the Shoulderbone people to trade to Augusta the Road to go as far toward the Oconee as the commissioners may think necessary at present, and that Henry Graybill, James Henry, Edward Butler and Robert Thomas be appointed commissioners.”

Other roads were “Ordered” laid out as follows: From Cherokee Corner to Greensboro; and from Greensboro to the Oconee River at Zachariah Phillips Mill; and one leading out of “Sunbery neare” Hill’s Mill the most direct way to the “Sholes” of Ogeechee; and one from Greensboro to join a road that is cleared from Washington in Wilkes County to Stephen Heard’s plantation on the line of Wilkes & Greene.

The laying out of this last road, met with opposition on the part of one Emanuel Cheney who encouraged an affray and breach of the peace; and he was placed under a peace bond by Davis Gresham esq., an acting Justice of the Peace. He was released upon furnishing a bond of 50 pounds, sterling.

We wonder what our commissioners would do if the Supreme Court was to give them such an "ORDER" now?

These minutes were all signed by Ezekeil E. Parks. Note the final "s".

All of these roads were built, and parts of them are still being used. The road from Rock Landing on the Oconee went via Powellton and on to the Ogeechee to Augusta. Later, this road came from Powellton via White Plains, and on across the Oconee River at Park's Mill. From there on it was known as the Seven Islands Road which extended to the Ocmulgee.

Parts of this road was used as a Stagecoach road from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, Fort Hawkins and on by Washington, Ga., Petersburg, and on through South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The south to north bound stages crossed the east and west bound at Powellton.

The Cherokee Corner to Greensboro road, came via Scull Shoals and crossed and recrossed the Greensboro - Watson Springs road; but did not cross the Oconee.

These old roads are very important to county historians, as they lead to and by many landmarks that the casual observer would overlook, and, old court records are also important. Civil suits, Indictments etc.; reveal the true character of the citizens. The old jury lists reveal who the "Esquires" were, and it is interesting to note a very small per cent of the jurors of the 1790's were "Esquires." This does not mean that the vast majority were "pleabs," but it does make one wonder why a few were always designated as "Esq."

THE OLD 3-CHOP ROAD TO THE WEST

With our present paved highways leading in every direction, and the wonderful concrete bridges over creeks and rivers, it is hard for us to visualize the difficulties our fore-fathers had as they trekked in search of homes in the unexplored country in the West; and few of us know that President Thomas Jefferson commissioned a Greene county man to lay out the first road from Georgia to the Mississippi River, and that this road led from Greensboro to what is now Vicksburg, Miss. However, that is exactly what happened, and Samuel Dale of Greene county, was the man who blazed that trail in the year 1801-4.

Samuel Dale was among the first settlers to come into this section while it was a part of Washington county, and he was one of the Dragoons who helped to patrol the frontier along the Oconee River. He was an officer under Captain Jonas Fauche, and he to, suffered losses at the hands of the marauding Indians.

The memory of this pioneer will be signally honored next year as is indicated by the following letter:

Europa, Miss
Dec. 12, 1936.

Mr. T. B. Rice,
Greensboro, Ga.

My dear Mr. Rice:

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of several weeks ago, and have neglected replying on account of pressing research work in connection with documents that relate to General Samuel Dale who formerly resided in Greene county, Georgia.

I appreciate the copy of the record of Dale's application for compensation for live stock stolen from him by the "Lower Creeks."

I am unable to furnish you with a record of Dale's special qualifications as a surveyor, but J. F. H. Claribone's "Life and Times of General Samuel Dale, gives the facts that Dale, Eaton, Easley, Joe Saunders, a half-blood, were named by President Jefferson to open a road from Greensboro, Ga., to the Bigbee settlements in Mississippi. From records here and in Alabama. they continued on to the Walnut Hills, now Vicksburg, Miss., reaching there in 1804.

From Dale's journal, scattered parts of which are at Pensacola and in Birmingham. Dale and his companions set out from Greensboro, Ga., then on the outer rim of civilization, to mark a road to Turkeytown, now Centre, Ala., early in 1803. Turkeytown was the end of a Georgia mail route from the Oconee settlements, Milledgeville, Ga. From Turkeytown, Choctaw and Cherokee Indian runners carried the mail to Natchez, Spanish Mississippi.

The road that Dale and his companions opened came to be known as the famous 3-Chop-Way from Washington by Richmond to the imperial southwest.

Atlanta, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg are cities that have sprung up along this old trail of 1803—the Sam Dale old trade route from the east to the west.

Dale, Eaton, Easley and Saunders had their Christmas dinner in 1803, on a spot three miles from the place where Dale is buried. La-Cha-Poka, a 7-foot Indian chief, was their guest. Dale built his home on the spot in 1831. La-Cha-Poka means, "here we rest"—the motto of Alabama.

La-Cha-Poka and James Dale, a brother of Sam's, are buried in the same graveyard with Sam.

Sam Dale, Sam Flucker the Indians called him, is buried in a pine thicket in the most desolated place that I have ever visited. For 95 years the old hero has lain there with none to do him honor. Greenwood LeFore, Choctaw chieftan, standing at Dale's grave on May 25, 1841 said; "Big Sam, you sleep here, but your spirit is brave and a chieftain in the hunting grounds of the sky."

We are going on a pilgrimage to the onely and God-forsaken grave of Sam Dale, the hero of the canoe fight and the famous ride from Milledgeville, Ga. to New Orleans in January 1815, on October 15-16, 1937. Come with us!!

We have a national committee to look after the pilgrimage program, and I am directed to ask you to serve on the committee for Georgia. Alabama, Florida and Mississippi have members on the committee.

We will have a meeting of the committee in Meridian, Miss., Jan. 29, 1937. I most cordially insist that you attend the committee meeting on that date. We will go to Dale's grave for the meeting.

Please inform me if we may include your name as a member of the General Dale Pilgrimage Society.

Please bring or send a wreath for the grave: it need be only a simple affair. We want to place several wreaths on the grave Jan. 29, 1937."

Yours very truly,

Signed: Jim Walton, Secretary, General Samuel Dale Pilgrimage Society, Europa, Miss.

The old 3-Chop Road started at Greensboro and led to Park's Mill. However, it did not follow the present road that goes by Meadowcrest; but went about where the present highway to Atlanta-Route No. 12 is located except, it crossed Richland Creek some fifty yards below the present concrete bridge and went up the hill that leads to the Baynes place, originally, the Early place, thence along the old road to a point about one-fourth of a mile beyond where Mr. John Hall now lives. Here, it turned to the left and intersected the present Greensboro-Eatonton road to a point almost in front of the old Perdue home, and straight on to Park's Mill. This old road can be clearly traced through the woods directly in front of the Perdue home. From Park's Mill, the 3-Chop Road passed near where Madison now stands, and on in the direction of Monticello, and on west as indicated in the above letter. This road became known later, as the 7-Islands Road, so named because, it led by the 7-Islands in the Ocmulgee River.

In pioneer days, road-markings appeared on trees on each side of the road, and were never duplicated. For example; the 3-Chop Road was indicated by three distinct chops with an axe. Other roads were indicated by a greater or less number of chops. These road signs were observed by travelers as carefully as we observe our highway signs of today.

If Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and other states are to honor this former citizen of Greene county by making a pilgrimage to his grave. Greene county should certainly send a wreath to place on his grave on January 29, 1937.

HISTORIC HIGHWAY NUMBER FIFTEEN.

Just as you leave the Athens-Madison Highway is the suburbs of Watkinsville, you will cross the line that divided Franklin and Washington Counties as they were in 1784. Two years later-Feb. 3, 1786, the county of Greene was created wholly out of Washington; and named for that matchless Revolutionary General, Nathaniel Greene. Greene County started at the Franklin County line and extended far below where

Sparta now stands; and comprised a territory about one hundred miles long, by twenty miles wide, and was a sort of buffer between the civilized portion of Georgia and the Indians.

A comparatively few citizens settled in this territory while it was Washington County; but the rich land, fine healthy climate, and good water, appealed to the brave men and women who like Joshua and Caleb desired to possess the land. Indian raids were fast and furious; and many of the early settlers lost their homes, horses and scalps.

The first point of interest after leaving Watkinsville and going east, is Scull Shoals, which is located just above where the highway crosses the Oconee River. This was probably among the earliest settlements in Greene County. The first casualty recorded in the new county occurred here. A Mrs. Cessna was scalped alive by the Indians while her husband was clearing land to plant a crop. The poor woman fled across the Oconee at a point known as the "cow-ford" and gave the alarm. The citizens were soon in pursuit of the marauding Indians and overtook and slew them.

Scull Shoals was also the site of the "Early Manor." The father of Governor Peter Early built a magnificent home on the east side of the Oconee, and it is said to have been the finest home north of Savannah. On the west side of the river, and just a few feet from the highway, stood the home of Governor Peter Early, and no more loyal, or wiser governor ever served the State. His remains were buried just a few feet from where the new bridge across the Oconee will be built. The remains of Governor Early were removed a few years ago and reinterred in the Greensboro cemetery. Scull Shoals played an important part in the development of Greene County for many years. The first public Cotton Ginnery was built at or near Scull Shoals in 1807 by Thomas Ligon the great-grandfather of the President of the Georgia Senate, the Hon. Hamilton McWhorter. The first Paper factory ever chartered by the Georgia Legislature was located on the Oconee River near Scull Shoals. The Scull Shoals Manufacturing Company built one of the earliest Cotton Factories in Georgia. About two miles from Scull

Shoals, Isaac Stocks built the first Fort that was built in the county. It was in this Fort that his son Thomas was born on Feb. 1, 1786. The Highway from Scull Shoals to Greensboro passes through what was once the "Garden Spot" of Georgia. It edges two of the four "College Surveys" located in Greene County. The two that were located near Scull Shoals were known as the Falling Creek, and Fishing Creek surveys of 5000 acres each. And the Highway splits the Richland Survey right through the middle. The Richland Survey was laid out for the State University in 1786; and the town of Greensboro was designated as the site for the University. (See Watkins' Digest of the Laws of Georgia, p. 322-323).

In 1802, Greene County surrendered the territory from Watkinsville to near Scull Shoals to help create Clarke county; and in 1875, Clarke gave most of the land she had received from Greene to help form Oconee Co.

Greensboro was burned by the Indians in 1787, and many of her citizens were murdered by the Indians but she arose from the ashes and built houses and character. She has furnished two United States Senators and many other prominent men and women who have graced both the State and the Nation. The old Greensboro cemetery would furnish material for many interesting books; and travelers passing through over Route No. 15 will find much to interest them.

Traveling east from Greensboro the soil suddenly changes from red to gray, and the traveler will be delighted with the pleasing landscape and nice comfortable homes, and as clever people as ever lived upon the face of the earth. Siloam is the first village that greets the eye, and it is a thriving community. Next comes White Plains, which is among the oldest communities in the county. One of the Forts built for the protection of the people against the Indians was located about a mile from the present village. About two miles beyond White Plains you will cross the present Greene-Hancock County line. Greene surrendered much of her original territory in 1793 to help form Hancock County; and we think it best to let Hancock tell her own story. However, it will not be amiss to mention the fact that, one of the four College Surveys mentioned as having been

located in the original Greene County was known as the Shoulderbone Survey. This is located about two miles from the highway and to the right of the road about six miles beyond White Plains. This is where the Shoulderbone Treaty was signed by the Creek Indians in 1799. There is also a group of Indian mounds in that same community. There are also four groups of Indian mounds along the Oconee River in the present Greene County that have never been molested, and doubtless contain much information concerning the Indians who dwelt here prior to the Creeks and Cherokees who were not mound builders.

Travelers are invited to stop over at Greensboro and enjoy our hospitality and historic places.

T. B. Rice,
Greene County Historian.

HIGHWAYS OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

By T. B. Rice

In a book entitled "Mitchell's United States" published in 1835, and loaned the writer by Mrs. Mary James, Greensboro, Ga. Route No. 4; Georgia's principal Stage Routes are listed and bore numbers from 1 to 11 as follows: No. 1 was from Augusta to Fort Mitchell, 224 miles; No. 2 was from Augusta to Covington, 127 miles; No. 3 was from Augusta to Carnesville, 120 miles; No. 4 from Augusta to Monroe, 119 miles; No. 5 from Milledgeville to Athens, 76 miles; No. 6 from Milledgeville to Tallahassee, F. T. (Florida Territory), 256 miles; No. 7 from Savannah to Augusta, 119 miles; No. 8 from Petersburg to Milledgeville, 86 miles; No. 9 from Savannah to Macon, 173 miles; No. 10 from Savannah to Darien, 63 miles; No. 11 from Augusta to Monticello, 117 miles.

Augusta and Savannah were in their glory: Milledgeville was the social and political center, Clinton was a center of culture, Macon had barely shed her swaddling clothes, Columbus and Rome were not worth mentioning, and Atlanta hadnot been born. Athens was in bad repute from having "swiped" the univer-

sity from Greensboro, and Monticello had given vent to her spleen by changing the name of the county from Randolph to Jasper. Covington-Oxford had followed the lead of Penfield, and established a religious school for boys, Clinton, was being sapped to death by Macon, and Daniel Pratt got in a huff and went to Alabama and built a town of his own. Petersburg gave up the ghost when steamboats supplanted pole-boats from Savannah to Augusta, and she could no longer compete with that growing city.

Mark A. Cooper was pulling mighty hard for a railroad from Augusta to Eatonton, but he could not overcome that direct line from Augusta via Greensboro, Madison and Covington to Marthasville; so he sought solace on the banks of the Etawah, near Cartersville where his home-made cannon and Joe Brown Pikes gave offense to General Sherman who destroyed his dream of fortune. Jacksonboro, Wrightsboro, Riceboro and Salubrity were still on the map; and old Dr. Beeman was thrashing and teaching those boys at Mount Zion, who were too bad to be sent to any other school. It was a long jump from Savannah to Dublin, 58 miles, with nothing between, and the Irish there must have celebrated when they saw the State Coach coming. Neither Eatonton, Madison, Monticello, Lexington, Carnesville, Bowersville, Greensboro, Sparta, Lincolnton, Washington, Darien, Knoxville nor Warrenton have suffered greatly from "growing pains", yet there would have been no Atlanta without them. The blood-stream of all these places have flowed outward and mainly, in the direction of Atlanta: but her heart has grown so large, and her pants so full, that her stride reaches from New Gibraltar, Stone Mountain, on the East, to the Chattahoochee on the West; and from Roswell on the North, to Jonesboro on the South, and she is still begging for more. And, like Los Angeles, she would like to stretch her legs wide enough to make Savannah her Port. She will sponsor any paved highway that leads to Atlanta.

CHAPTER V

THE CHURCHES OF GREENE COUNTY

Few if any of us realize what the churches, past and present, mean and have meant to Greene County, and the rest of our state and nation. Among the first things the early settlers did, was to organize some sort of place of worship; and as the population increased, duly organized churches were established. In the early days when churches were few and far between, Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians worshipped together, and meeting days meant much to them. When the members of their respective faiths grew in number and financial ability, each established their own churches, called their own pastors, and practiced the tenets peculiar to their respective denomination.

Foot-washing Baptists, shouting Methodists, what-is-to-be-will-be Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, did not always agree, and don't yet, but they all worshipped God according to their way of thinking. All, or nearly all were loyal to their church, and were powers for good in their respective communities. Education, reading their Bibles, intermarriage with other denominations, and other influences, had much to do with narrowing the chasm that separated them, and now, in 1941, they all work together harmoniously.

There have always been scoffers, non-Christian, non-church members, and Godless men and women, who reaped the benefits of living in a Christian community without contributing to these benefits. In other words, they "reap what others have sown" and few, if any of them would live in any community that did not have a church. The rise and fall of the churches in Greene County, and the reasons for same, is an interesting study. Therefore, for the benefit of those who care, I have prepared the following, however, in the absence of minute books and church records, I will have to omit some that should be included.

Bethany's Presbyterian Church

This story of old Bethany church was read at the Centennial of this church in 1886 by W. E. Reynolds.



Bethesda Baptist (Whatley's Mill) church. Left center—Bethany Presbyterian. Right center—Liberty Methodist. Bottom—Shiloh Baptist.

As early as 1784 emigrants from N. C., began to settle in the Bethany neighborhood in the forks of the Ogeechee River. Greene was a frontier county and the people were exposed to frequent attacks by the Indians, whose hunting and fishing grounds lay up and down the stream. From one to six miles northeast of Bethany church may be seen mounds of rocks and implements left by the Indians.

Rev. Moses Waddell, a young man was teaching near Bethany and had his school broken up by a band of Creek Indians who crossed the Oconee and burned Greensboro. The early settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Rev. Jones Edmonds from Charleston was the first Presbyterian minister here. There was no building and meetings were held at the home of Thomas Baldwin, one mile east of the present church.

Rev. Daniel Thatcher from N. C. a member of the Presbytery of Orange came to Ga. as a missionary in 1785 and settled at Bethany. In 1786 he organized the church and preached for two years, twice a month. Henry, James and William Stewart from N. C. were among the first settlers. There were about fifty members of the church when it was first organized. The elders were: Andrew Reid, Wm. Greer, John Cain, Wm. Smith, Geo. Campbell, and John Waddel. In 1792 Rev. Robert M. Cunningham from York Co. Penn., settled near Mt. Zion in Hancock Co. and organized Ebenezer church then moved to Bethany and preached at both these churches until 1808. There were 180 members, people had then moved in from Maryland, N. C. and Pennsylvania.

After worshipping in homes in winter and under the trees in summer, the people were proud of their log church. Mrs. Jane Greer Corry was baptized as an infant under the large oak near the present church. She married Wm. Corry and was the mother of Mrs. H. M. Holden, Mrs. W. R. Jennings and Mrs. W. H. M. Weaver. A larger church was built and stood until 1873, when the present church was erected.

The second camp meeting in Ga. was held at Bethany near a spring under the trees and the people slept in their wagons at night. Other ministers here were: Dr. Cummings, a Rev. Sol.,

Henry Reid, from S. C., B. Gildersleeve, Carlisle Beeman, D.D. from 1831-34, Francis H. Goulding, Richard Hooker, Jno. Cassels, Francis Bowman, Jno. W. Reid, F. T. Simpson, Dr. C. P. Beman, 1870, Henry Newton in 1874.

Here the celebrated Woodrow trial had its beginning. The charges against Dr. Woodrow was heresy, teaching evolution to the students of the Theological Seminary. He did not deny teaching evolution from his standpoint, but did deny the heresy charge. Dr. Woodrow defended himself in a masterly manner and was acquitted. The prosecution was led by Dr. Wm. Adams and Dr. Jno. L. Cirerdesa.

The trial took two days. The church and the grounds were crowded with people. After Dr. Woodrow was acquitted here the Synod and the court of General Assembly took up the case. This was the most notable church trial of that time.

Liberty Chapel (Methodist)

About 1786, John Bush built a brush arbor as a community center for camp meetings at what was then called "Cracker's Neck." From this grew Liberty Chapel, "Cradle of Methodism" for this section. In 1797 Rev. James Jenkins, leader in the early days of Methodism and, at that time, on the Washington Circuit including Greene, Taliaferro, Wilkes, Lincoln, Elbert, Hart, Franklin, Madison, and Oglethorpe Counties, preached here and reported in his "Journal" that, after a "fiery exhortation", a man in uniform came down the aisle and fell at his feet, crying for pardon. Others followed and, according to Rev. Jenkins, then, at Liberty Chapel, began the Methodist custom of "going to the altar". The meeting began so noisy, he continued, that it was a wonder the horses did not take fright.

Most of the great men of early Methodism were identified with this church. Bishop Francis Asbury preached here several times and, in 1808 when the South Carolina Conference met here, he and Bishop William McKendree attended. At Liberty Chapel, Rev. Lovick Pierce was ordained an elder and Bishop William Capers was admitted as a preacher on trial.

Shiloh Baptist

Organized in 1795, one mile from Penfield and was called Town's Creek Church. Thomas Stocks told of how he, as a boy, used to accompany his mother as she rode on horseback as she went to "meeting" at old Shiloh. He said, "I walked by the side of the horse with my gun on my shoulder, and kept my eyes open for lurking Indians; and the law required every man and boy, who attended church, to carry his gun, and during church services, four to six armed men stood guard around the church."

A more substantial building was erected in 1807, but was destroyed by a cyclone in the 1850's. An effort was made to get the Shiloh members to unite with Penfield and build a new church there, however, the offer was rejected and Shiloh was moved to where it now stands. It, too, has functioned continuously and has had many noted pastors and members.

New Hope Baptist

Organized in 1800, and was originally located some four miles from its present location—Greshamville. Its members lived in "The Fork"—Meaning that part of Greene county that lies between the Appalachee and Oconee rivers; but the Fitzpatricks and others, lived in what is known as the Oakland neighborhood. Alabama's great statesman, Benjamin Fitzpatrick was at one time, a member of this church; his brother Rene, was Church clerk for many years. The Fosters were members of this church. A member of this family, Rev. Nathaniel Greene Foster, was not only a noted Baptist preacher, but was a circuit judge, and Congressman. Many noted preachers, including Rev. Adiel Sherwood, have served this church, and many others have "kept the home fires burning" throughout the years.

Bairds Church (Baptist)

Organized by Rev. Jesse Mercer and others, on June 24, 1802. Bairds is located at Bairdstown, and very near the line between Greene and Oglethorpe counties. Bairds Church was the hub of "Mell's Kingdom", and Rev. Patrick H. Mell and his

son, Rev. John Mell, served this church for many years. Many other noted preachers have served this church. Its members have been among the best citizens of Greene and Oglethorpe counties.

Scull Shoals Baptist

Now extinct; was organized in 1789, dissolved in 1854. Very little is known of this church except that, it was organized by the early settlers. Scull Shoals citizens suffered from Indian raids from the time it was first settled, by whites, in 1784, and many of its citizens were murdered and scalped by the Indians. Scull Shoals had a population of some 600 people before the War Between the States, therefore, it is somewhat surprising that the church dissolved while that many people were living there.

Falling Creek Baptist

This church was in Greene county, when organized in 1787, but fell in Oglethorpe when that county was organized in 1793. Falling Creek empties into the Oconee River and forms the boundary between Greene and Oglethorpe counties. No mention is made of this church after 1802. (Extinct)

Richland Creek Baptist (Now extinct)

Established in 1793; located on Sand Creek, near where it empties into Richland, and some three miles from Liberty Methodist Church. It withdrew from the Georgia Association and united with the Washington Association in 1832. It was dissolved after the War Between the States. Mr. Sam P. Turner, and other citizens recall attending services at old Richland Baptist Church. Bishop Warren Candler's mother was a member of this church.

White Plains Baptist

Established in 1806; but it is doubtful if there was a vil-

lage by that name when the church was organized. The following is quoted from the Hancock Advertiser, Mt. Zion, Ga., Monday, Dec. 25, 1828: "The name of the postoffice already established at Wall's Old Fort was changed to White Plains."

This seems to indicate that the town took its name from the Baptist Church that had been established there many years before. Sherwood's Gazetteer, 1827 edition does not list White Plains, but does list Wall's Fort as a postoffice. This, together with the announcement in the Mt. Zion paper of Dec. 25, 1828, seems to prove that White Plains took the place of Wall's Fort. The White Plains Baptist Church has a wonderful record for good; and no village church, in Georgia, ever had better preachers, or a finer class of people to preach to.

Fort Creek Baptist
(*Now extinct*)

Established in 1790, and was located on Fort Creek, near its mouth. The site is now in Hancock; but was in Greene up to 1793.

Shoulderbone Baptist
(*Extinct since 1807*)

Established in 1791; exact location unknown to the writer. It was somewhere along Shoulderbone Creek, and that creek, from source to mouth was, originally, in Greene county.

Powellton Baptist

Organized in 1786; at that time, it was in Greene county, but fell in Hancock when that county was formed out of parts of Greene and Washington counties in 1793. The Georgia Baptist Convention was organized in the Powellton Baptist Church in 1822, and, like Kiokee, is one of the most historic churches in Georgia.

Greensboro Baptist

Organized June 9, 1821, by Rev. Jesse Mercer, Rev. Adiel Sherwood and seven or eight members with church letters from Shiloh, White Plains, and other Baptist Churches. Adiel Sherwood was the first pastor and served until 1833. The church was organized in the old Siloam Meeting House, on cemetery hill, in the town of Greensboro. This Meeting House had long been used by the Presbyterians, and was an "arm" of Bethany. Dr. Francis Cummins was the resident pastor and teacher in the Union Academy, that stood near by. The Baptist and Presbyterians divided the time equally, in the use of the Meeting House, up to 1830. In that year, Dr. Cummins and Rev. Adiel Sherwood, together with their members, secured a charter from the Georgia Legislature, to organize a church to be known as "The Union Meeting House". Under a joint agreement each denomination was to have full possession of the building for certain days, and named the day and hour. Repairs, upkeep, janitor's service, and all incidental expenses were equally divided between the two congregations, many of the original bills are still in existence.

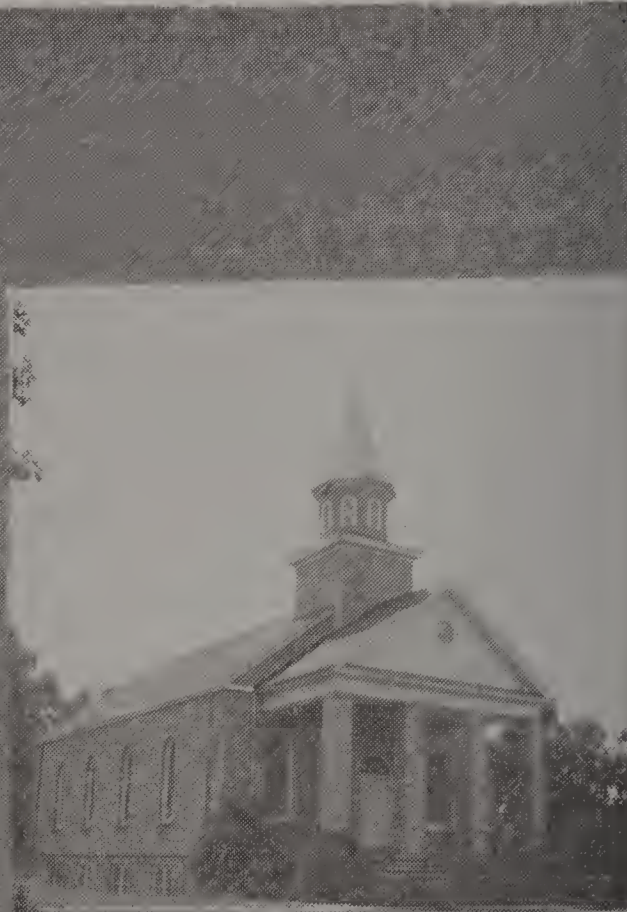
This joint-ownership continued up to 1850, in that year, the Baptists bought the Presbyterian's interest; but the Presbyterians continued to use the buildings up to 1852, while their new church and Female College were being built.

Dr. Cummins preached his farewell sermon in the old Union Meeting House on Sunday before Feb. 22, 1852, and died three days later, of influenza.

The Baptists continued to use the old church until 1902, in which year, they sold the building and grounds to Guy W. Hall, and began building their new church where it now stands. The lot was a gift from Mrs. William Reid Jackson. While the new church was being built, the Presbyterians tendered the use of their church, for two Sundays in each month.

The Greensboro church has had many able pastors, a long list of loyal members, and has ever been loyal to the Missionary cause.

Rev. Charles H. Kopp was the pastor in 1941.



CHURCHES

Siloam Baptist, Union Point Methodist, New Siloam Methodist, Siloam Presbyterian.

Smyrna (Siloam) Baptist

Organized in 1828, and has been one of Greene county's outstanding churches throughout the years. For many years, Smyrna and Greensboro formed a field, the pastor residing at Greensboro, and both churches had preaching two Sundays in each month. Later, that church formed a field with White Plains, and Rev. Ellis A. Cottrell is, and has been its pastor for many years. Smyrna has always had a fine membership.

*Friendship Baptist
(Now extinct)*

Organized in 1831, located in the Southern part of Greene county, near Fuller's Bridge, on Richland Creek, about one-fourth of a mile to the left of the Greensboro-Eatonton road. It was dissolved in the 1880's.

Penfield Baptist

Organized in 1839, soon after the destruction of the original Shiloh Church. Originally, it was a wooden building and stood to the right of the present church. It was formed with a few members from Shiloh and the teachers and students of Mercer Institute, later, Mercer University. The present church, originally built as a Chapel for Mercer University, was given to the Penfield Baptists when Mercer University was moved to Macon, Ga. It, too, has had many outstanding pastors. Rev. R. W. Haynie was the pastor in 1941.

Macedonia Baptist

Organized in 1854, located in the northwestern part of Greene county and, at one time, had a large and wealthy membership. Originally, it was in the Apalachee Association, but joined the Georgia Association in 1872.

Union Point Baptist

Organized in 1872; has the largest membership of any Baptist Church in the Georgia Association, and is a flourishing church, has had many able pastors.



Top—Macedonia Baptist. Left center—Woodville Baptist. Right center—West End Baptist, Greensboro. Bottom—First Baptist, Greensboro.

Veazy Baptist

Organized in 1873, located some five miles southeast of Greensboro, in the community known as Veazy, Ga. The records of this church, prior to 1905, have been lost. Dr. J. H. Kilpatrick preached the dedication sermon, and is said to have given the name Enon. This church has meant much to the community and has had many able pastors. Rev. Ellis A. Cottrell has been its pastor since 1919.

Woodville Baptist

Organized in 1886; the elders who constituted the church were: P. H. Mell, J. F. Edens, J. S. Callaway, J. R. Young, A. A. Fluker, J. F. Cheney, and W. A. Montgomery. Hon. W. P. McWhorter is said to have donated the present, handsome church building. This has long been a prominent church in the Georgia Association, and is a part of "Mell's Kingdom". Penfield was the hub around which, Mell's Kingdom revolved, and Patrick H. Mell's influence lasted long years after his death.

Greensboro Second Baptist

Organized about 1908. Located in the section known as, Greensboro's West End, and is the youngest church in the Georgia Association. The deacons of the Greensboro Baptist Church, at the request of those who proposed to organize the church, with T. B. Rice, acting-moderator, constituted the church, after which, deacons were elected and installed, and articles of faith and by-laws were adopted. This church has around one hundred members and is doing a good work.

Rev. R. W. Haynie is the pastor, and resides in Penfield.

Goshen Church

This church is named on a very old map of Greene County and is extinct. The owners of the land were named, and many churches, villages and court grounds, all now gone. I have not been able to find any records of this old church. (Built in 1790.)



Top—Walker's Methodist and Presbyterian Church at Greensboro. Center—Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Greensboro. Bottom—Old Union Church used by the Baptist and Presbyterians before and after 1800.

Phillips Mill, Baptist

This old church was served by Silas Mercer for eleven years and followed by his son Jesse Mercer for 37 years.

Greensboro Presbyterian Church

After selling their interest in the Union Church to the Baptists, the Presbyterians acquired a beautiful lot at the corner of Main and South Streets and built a church of their own, completing it in 1860. On June 13, 1860 this church was dedicated by Dr. Joseph Wilson of Augusta and Dr. Nathan Hoyt of Athens. The brick for this church were made near the site and Mr. Tunison was the contractor. While Federal troops occupied Greensboro this church burned in 1869. The bell in this church came from the Female College established by the Presbyterians and after the fire, the bell was given to the colored Presbyterians and is still in use.

Dr. H. H. King received the donations to rebuild the church, and this was done and the picture is in this book. The old church had a pulpit and woodwork of solid mahogany with beautiful ceiling and frescoed walls. The pulpit furniture and Bible were gifts from the girls in the Female College. These were saved from the fire and are now in the present church.

Union Meeting House

The Union Meeting House was incorporated by an Act of the Georgia Legislature on Dec. 19, 1828, and the following Trustees were named for the Presbyterians: Charles A. Redd, John Cunningham and Ebenezer Torrance. For the Baptists: Vincent Sanford, Sr., Lemuel Greene and John West. The bell was made in Philadelphia and the people gave articles of silver to be put in the metal for the bell so that it would have a clear and musical tone. The bell was shipped to Savannah by boat, thence to Augusta and brought to Greensboro on a wagon. All revivals were held in August and the Baptists converts were baptized in Richland Creek. Although the Baptists and Presbyterians were the principal denominations who kept the church and worshipped there, at some times, the Methodist and Cath-

olics were known to have used the church before they had one of their own.

The old Union Meeting House was unusual in that the Baptists and Presbyterians worshipped together there from 1830 to 1859. After that date of January 1859 this church became the property of the Baptist church. This old church was a wooden building and would seat about 400 people. There were two front entrances, and the men sat on the right and the ladies on the left. The side for the men was equipped with foot rests and spit-boxes filled with sand, and were freely used by the "brethern." There was at first a melodian and in 1870 an organ was installed. This church was located on cemetery hill. From 1790 to 1821 Dr. Francis Cummins a Presbyterian minister held services. In 1821 Rev. Jesse Mercer and Adiel Sherwood came to Greensboro and organized a church, called "The Greensboro Baptist Church of Christ". Jesse Mercer acted as moderator and John West was Clerk with Adiel Sherwood as pastor. Several members from Shiloh and White Plains Baptist brought their letters to this new church. From Shiloh were: Sarah Terrell, John and Mary West, Vincent Sanford, Rhoda Parish, Cynthia Rools and Elixia Colquitt. From White Plains were: Elizabeth Maddox, Jonathan and Elizabeth Bickers, Lucy and Betsy Bickers from Powellton, Betsy O'Rear from Richland and Adiel Sherwood from Bethlehem in Oglethorpe Co.

Sherwood and Cummins worked together and built a larger and better church. In 1850, the Presbyterians sold their interest to the Baptists and built a new church on Main Street, which was destroyed by fire in 1869 and the present one built.

The Baptists remodeled the Union Church and built a Baptismal pool at the back which had to be filled with water drawn from a well nearby. One Saturday, the faithful old sexton called Anderson, drew water all day filling the pool for the baptizing on Sunday. On Saturday night some mischievous boys drained the pool and so the baptizing had to be postponed.

Before the Union meeting house was built in 1830 these same churches had used jointly the old Siloam meeting house.



Powelton Baptist church now in Hancock Co. Greensboro Methodist church. Lower left—Marker at Powelton church. Lower right—White Plains Methodist church.

Greensboro Methodist Church

Greensboro was founded in 1786 and itinerant Methodist preachers preached there, however when Bishop Asbury visited in 1799 there was no Methodist church so he preached in the Presbyterian. Soon a little log church was built on the outskirts of town, which served until Dr. Pierce came and then a better church was built. The first Methodist Conference was held by Bishop Asbury in a large old two story house which in his Journal he called "Bush's". The house later was owned by John D. Copeland.

The contract for a new Methodist church was let in October 1908 and the first service was held on Sunday Feb. 5, 1911. Rev. W. L. Pierce preached the sermon, assisted by Rev. W. H. Cooper. The pastor was Rev. W. H. Joiner. The building committee were as follows: E. A. Copelan, E. W. Copelan, S. E. Jopling, P. F. Merritt, G. A. Merritt, J. H. McWhorter, J. E. Armor and James B. Park. Dr. J. C. Asbury's home stood where the present parsonage now stands.

Bethesda Baptist Church

When Bethesda Baptist Church was organized in 1785, it was known as Whatley's Mill Church, and was in Wilkes County before it was added to Greene in 1802. When the present building was erected in 1818, the name was changed to Bethesda. Jesser Mercer was pastor for a number of years and here he ordained Adiel Sherwood as minister of the Gospel. This splendid brick structure indicates that this section was populous and wealthy. In the early days of the church, worshippers, fearful of attack by Indians, carried their guns to services.

The Episcopal Church

(The Church of the Redeemer)

According to tradition, the first Episcopal services, in Greensboro, were held in the home of Mrs. Phillip Clayton; but the church was built in 1867. (organized 1863). The lot upon which the Episcopal Church was built, belonged to Mr. Holcomb G. Harper, Mrs. Clayton's father. Mr. Harper sold the

lot to Mr. Clayton for the sum of \$100.00. The deed read to, Phillip Clayton, John C. Carmichael and Phillip Poullain, Wardens and Vestry of the Church of the Redeemer. This deed was dated Feb. 9, 1867, and is recorded in Deed Book S-S. page 296. The deed describes the lot by number as shown on plat of the Town of Greensboro, and recorded in Deed Book E-E. p. 220, in 1812.

Mr. Barnett was the architect who built the church, he lived with Dr. Thomas N. Poullain while building the church. The Church was organized by Bishop Elliott, who was afterwards Bishop of Western Texas.

Miss Gilby, English governess for the children of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Poullain, contributed \$100.00 for the purchase of the lot. Mrs. Poullain was Catherine Potter of Savannah and a member of the church. There were a number of children in the family and she and Miss Gilby wanted a church for them. The money was contributed by various members here and doubtless elsewhere, the Clayton family being among the prominent ones.

Rev. Stephen Elliott, a nephew of Bishop Elliott, was the first minister. Later Rev. Joshua Knowles, a resident of the town, had charge of the church and continued for many years. Mr. Knowles was buried in the church yard. Several refugee families from Charleston and Savannah helped organize the church. The Church of the Redeemer was dedicated by Bishop Beckwith.

(Mrs. Henry T. Lewis supplied the above information, through her son, Mr. Junius Lewis)

Greensboro Catholic Church

In the 1890's a Catholic Church was built here on the lot where Mrs. W. H. Prior now lives. The date of the erection and organization cannot be found, and no one knows when it ceased to function. There was a small membership.

Prior to the War Between the States, the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterian churches all had many colored members, and had their own stewards and deacons and elders of their own

race who ministered to them separately. Certain Negroes were appointed to keep watch over the morals of the less religious ones, and judging from the minutes of the various conferences they did not hesitate to report on the misconduct of the erring brothers and sisters. Some of these Negroes were highly consecrated Christians and were devoted to their churches.

Salem Methodist Church

There was old Salem Methodist Church, now extinct, and no records were found.

Hastings Methodist Church

Hastings Methodist, two miles north of Siloam—moved to Siloam.

Wesleyan Methodist Church

Wesleyan Methodist—three miles east of Greensboro.

Oakland Presbyterian Church

Oakland Presbyterian—moved to Penfield, now called Penfield Presbyterian.

BISHOP JAMES OSGOOD ANDREW AND THE SCHISM IN THE METHODIST CHURCH

A serious division over slavery came at the General Conference of 1844. The issue was brought to a head by the marriage of Bishop James O. Andrew to Mrs. Ann Mounger Greenwood, of Greensboro, a slaveholding wife. Although the slaves were registered in his wife's name who inherited them from her father, this made the Bishop unacceptable to the Northern Conference. After eleven days of debating the issue a motion to suspend the Bishop was passed. This led to the southern Methodists organizing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and espousing the cause of the Confederacy. Of the membership of the Southern church there were 460,000 white members and 124,961 Negroes and 2,972 Indians.

Mrs. Andrew died in 1854 and the law reinvested the Bishop with his wife's property. The Bishop promptly gave the slaves to Mrs. Andrews' children. There was a Dr. Olin of the north living in New England who had owned slaves but sold them and yet he retained the money. Dr. Capers of the Northern church, a slaveholder had also been appointed to positions of trust.

Mr. Finley of Ohio, who was a close friend of Bishop Andrews tried to offer a substitute by offering to ask him to resign. Bishop Andrew, several years previously had been left a mulatto girl, Kitty, by an old lady from Augusta as a legacy to see that she was sent to Liberia when she became 19 years old. Kitty would not leave or accept her freedom, so this was another obstacle to the Bishop.

It was Joshua Soule, the Senior Bishop from Maine who stood by Andrew and believed the Bishop was right, although Soule had never owned a slave and was at this time living in Ohio.

Not until more than a half century had passed did the Northern and Southern Methodists reunite. At old Oxford, Ga. now may be seen the grave of the slave girl "Kitty" inclosed in a white paling fence with a notation saying that she was part of the cause of the schism in the church.

In the Cemetery in Greensboro is the grave of Mrs. James O. Andrew whose slaves caused her husband so much trouble. In the Morgan inclosure you will see a beautiful monument to her memory.

MELL'S KINGDOM

In several previous articles I have tried to show how the influence of devout men of the Gospel have influenced the lives of the people of various sections of our county; and the same is true throughout the state of Georgia and the nation. And, while it is not my intention to make comparisons between the moral and religious influence of any of these great preachers who are now living and those who have gone to their reward, I

think it not amiss to refer to Patrick Hues Mell who impressed a section of Greene and Oglethorpe counties so profoundly that even to this day, they are referred to as "Mell's Kingdom."

In order to fully appreciate the life, character and ministry of Patrick Hues Mell it will be necessary to read his biography written by his son, P. H. Mell, Jr., published by the Baptist Book Concern in 1895. Although Dr. Mell felt called to preach the Gospel, at an early age, it was not until he came to Penfield, Ga., as a teacher in Mercer University, that he was ordained as a full-fledged minister. After becoming a professor at Mercer University, he continued to preach to country churches but his preaching was largely gratuitous. His piety, his eloquence, his sincerity and sound doctrine claimed the attention of the Greensboro Baptist Church. In October, 1842, they (the Greensboro Baptist Church) requested the brethren at Penfield to ordain P. H. Mell for the ministry in order that he might accept the pastorate of the Greensboro Church. In response to this request the brethren at Penfield met in conference October 29th, 1842, and the following minutes were recorded:

"Moved and carried that the request of the Greensboro church to put Brother Mell forward for ordination be agreed to; and that Saturday before the third Sunday in November be the day; and that the candidate and Pastor elect the Presbytery. The Brethren Brooks, Stokes, Harris and the Pastor were named. Directed the Clerk to give written notice to the Presbytery."

He was duly ordained on the date set, and his credentials were signed by B. M. Sanders, W. H. Stokes and Otis Smith. Dr. Mell accepted the call from the Greensboro church and entered at once upon the work.

The Greensboro church was only a part-time church in those days, and Dr. Mell preached to other churches on the vacant Sundays although, he was not their pastor. In 1848 he accepted the pastorate of the Bairdstown church located in Greene County, Georgia; and in 1852 he was also elected to take charge of the church at Antioch, in Oglethorpe County. Finding that these two churches would occupy all of his time he was compelled to resign his pastorate at Greensboro, where he had served continuously for ten years. The brethren at Greensboro, after ac-

cepting Dr. Mell's resignation passed a lengthy resolution which plainly showed their regret over giving him up.

During the ten years that Dr. Mell was pastor of the Greensboro church he lived in Penfield and taught the boys at Mercer, and a tough job he had with some of them. Nor was all serene among the President and faculty. "Old Pat" believed in, and enforced discipline, and many are the stories told about his catching up with the boys as they planned their carousals, and many a "night party," was broken up by him. On one occasion the boys stole his carriage and pulled it down the hill, a mile or more. When they reached the spot where they intended to leave it, Dr. Mell stuck his head out of the carriage window and said: "Boys, I enjoyed the ride down hill, now, you can pull it back to where you got it."

Dr. Mell severed his connection with Mercer University in 1856. The Presidency of a number of colleges were offered him but he declined them all. On December 12, 1856, Dr. Mell was elected Professor of Ancient Languages by the University of Georgia, which he accepted and entered upon his new duties in Jan. 1857. From that date until his death Dr. Mell served the University as President and Chancellor, however, he continued to serve Bairds and Antioch churches. In March 1887, Dr. Mell was again called by the Greensboro Baptist Church and he accepted the call and served until December of that year. Thus was Greensboro his first and last pastorate.

During Dr. Mell's pastorates up to the close of the War Between the States, the membership of all his churches were about equally divided between whites and slaves. When the Negroes were freed they organized churches of their own, with the aid of their former masters. However, Dr. John D. Mell, son of Dr. P. H. Mell, tells of a rare instance where one negro deacon of the Bairdstown Church, declined to separate himself from his white brethren. I will quote from Dr. John D. Mell:

He begins his story—"My Father's Negro Deacon."

"I inherited him from my father, Dr. P. H. Mell. In slavery times the negroes all over the South, belonged to the white churches. They had separate seats for them, usually in the galleries, and they always attended the preaching services and church conferences, with the

whites. They were regular members in good standing. Every church had negro deacons, who served the negro members, just as the white deacons served the white members. In the old Baird's Church, of the Georgia Association, before the Civil War, Louis Edmondson, a young slave, was a member who was converted under my father's preaching, and baptized by him. He was of unusual intelligence and good character, and was made a deacon. After the war, most of the Negroes left the white churches and organized churches of their own. In rare cases, they stuck to the white churches and refused to go with the colored people. Louis, his wife and daughter, were among those rare cases. They all kept their membership in Baird's Church until they died. Several years after my father's death, I was called to the ministry by Baird's church, where my father was pastor for forty years. One of the first members to welcome me was Louis. He became at once my fast friend, and remained so until his death. I never had a more loyal friend. To the best of his ability he was an humble, faithful and efficient member. He, his wife and daughter were, unless sick, always present at the preaching services. They had a bench in the rear of the church, that was theirs, by common consent, and nobody else ever occupied it. When the communion service, after the white people were served, one of the white deacons waited upon Louis with the bread and wine, and then handed the plate and the cup to him, and he served his wife and daughter with fine grace and dignity. No king on his throne was ever prouder of his office than Louis was of his. It was a rare treat to see him when he was serving as deacon, and to me, it was impressive and beautiful.

After the death of his wife and daughter he moved away five or six miles from the church and usually walked to preaching services. Every Fourth Sunday, the preaching day, he was entertained by some white member at dinner. I have, many times, been a guest with him at the same house. I ate with the white folks in the dining room, and Louis ate with the colored folks in the kitchen. We both got the same good dinner and the same hearty welcome. The last several months of his life, he was an invalid, and could not come to church. Every week, two of the white deacons went to see him, and very Fourth Sunday we took a collection for him at the regular service. This was the only public collection the church took for any purpose. It had a financial plan that abolished public collections, except for Louis.

I do not believe there was a single person in that community, white or black, who did not have a sincere respect for Louis, and an affectionate confidence in his Christian character. I do not believe I ever preached a sermon, when he was present, that he did not come up and shake my hand, and tell me he enjoyed it. I have an indelible, enchanting recollection of the last time he came to church. After the sermon, he came to me, with tears in his eyes, and with a quiver in his voice, and said to me, "Boss"—that is what he always called me—"Boss", dat was a good sermon you preach. You mind me er you pa today. You kair me back to dem days wen he talk in dat pulpit. Pear lak I could jes see im and hear im while you talkin. You good preacher, Boss and I loves you. But Boss, now dont git mad wid me. You know Boss, **yer kaint preach lak yer pa.** "No sir" he said, with deep, wistful sadness in his voice. "**Dey aint nobody no more gwine preach lac yer pa.**"

Louis and I had one ineffible bond between us that nothing in this world could break. He thought my father was the greatest, the

wisest and the best man he ever saw. **And I think so, too. He thought my father was the greatest preacher that ever walked the earth since the days of the Apostle Paul. And I think so, too.**"

Note: The above lines were written for this Greene County Historian, by Dr. John D. Mell whom I have personally known for many years and who is widely and greatly beloved throughout the nation, and more especially among Southern Baptists.

OUR "CITY OF THE DEAD"

By T. B. Rice

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time".

These beautiful lines of the poet Longfellow suggest themselves as we read what Judge Henry T. Lewis, then editor of the Greensboro Herald, as he strolled through the old Greensboro cemetery as some sage of the long-ago unfolded to him the accomplishments of some who were buried there — unfortunately, he did not reveal the name of his guide, but history and tradition both verify the truthfulness of what he wrote. Quoting from the Greensboro Herald of Aug. 18, 1881:

"In a stroll with a friend through the Greensboro' Cemetery the other day we were impressed with the fact that perhaps very few, if any, counties in the State of Georgia can boast of having furnished to the world a greater number of distinguished and useful citizens than Greene; and no Cemetery in any town the size of ours probably contains the remains of so many who have figured prominently in the early history of this country. Many rich memories cluster around the graves of these representatives of past generations, who are now sleeping under the sod in our "city of the dead."

Among the first nice monuments that present themselves to view upon one's entering the cemetery is the one erected to the memory of Justice Francis H. Cone. He was born on the 5th of September, 1797, and died at his home here on the 18th of May, 1859. Judge Cone never seems to have aspired much to

political prominence. He had been a member of the Legislature from this county, and Judge of the Superior Court; and as a Judge and Legislator he probably had no superiors. But his intellectual greatness and his learning as a jurist shone to its greatest excellence during his long professional life at the bar.

Near by is the elegant monument of Hon. William C. Dawson, who was born on the 16th day of January, 1798, and died here on the 6th day of May, 1856. Many positions of honor and usefulness did he fill, both in the judiciary and legislative departments of the government. He was at one time U. S. Senator from Georgia; and was a prominent member of that body in the days when intellectual giants constituted its membership.

Not far off is the grave of Col. Y. P. King, who died in Aug. 1868 in the 75th year of his age. For several years he represented this county with ability in the Legislature and one or two State Constitutional Conventions. During Filmore's administration he was U.S. Minister to Bogota in South America. His last public service, we believe, was rendered in the Constitutional Convention held at Milledgeville in 1865. But it would be unpardonable in us to give any extended notice of such men as Cone, Dawson, King and others, whose memories are still fresh in the minds of many of our readers.

In this cemetery is buried Hon. Thomas W. Cobb, whose grave is marked by a plain marble slab. He died the 1st of February, 1830, in his 46th year of age. Notwithstanding he was a comparatively young man when he died, he had filled with marked ability the positions of Judge of the Superior Court, member of the House of Representatives in Congress, and U. S. Senator from Georgia.

Our friend carried us next to the grave of Col. James Fauche, which is unmarked by a monument or tombstone of any kind. From the best information we can get he died in 1835, a very old man. At the time of his death he was living where Judge Simmerman now lives. He is reputed to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and doubtless was.

Gen. Thomas Dawson, brother of Hon. William C. Dawson, lies buried here. On the slab above his body the fact is

inscribed that he was the first male white child born in this county. He died on the 26th of February, 1845, about 61 years of age. We next visited the tomb of Dr. Thomas Wingfield, a very imminent physician of his day. He died on the 20th of October, 1836, in his 59th year. In the epitaph over his grave, written by Col. King, is a remark which forcibly illustrates the character of the old Doctor:—"His faults were few; his virtues many; and no man took less pains to conceal the one or publish the other."

Dr. James F. Foster was buried here in the month of May, 1861. He was in his 75th year. Dr. Foster was also an eminent physician; and a man of a high order of intellect. The grave which excited as much interest in our mind as any other is the one which marks the last resting place of Joel Early. He died on the 14th of February, 1851, in his 58th year. He was a man naturally of powerful mind; but with it all a very excentric genius. There were apparently conflicting elements in his character. He was very wealthy. At times he was very penurious; then again he was a man of princely liberality. A prominent physician of our place (Dr. H. H. King) who was Mr. Early's family physician, tells us that one occasion Mr. Early gave him a draft for \$1,000.00, the money to be applied to certain religious and charitable enterprises. The very next day perhaps he was penurious in exacting of a person in a business transaction to the last cent. Many interesting anecdotes are told of Joel Early—enough perhaps to fill a volume.

Joel Early was a brother of Governor Peter Early. The latter's remains lie buried on the convict farm in this county. (Governor Early's remains have since been removed to the Greensboro cemetery, and re-intered by the side of his brother Joel).

Mr. Vincent Sanford, so well and kindly remembered by many of our people, rests here. He was born April 17, 1777, and died May 27, 1859. He was Clerk of our Superior Court for twenty years before his death. No flaw was ever seen in his character, which was noted for its Christian virtues. Upon his monument, by his request, is written the words "A sinner saved

by grace." (Near this grave is that of Jeremiah Sanford on whose monument is inscribed, "JEREMIAH SANFORD, Born in Virginia, Nov. 4, 1739. Died, August 11, 1825. He was a soldier of the Revolution, a friend of Washington, and an honest man.") He was the ancestor of all the Georgia Sanfords. Near by his grave rests the remains of his son-in-law, Robert E. Martin, the inimitable wit and humorist. He was born Aug. 30, 1798, and died Dec. 13, 1859. Many years ago he was Clerk of the Superior Court here; and for several years he was Clerk of the Supreme Court of this State.

In this galaxy of prominent men and citizens of a former age among the dead in our midst, the name of Hon. Thomas Stocks deserves mention here. He was one of the last representatives of past generations—was born Feb. 1, 1786, and died October 6, 1876.

While giving this brief notice of Greene county's prominent citizens who have been buried in our midst, we would not overlook entirely the noble women who sleep upon the same hill with them. The mothers of some we have mentioned are sleeping with their children; the wives of others are resting with their husbands. We can not now call special attention to but two graves of the other sex.

We found here the tomb of Mrs. Elizabeth Julia Foster, mother of Dr. James F. Foster, and grandmother of Bishop Pierce. She was born in Virginia in September, 1767, and died in 1836. We believe her husband, Mr. George W. Foster, was buried in Columbus, Ga. Mrs. Ann Leonora, wife of Bishop Andrew, is also buried here. She was born July 26, 1801, and died at Oxford, Ga., June 10, 1954. Her maiden name was Mounger. She was a widow Greenwood when she married the Bishop.

The above facts we gleaned here and there—many of them furnished us by some of the older citizens of our town. Of course in a newspaper article we could give only a brief notice of each individual mentioned; nor can we mention in one article the names of all who have taken prominent stands in this old county. Some of historic fame who were residents of this county and who

have spent their brightest days here, are buried elsewhere. Judge Nisbit, we believe it was, while a member of Congress from this State, made use of this remark in a speech before the House of Representatives: "Georgia can to-day boast of what no State in the Union can say: one of her counties furnishes all of her representatives on this floor." The county referred to was Greene. It is proper to say, however, that Greene county was then much larger than it is now.

But we have cited enough instances to verify the truth of our proposition; and to throw around the old cemetery in our midst is a distinction that few can share.

We wish were better acquainted with the memories of our dead. But we know of but one man who could probably come near doing justice to this subject: that is, Col. William H. Sparks of Atlanta, a native of this county; a man noted for his remarkable recollection of men and events, as shown in his recent letters to the Atlanta Constitution, and in his "Memories of Fifty Years." Our people would like very much to have the benefit of his recollection in regard to Greene county's distinguished sons; many of whom he doubtless knew intimately."

Note: The author of the above sketch—Judge Henry T. Lewis, also left his "footprints upon the sands of time" and rests among the distinguished dead in the old Greensboro Cemetery. He was an eminent lawyer, able jurist; and a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia at the time of his death. He nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency of the United States and rendered a Valuable service to his county and state. Judge Lewis was born Oct. 21, 1847. and died Dec. 10, 1903.

INSCRIPTIONS COPIED FROM TOMBS IN
THE OLIVER PORTER CEMETERY, IN
GREENE COUNTY, GEORGIA

By T. B. Rice

In memory of our father

OLIVER PORTER
Born October 14, 1763,
Died Aug. 20, 1838, age
74 years 10 months 15 days.

JAMES M. PORTER
Died May 24, 1849, in the
40th year of his age.
(Son of Oliver Porter)

Sacred to the memory of
JAMES K. DANIEL, JR.
Who departed this life on
the 28th day of March 1851.

VIOLET DANIEL

Born the 5th day of Sept. 1785,
Died January 27th, 1844.
(James K. Daniel married Violet
Bell in Prince Edward Co. Va., in
1805)

MARGARET PORTER

Born April 20, 1764,
Died March 30th, 1837.
Aged 72 years 11 mo. 15 days.

WILLIAM R. DANIEL

Born April 11, 1821,
Died May 3rd, 1843.

THOMAS STOCKS DANIEL

Born May 8th, 1825,
Died November, 1846.

Greensboro, Ga.

May 7, 1936

A scrap of paper containing the following information was
found in my files, and while it is not signed, it appears to be the
handwriting of Mrs. T. B. Rice. It reads as follows:

The Cemetery Committee has had the following tombstones repaired;

	Died		Died
Rev. Francis Cummins, D.D.	1832;	Hon. Thomas Cobb	1830;
and wife Sarah Cummins	1833;	Sterling Grimes	1810;
Frances Cummins McKinley	1851;	Robert Edward Musgrove	1818;
Mary Clifford Simonton	1846;	Mary Irving	1828;
John West	1832;	Mrs. Adeline Gresham	1826;
		Mrs. Lucy Willis	1843;
Four others without name		Louden Willis	1843;
in same enclosure;		Mrs. Sarah Willis	1856;
Gen. Thomas Dawson	1815;	Edward S. Willis	1842;
Mrs. Maria Marvin Grimes	1822;	William Willis	1833;
Anne Irving	1816;	Henry Van Volkenburg	1852;
Mary Baker Fauche	1854;	James Ralls	1847;
Mrs. Mary Wells	1819;	John Coleman	1841;
Mrs. William Mitchell	1812;	Mrs. Mary Broughton	1808;
		Mary Broughton	1820;

This seems to be a report of the Treasurer of the Cemetery Committee. And, had this committee not shown enough interest in the past—many of these markers would have disappeared long ago.

Note: Mrs. Rice says she was Sec'y-Treasurer of this committee about 1900, and that a number of patriotic women paid to have the markers re-set.

T. B. Rice,
Historian for Greene County

Churchyard
Bethesda Baptist Church
Greene County

This church was constituted 1785 and the church built 1818—near the steps is a Government marker to the Revolutionary Soldier, Samuel Whatley, Private Georgia Troops, Revolutionary war—Died 1820.

A stone erected to the memory of Jesse Mercer's children was removed from their burial place and is in this churchyard:

“Miriam Mercer—

The first died in Virginia Sept. 21, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The 2nd lies here—died Dec. 15, 1814, aged 9 years, 8 months, 2 days.

Old graves in this cemetery

Thomas Redmon Thornton, died Dec. 2, 1867, aged 39 years, 24 days.

Martha A., wife of Thomas R. Thornton, born Jan. 23, 1829; died Aug. 10, 1887.

Phoeriba, wife of Rev. V. R. Thornton, born June 20, 1808; died Feb. 17, 1881.

Vincent Redmon Thornton, born July 17, 1805; died April 4, 1850.

TOMB OF ARTHUR FOSTER;

The inscription reads as follows:

ARTHUR FOSTER

Born in Halifax County, Virginia,

January 15, 1757.

Died in Greene County, Georgia,

July 25, 1846.

He served his country in her Revolutionary struggle and died in the service of his God in full hope of Heaven.

The reverse side of shaft reads:

HANNAH FOSTER

Born in Union District, S. C.

November 25, 1775.

Died in Greene County, Ga.,

January 20, 1856.

The name of Hannah Foster is recorded as being one of the charter members of New Hope Baptist Church, organized on January 15, 1800.

The name of Arthur Foster does not appear on the New Hope church roll, but his son, Moses F. Foster does appear. He was a deacon and Church Clerk in the year 1846-69.

The Church minutes of Jan. 19, 1856, read as follows: "Sister Hannah Foster died at three quarter past ten o'clock on Sunday night, January the 20, 1856."

(This minutes was signed by M. F. Foster, C. Clerk).

Col. Albert Foster, son of Arthur and Hannah Foster, moved to Madison, Morgan County, Ga., at an early date. He was the father of the late Judge Fred Foster who was the father of Col. Albert Foster who still resides in Madison. Moses F. Foster was a brother of Colonel Albert Foster, Revolutionary soldier.

The handsome marble shaft that marks the graves of Arthur and Hannah Foster, is within a tumbled down rock wall. There are evidences of other graves within the wall, but they are not marked. Around the walled enclosure there are other graves—several rudely marked, and the name Stanley can be read.

This old cemetery is one and one-half miles north of Greshamville, on the left-hand side of the road leading to Wrayswood, and some one hundred yards from the old Foster home.

LANDMARKS AND LEGENDS

Medora Fields Perkarson's history of St. Phillips Cathedral that appeared in the Magazine section of the Atlanta Journal of October 30th, 1932, brought to mind an old grave in the Greensboro cemetery. There are two inscriptions on the marble slab that covers this old walled up grave, that reads as follows:

“In memory of Lewis Preston Thompson, M.D.
Originally from Delaware County, Pennsylvania.
Who died in Greensboro, Georgia, March 8, 1840.
In the 35th year of his age.”

The other inscription reads—

“In memory of James Rondleston Benney
of Philadelphia.
A Jr. Member of the Engineering Corps
of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company.
Who died October 27, 1838, in the 18th year
of his age.

The Journal's story concerning the origin of St. Phillips says: “Several cultured gentlemen, who were engaged in surveying the Georgia Railroad, and who were accustomed to the beautiful services of the church, wished to establish a place of worship while away from their home. Prominent among them was J. Edgar Thompson of Philadelphia.” That was in 1847.

Greensboro was the terminus of the Georgia Railroad for some years before it reached Atlanta. And the Engineering crew made Greensboro their headquarters for a number of years. It is said that, J. Edgar Thompson referred to above, was a brother of Dr. Lewis Preston Thompson who died in Greensboro in 1840. And that both of them were connected with the building of the Georgia Railroad. Tradition says: "The young engineer Benney refugeed from Augusta on account of Yellow fever, and the dreaded disease developed after he reached here and that Dr. Thompson treated him. It is also said, that the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company had the slab placed over the graves of these faithful employees.

Speaking of old graves; there is another grave in the Greensboro cemetery that has caused a lot of speculation on account of a snake that is carved on the slab that covers the grave. Tradition says that, the lady who was buried beneath the slab, died from the bite of a snake. In fact, this story has been told so often and so long, that I dislike to refute the legend. The inscription reads as follows:

"In Memory of Mrs. Mary Irving.
Born in 1750. Died in 1828.
Aged 78 Years.

She was a "Mother in Israel."

A crooked line is chiseled the full length of the slab, and is supposed to represent a path leading to a spring. Beside the path, is carved a snake partly coiled and ready to strike. The story is, that the lady was bitten by the snake while on her way to the spring, and that she died before reaching home.

ANCIENT LANDMARKS AND GRAVES

By T. B. Rice

Back in the days when Greene County "Blossomed like a Rose" and every plantation had a "Big House" and all that it implied, cities and towns meant little or nothing to them, except a place to buy what they did not produce on their

own farms; and when a member of the family died they were buried in the family cemetery, and in most instances, the graves were marked either with simple or handsome tombstones.

As times and conditions changed, and the lure of the towns gripped the rising generations, the old home was either sold or abandoned and the graves of ancestors became neglected.

In many instances the new owners cared nothing for these sacred spots, and as a rule, the family cemeteries occupied very choice spots of ground; and, in some instances, the new owners cut down the handsome trees and shrubbery, cast the gravestones in a nearby gully, covered them with rubbish, and planted the old graveyard in cotton or other crops.

Fortunately, such procedure is against the law, and in a few instances, such vandalism has been punished by terms in the chaingang. However, such desecrations have been less frequent in Greene than in some other counties—but they have been all too numerous in Greene.

There are more people who are now interested in locating the graves of their ancestors than at any other period of the history of our cemetery; and more than one hundred people have searched for the graves of their ancestors, in Greene County, within the past year, and some have been successful while many others have been disappointed, and in some instances, the disappointment was due to vandalism.

A Case of Vandalism in Greensboro:

In the long, long ago, there was a beautiful girl whom M. H. Sparks, referred to as "Sweet Adeline" in his "Memories of Fifty Years," and whose grave he visited when he visited the "City of the Dead" in the Greensboro cemetery after an absence of more than fifty years. Adeline had been his sweetheart when they were schoolmates; Sparks went west to make his fortune while Adeline remained at home and became the reigning belle of Greensboro society. She became the wife of a brilliant young lawyer by the name of Albert Gresham. She was the daughter of Thomas W. and Charity Grimes.

No one now living, knew any of the people who were connected with this narrative; but the tradition that has been handed down is well authenticated, and has to do with the grave of this young wife who was born in Greensboro, Ga., in the year 1806.

In the center of the old part of the Greensboro cemetery, there is an old fashioned bricked up grave on top of which rests a marble slab some six feet in length, and bears the following inscription:

Sacred
To the memory of Lucy Adeline Gresham,
Wife of Albert Gresham,
Died April 16, 1826, in the 20th year
of her age.

Back in those days, Greensboro boasted of a Bakery and Candy Factory, the name of the owner is immaterial; but the bakery was in the cellar, under the store now owned and operated by Mr. Lawrence Boswell. A stairway led from the sidewalk to the basement, and the oven was under the sidewalk; an eight inch cast iron flue that carried off the smoke stood at the edge of the sidewalk up to a few years ago.

This underground bakery had a sales room for customers, but few people had access to the workroom therefore the secret process of baking and candy-making was carefully guarded by the owner.

Shortly after the death of Lucy Adeline Grimes-Gresham, Mrs. Grimes ordered a marble slab to mark the grave of her beloved daughter. Sometime after the slab had been placed over the grave, it mysteriously disappeared and no trace of it could be found. If any knew where it was, they were as dumb as a clam. However, the old saying that "murder will out" proved true in this instance.

In some way, Mrs. Grimes learned that there was a suspicious looking marble slab in the underground bakery, and which was being used in making candy. She immediately paid the bakery a visit and demanded that she be shown the slab.

Whether willingly or unwillingly, the baker led the way to the secret chamber where the slab lay upside-down upon a table. The surface revealed nothing more than a smoothly polished marble slab. She demanded that she be shown the under-side, and Alas! it revealed the name of her beloved daughter. . .

“They say” Aunt Charity engaged in some conversation that her name did not imply; and that the baker did not misunderstand her meaning, and that her ultimatum was, that if the slab was not thoroughly cleaned and placed where it belonged by daybreak the next morning, the aforesaid baker would find himself in the old Rock Jail that stands just behind the courthouse. . . . The slab was immediately put where it had been stolen from.

CHAPTER VI

GROWTH

Jeremiah Sanford in 1784 dictated this epitaph for his tombstone "He was a soldier of the Revolution, a friend of Washington and an honest man". Most of these early settlers of Greene County were settlers with their families seeking to earn a living, honestly.

Some of the settlers were sons and daughters of plantation owners in Virginia and North Carolina, many had fought in the Revolution and received headright offers of $287\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land with 50 acres added for each child and each slave. Many others came in on horseback with only a long flintrock rifle to kill such game as needed to supply his wants and to protect himself from outlaws. He found a desirable spot to build his one room log cabin near a spring of water and a trail. He could hobble his horse to feed on the wild oats and grasses while he cleared the forests to plant his patches of corn, beans, potatoes and tobacco. As soon as he could, he split the rails that fenced in his crops.

Of course there were the adventurers, speculators and squatters who preferred to live as far as possible from their old haunts, for reasons best known to themselves.

Some men drew land lots and later when they came in to settle they found squatters living on and claiming their land. The real owner, on showing his title would force them to leave. Some speculators would build a cabin, clear some land and sell out for a good profit and move on to newer counties where land could be bought cheaply.

The real settlers who stayed, found deer, turkey, squirrels, rabbits and other game. The clear cool streams furnished plenty of fish, and soon he had vegetables for the table. For clothing, his flocks of sheep and his cotton patches furnished his wife with materials for the spinning wheel, the loom and knitting needles.

The tobacco and indigo were marketed in Augusta. "Tobacco Road", was the route to Augusta over which the wooden hogsheads which were six feet high and eight or ten feet long, traveled. The cash received for their crops afforded them coffee, iron tools, medicine, needles and buttons, guns and ammunition. A few families bought books for their children.

By 1788 there were twelve land owners with over 1,000 acres each. John Swepson, William Daniel, Jesse Battle, James Adams and Robert Middleton. Some others owning large tracts were Oliver Porter, Silas Mercer, William Burford, William Glenn and Walter Harris.

Some of these settlers had brought slaves with them. James Showest had 32, William Lawson and John Thomas had 19 each, John Mitchell and Charles Abercrombie had 20 each. The number of slaves increased rapidly so that by 1800 about half the families owned some slaves. Those men owning most slaves were; Joel Early, Thomas Grimes, William Green, Redmond Thornton, James Park, John Crutchfield, George W. Foster, Absalom Lawrence and George Dawson.

The year 1810 found 12,000 people, with half of them slaves. The first will to be recorded in Greene County was that of Joseph Smith, a surveyor, with 300 acres, 17 cows, 4 horses, 3 Bibles but he had no slaves.

By now there were also substantial houses built by Benjamin Weaver, Joel Early, Jonas Fauche, Nicholas Lewis and Redman Thornton.

The children were first taught in the homes by tutors, and many poor children went without schooling. In 1786 there was a one teacher school. Culture crept in as the people had more time for leisure. By 1803 Greensboro was having a weekly mail service. A letter could be mailed for ten to fifteen cents for one page and the mail route included Columbia courthouse, Louisville, Washington, Savannah, Sparta, Warrenton, Georgetown and Augusta.

Greene County felt proud of her son, Peter Early, son of Joel, who became Governor of Georgia in 1812 and showed

his ability by greatly aiding the war at that time, by making available to the young nation, state funds and men. When he was criticized for this, he replied, "Georgia would survive or go down with the other colonies".

The first newspaper in Greene County in 1807 was called, "The Observer".

A road had been laid out across the Indian country by Sam Dale from Greensboro to Walnut Hill (Vicksburg) on the Mississippi River called the Three-Chopt Road. The road was marked by three chops with an ax on trees for hundreds of miles through virgin forests.

Greene County boasted a gold mine with Yelverton P. King as custodian and Templeton Reid coining ten dollar gold pieces.

Zachariah Sims established at Scull Shoals the first paper mill with a loan of \$3,000 from the Legislature. (1810)

William Ellison had sued William Veazy for a saw gin delivered before 1800 and records show that it was not the kind Eli Whitney had made. This gin was probably in operation before Whitney's gin came out.

There was "Ye Eagle Tavern", where accommodations were available for stagecoach travelers, with the best of foods and liquors.

Court records show that grand juries condemned profane swearing, drinking, fiddling, gambling and card playing. Parading stud horses on Main Street and riding them to church was forbidden. Little attention was paid to most of these recommendations by the grand jury.

Cotton now covered the land with its snowy balls and the new gins speeded slavery and cotton culture and increased the demand for an outlet to the sea. Wagon trains had carried cotton to Augusta but now in 1811 the Oconee Navigation Company was chartered and some of the stockholders were: Thomas Stocks, James Troup, Peter Early, James Park, and Zachariah Sims. Soon obstructions were cleared from the river

and boats loaded with cotton made their way down the river to Darian. After the War of 1812 there was a great demand for cotton to be exported to Europe. More high priced slaves were brought in, land values rose, more tradesmen came in to make their homes and do business. There was a great demand for educated men and their opportunities for advancement were unlimited. There was a great demand for overseers, military leaders, lawyers, doctors, teachers, political leaders and merchants.

The rapid-fire creation of new counties throughout Georgia brought with it the necessity for new officers, and the man with the ability for leadership, who arrived first could almost count on a political career.

Due to the spirit of unrest and craving for greener pastures and the urge to seek new lands we find many early families completely disappearing from the records here, only to reappear in some new section of western Georgia or the new state of Alabama.

Although the post war boom brought tremendous changes in the economic life of the county the spiritual life did not keep pace with it and the preachers from over the county were commenting on the "low state of religion and the abounding iniquity." (History of Ga. Baptists).

The dozen sturdy forts built on the Oconee by the settlers for protection against the Indians were falling down and were no longer needed and the last of the lands in the County were taken up. The last lottery was in 1826. In 1813 we find many pioneer customs still in use. Some wagon trains still went to Baltimore, a hard trip of 600 miles, to take cotton and bring back supplies. A white woman accused of being a scold and gossip was ducked in Richland Creek. (See Picture) There was still much frontier rowdiness such as shooting off a cannon in the center of Greensboro causing considerable damage and frightening the citizens. One man was branded on the thumb with an M for being a murderer and served time in the jail.

By 1820 great blocks of land were being bought up by the aristocrats to make larger plantations, and cotton was king.

Their plantations were self sustaining, they grew all of the food, the shelter and the clothes they needed. The family drove to church in a fine carriage. The poorer people frowned on such a display of worldiness, yet longed for the same things. They began to feel the pinch of the large land owners and some sold out and moved on while others worked their own lands, were thrifty and had no slaves.

The early settlers named the creeks, English names, while the rivers were named by the Indians. The creeks were: Richland, Beaver Dam, Towns, Fishing, Greenbriar and others. The rivers were the Oconee, Apalachee and Ogeechee.

From 1820 on, the county entered a new era of growth and prosperity, peace, politics and plenty, and until 1861 when the black curtain of the Civil War descended, this was the golden era.

EARLY MANUFACTURERS

Now that Greene County was out of the hard pioneer days and striding ahead. She was producing more cotton than any county in the state. She had some factories built. Some of these were: Barber and Davis, who made clocks, three cotton mills, several wagon shops, cotton gins, blacksmith, silversmith and other minor factories.

COTTON GINS

Eli Whitney born in 1765 graduated from Yale at 27 years of age went South to tutor, but on arriving found that the job had been filled. He was invited to Mulberry Grove by the widow Mrs. Nathaniel Greene and while there he invented the crude cotton gin which was a revolving drum which dragged cotton through a sieve of wire. The seeds remained behind and a revolving brush swept them into a container. The machine was turned with a hand crank and it could clean as much cotton in one hour as several men could clean all day.

Whitney's cotton gin changed American history and helped to bring on a terrible war. Before the cotton gin, slavery had been slowly dying out in the South and plantation owners were talking about freeing their slaves, but not more cotton could be grown and more slaves were bought to supply the labor, and the ships waiting in the harbors for the fleecy staple were loaded.

After several years Whitney went to New Haven, Conn. and established a gun and pistol factory and supplied the North with the weapons which defeated the South. Thus one man unknowingly changed the history of a country.

Miller and Whitney's patent, or exclusive right to manufacture cotton gins was issued by Congress, and not by the state of Georgia. When it expired in 1807, the Georgia Legislature sent a strong protest against renewing or giving Miller and Whitney the exclusive right to make and sell cotton gins. This protest was endorsed by the Governor of Georgia and is recorded in Clayton's Digest of the Laws of Georgia 1801-1810, p. 685.

Miller and Whitney had a monopoly on manufacturing cotton gins and were charging exorbitant prices for their gins. They had established a few gins and were taking a heavy toll from farmers who carried their cotton to be ginned. This brought about infringements on their patent, retarded the planting of cotton and many "bootleg" gins were sold to farmers. Miller and Whitney brought many suits against both the manufacturers of gins and the farmers who bought and used them. This created much prejudice against Miller and Whitney and brought about a renewed effort to get their letters of patent canceled or a refusal to renew it.

GEORGIA'S FIRST PAPER MILL

Zachariah Sims was noted for his pugilistic prowess and in the records of Greene County Superior Court, he was indicted and prosecuted a number of times for wielding his fists to the injury of those who crossed his path. He was a mechanical genius and persuaded George Paschal, a distant relative, to

go with him to a place on the banks of the Oconee river, called Scull Shoals. There they put all they had into a mill for the manufacture of paper. (1812)

The war with Great Britian excluded the foreign paper, on which we had depended, so this led to the establishment of the first paper mill in Georgia. Sims and Paschal launched the new enterprise.

The Georgia Legislature under Gov. Mitchell recognized the need for a paper mill and passed an act authorizing the State to lend Zachariah Sims \$3,000 to complete the mill. Sims' Mill was a combination of a grist mill, distillery, paper mill and other adjuncts.

The mill finally failed and Sims' property went under the Sheriff's hammer and was bought for a low price by Thomas Stokes. Thomas Stokes re-sold it to his brother-in-law, Thomas Ligon, who converted it into a public ginnery, the first ginnery built in Greene County. Many years later this property was acquired by Dr. Thomas N. Poullain and his associates.

Dr. Poullain and his associates then built the first cotton mill in Greene County and named it "The Scull Shoals Manufacturing Co." This factory was incorporated in the early 1870's and around it grew up a community of 500 people, a post office and a large commissary. (Factory built about 1840.)

Dr. Curtwright was the leading spirit of another enterprise, and operated wagon trains from the mill to Greensboro each day in the week. Curtwright inaugurated a type of rural free mail delivery all his own, long before the R. F. D. was thought of. The mail was delivered and picked up all along this route and he rendered a valuable service. Judge James B. Park once lived in this community, Long Shoals.

Long Shoals, once a beauty spot of Greene County has long since passed into oblivion, and only a few old timers repeat the story of its glory.

There is an old book named "Agnes Paschal, Ninety-Four Years" written by George W. Paschel a son of Agnes, who was the widow of a Revolutionary soldier. Her husband was

a partner of Zachariah Sims in the first paper mill built in Ga. The book tells of the records in Greene Co. showing that Zachariah Sims was indicted for wielding his fists in many fights many times and he was prosecuted for same.

It also states that the paper mill did make paper although it was a failure in the end. It made paper at a time that it supplied the need that was very acute during the war of 1812. That is why the Ga. Legislature voted to lend Sims & Pascall the \$3,000 to finish the mill.

Agnes Paschal was Agnes Brewer and married George Paschal on Nov. 23, 1802 at the home of Richard Bailey near Lexington. Agnes fed the men that worked in these mills owned by Sims and Paschal and boarded many of them, no doubt she worked harder than the owners. Her husband George bought one of the first gins made by Eli Whitney and established it on Troublesome Creek, so named because of the Indian raids there. She said that Sims lived far in advance of the times then, that he was a mechanical genius of an inventive turn; he would have been a geologist had the science been known, he would have made a success of his paper mill had protection and manufacturing been further developed. The book mentions the smart Irish youth, George Russell, a brilliant scholar who knew Hebrew, Greek, Latin and could solve any problem. He greatly helped in getting the paper mill to run with less labor but after two years of endearing himself to the family of Paschal and Sims he vanished as he had come, and no one ever heard of him again.

After the mill failed, George Paschal taught school in Oglethorpe County and had five boys, the writer of the book, "Agnes Paschal, Ninety-Four years" was the fifth and named Lorenzo Columbus George Washington Paschal. The boys called him "General" but he signed his name George W. Paschal.

Zachariah Sims later made cotton gins and carding machines and was an extensive manufacturer, living to be an old man.

GREENE COUNTY INDUSTRIES

Virgil Roberts, was the uncle of our esteemed fellow-townsmen, John L. Youngblood. Virgil Roberts operated a cabinet shop in Greensboro for many years, and among other things, he made fine walnut and cedar coffins. After burial caskets became an article of merchandise, he packed up his tools and other equipment and moved to Atlanta and opened a shop there. And as "Tech" added him to its staff of Master-mechanics soon after it was opened, we must conclude that he had made a reputation as a master-workman in his adopted home. Mr. Roberts remained at "Tech" until his death, which occurred just a few years ago. (1940)

The Moncrief Furnace Company of Atlanta, came into existence through the knowledge of metal-work that the Moncrief boys gained in the old Tin shop of their Uncle, W. G. Durham, in Greensboro.

John F. Zimmerman operated a tin shop on a large scale for many years, and employed a number of workmen. His wares were peddled by wagons that went in every direction. His peddlers swapped tin-ware for rags, beeswax, chickens, eggs, and every other commodity that could be had on the farms. Of course they got some money, but the greatest volume of the trade consisted of barter.

Bowen & Sitton operated an extensive Carriage and Buggy shop in Greensboro from soon after the close of the War between the States, and up to 1880; and they worked a number of men. Their shop was located where the post office now stands, and took most of that block that faces on Broad St.

W. D. Grant operated a carriage, buggy, and wagon shop at White Plains for many years. Later, the White Plains Manufacturing Company bought Mr. Grant's shop and operated it for a long time. Their brands of farm wagons went under the names of Acme and Monarch, and were equal to any shipped here by the leading manufacturers in the larger industrial centers..

John A. Miller and F. C. McKinley both operated blacksmith shops on a large scale in Greensboro, McKinley operated in the eighteen-forties. We find where he sued one of his farmer-customers for shop-work for the year 1844, for \$108.-50. The entries in his charge-book had to be copied on the Court records, and took up five pages. The attorneys for the defendant was James C. Dawson and Thomas S. F. Thweatt.

John A. Miller's charge-book for 1855 shows page after page of charges against such men as O. P. Daniel, John E. Jackson, Dr. Columbus Park, C. A. Davis, Samuel Davis, James B. Nickelson, Rev. Francis Bowman, B. F. Greene, Rubin Dawson, William C. Dawson, James Burk, Thomas Cunningham, Phillip Poullain, John Branch, Francis H. Cone, Dr. D. C. O'Keif, Hinton Crawford, John H. Broughton, Dr. Henry King, Jesse Champion, W. W. D. Weaver, Mrs. Mary Colt, Greensboro Manufacturing Company, Greensboro Female College, Mrs. Joel Early, Valentine Gresham, Vincent Sanford, Thomas Stocks, and many other Greene County farmers. The articles enumerated would indicate that the blacksmith of that day, took the place of the hardware dealer, if indeed there was any such thing, and many of the accounts were large.

Many of the large farmers had blacksmith and woodshops on their farms; and there were blacksmith shops at nearly every cross-road. There was also what was known as "traveling blacksmiths"; and many of these were slaves who bought their time from their masters. One of the best known "traveling blacksmiths" was Jack Terrell, whose master lived where Mr. Kyle Smith now lives, and who owned a large farm in what is known as the "lower-fork". Jack would go about from place-to-place and do shop work for those who needed his services, collect for work done, and move on to another place. Usually, on Christmas day, he would settle with his master for his time out, and make another agreement for the following year. In addition to being a good blacksmith, Jack was a good business man, and laid up a neat sum over and above what he had to pay his master for his time.

Other colored artisans bought their time in the same way, and did much of the building both in town and country.

Supply-merchants bought steel and iron in all widths, thicknesses, and lengths; and "Sweeds" were considered the best for plows etc. Blacksmiths would buy their iron in long lengths, mark it off by patterns, cut it out with cold chisels, heat the pieces after they had been cut, and shape them according to the wishes of their customers. The solid sweeps, turn-plows, bull-tongues etc, were set to suit the land of the farmer they were made for, instead of being made by one general pattern, as the factories turn them out now. The music of the hammer and anvil was as much in evidence in the long-ago as the radio and phonograph in the smaller towns of today; and the leather aprons of the blacksmith were badges of honor and rugged character. Such scenes as were described by the poet when he wrote, "Beneath the spreading chestnut tree, the village smithy stands" will be about all the future generations will know about this useful artisan of the long ago. There was the old-time blacksmith at his forge, the old shoemaker on his bench, and the old time carpenter who actually served an apprenticeship under a master-workman like Daniel Pratt, who built some of the finest homes in Savannah, Milledgeville, and Clinton long before he became the world's greatest cotton gin manufacturer. Pratt's homes stand today as Georgia's finest examples of early architecture, and are prized by their owners far beyond the dollars they originally cost, and cannot be duplicated for the reason that, such timber cannot be had at any price, and no builder will take the time, or have the patience and skill to do such work.

THE PISTOL FACTORY AT GREENSBORO

March 13, 1863: John Cunningham sold the old factory which he had bought from James L. Brown for \$800.00 to Leech and Rigdon of Memphis, Tenn. for \$20,000 and they converted the building into a pistol factory, where they made pistols and repaired guns for the Confederate government. I have not been able to find records in any state papers, but L. D. Satterlee of Detroit. Mich. has been engaged in writing a history of all the fire arms manufactured in the United States and accidently ran across one of the old Leech & Rigdon pistols

made in Greensboro, Ga. He wrote to Dr. Rice for information about the factory and between them they not only established the fact, but found three living witnesses who saw the pistol factory in operation. They were: C. C. Vincent of Greensboro, Ga., Charles A. Davis of Atlanta, and Grif Askew. (1940)

OTHER MINOR FACTORIES

The Southern Cotton Oil Co. built an oil mill at Greensboro about 1902 and operated it for a number of years and also a large public ginnery.

There was another large ginnery in Greensboro known as the, "All-Steel Gin Company."

Union Point, Siloam, White Plains, Veazey, Woodville, Penfield, and Wrayswood also had large ginning plants.

Fertilizer mixing plants were in operation in Union Point, Greensboro and White Plains for many years but were abandoned by 1930 due to the advent of the boll weevil and the migration of labor. Fertilizer used has been trucked in from larger chemical plants since then.

These were in operation in the ante-bellum days carriage and buggy factories, woodshops, blacksmith shops, tanneries, harness shops, shoe shops, corn and flour mills. Young men and boys served apprenticeships under master workmen; and it was through their skill that many of Georgia's largest industries got their start.

THE FIRST COTTON BAGGING

From the Greensboro-Herald-Journal of Fri. Feb. 28, 1890 comes a story saying that the first cotton bagging actually made of cotton, was manufactured in Greensboro in 1862.

R. J. Dawson of Greshamville says in this article: "The first cotton bagging made for covering of bales of cotton was made at Scull Shoals Factory, later Fontenoy Mills, in Greene County, Ga. by Dr. T. N. Poulliam in 1862. It was the best article of its kind I ever saw and weighed two pounds per

yard. The first iron hoops used for the baling of cotton were made by John Webb of Newton Co., Ga. in 1838. He first made wooden hoops and locked them like barrel hoops and shipped the cotton to Thomas Dawson & Sons, Augusta, Ga. I never heard of a patent for these things, I am sure if he had known what a fortune he had in his hands he would have utilized it."

Dr. Curtwright owned "The Curtwright Manufacturing Co." at Long Shoals on the Oconee River. Cost of property, \$140,000, spindles and looms 4,000, and also had flouring and saw mills. He owned a stone bridge across the Oconee River built by him. Curtwright kept a fleet of six mule teams on the road at all times hauling his products to Greensboro and supplies back to the mill. The hames on each mule had a bell on it, so that the constant jingle of the bells kept the people informed of his coming. Curtwright instructed his drivers to carry articles or mail for the people living along the road to and from town free of charge.

Scull Manufacturing Company was situated at Scull Shoals on the Oconee River. Cost, \$50,000. Spindles and looms 2,000. Annual consumption of cotton 4,000 bales. Annual value of goods \$200,000.

The Greensboro Manufacturing Co. located at Greensboro had steam as motive power, cost \$70,000, spindles 4,000.

Of the three cotton manufacturies above there is hardly a trace to be found. The only descendants of the stockholders now living in 1837 are: Mrs. James B. Park and Mrs. Henry T. Lewis. Both are granddaughters of Dr. Poullain who owned the Scull Shoals factory. The main source of labor for these plants was slave labor and after the destruction of the war the mills had to close down for lack of money and labor.

Park's Mill on the Oconee built by Richard Park about 1840 was burned by Sherman's forces Nov. 1864. 640 acres of this land was in Morgan County. Richard Park died in 1852. Judge James B. Park, Sr. rebuilt the mill with Col. J. N. Armor and Greene Moore in 1866. After many years the factory closed down and fell into decay.

The Greensboro Manufacturing Co. was converted into a gun factory during the Civil War. Henry P. Williams of Macon, son of James B. Williams, and Charlie Williams of White Plains ran this factory for the Confederacy until the end of the war.

After the war, manufacturing soon ceased in Greene County. What was left of old cotton mills was sold for junk and it was not until the late 1890's that enough could be scraped together to build more factories.

Judge James B. Park, Sr., wielded a tremendous political influence in Greene County up to the time of his death. He represented the County in the legislature for many years and was Chr. of the Co. Commissioners. He helped Greene County from being prostrate after the war to rise again. His son Judge James B. Park, Jr. was Judge of the Ocmulgee circuit for a long time and was greatly respected and loved.

In 1898 the Union Manufacturing Co. of Union Point was incorporated. Those who signed the petition for the charter were: John C. Hart, Samuel H. Sibley, R. F. Bryan, and T. A. Burke. Hale Sibley was the first Pres. This mill made hosiery and yarns. It was reorganized in 1900 with Harold Lamb as its Pres. Its capital was \$162,400 and annual value of products were: \$300,000. The 1930 census gives Union Point a population of 1,627.

The Mary-Leila Cotton Mill was organized in 1899 and this list is given so that you may know that the loyal citizens were interested in trying to do something for their town and county when money was hard and scarce. E. A. Copeland, W. R. Jackson, Sr., J. B. Park, Jr., T. B. Rice, Hall Bros., J. B. Williams, James Davison, James E. Armor, Walter F. Armor, H. M. Spinks, L. J. Boswell, C. M. King, T. C. Griswold, Morris and Evans Bros., F. C. Bickers, Amy Geissler, C. D. Lundy, C. L. Harris, Mrs. S. E. Whitaker, R. B. Smith, A. H. Smith, T. T. Brown, H. T. Brinkley, Jr. Minnie Linton, W. L. Bethea, W. M. Weaver, John T. Boswell, J. C. Boswell, J. O. Boswell Mary D. Jackson, Geo. P. Culver, Mrs. Edward Young, G. A. Hall, L. H. Branch, G. A. Merritt, B. C.

McWhorter, S. E. Jopling, R. W. Branch, Greensboro Shoes and Clothing Co., J. P. Brown, A. L. Bickers, W. P. McWhorter, J. M. Thompson, J. H. McWhorter, J. L. Brown, Jr., T. A. Branch, H. G. Lewis, Mrs. E. E. Branch, J. L. Youngblood, H. T. Lewis, P. G. Moore, J. W. Wright, L. P. Jernigan, B. F. McWhorter, W. A. Kimbrough, W. S. Davis, M. J. Rossman, J. E. Torbert, D. N. Asbury, E. S. Dixon, A. S. Seals, Chas. A. Davis, E. C. Hixon, R. J. Lowery, Rudolph Geissler, S. H. Phelan, J. P. Dawson, Marion Morgan, Alexander & Alexander.

Of these original 68 petitioners only 25 were living in 1925. The capital paid in was, \$83,000 and equipping mill \$120,000.

GOLD IN GREENE COUNTY IN 1854

“A gold mine has been discovered in this county about one mile from Public Square and ten or twelve miles from Penfield and is thought to be very rich. A vein fifteen feet wide has been opened and four laborers in four days have gathered a half pound of this precious metal. Robert Foster of our village is the largest owner and is now working the mine with a limited number of hands. He has shown us several specimens of the gold which to our eye is very fine, and from present prospects our people will hear as much of the gold of Greene County as the gold of California.” (Quote from paper in 1854)

Templeton Reid's father was a Revolutionary soldier and received a Head-Right grant in Greene County; but owing to the various ways of spelling of names at that time-Reed, Read, and Reid makes it difficult to connect families, however, Samuel Reid seems to have been the progenitor of Templeton, and was engaged in the milling business at an early date, on the Oconee River. Reid & Garner's mill was located at, or near Reid's ferry, about where the Greensboro-Eatonton road crosses the Oconee, and probably, on the Putnam side of the river. If this be true, the old miller may not have charged his Greene County customers toll to cross over his ferry; but he may have tolled their grain a little heavier.

The first authentic record we have of Templeton Reid, appears in the Minute Book of the Oconee Navigation Company, and the first entry in that book carries the following heading:

Greensboro 27th December, 1811

“This day having been passed upon for a meeting of the Directors appointed by the Legislature to carry into effect an act incorporating a company under the style of the “Oconee Navigation Company” the following persons appointed and took the oath prescribed by said act, viz; Joseph Cooper, John Garner, Thomas W. Grimes, Thomas Reid, Zachariah Sims and Joseph Phillips.”

Thus did the Oconee Navigation Company begin to lay its plans to operate boats on the Oconee River from Milledgeville to Scull Shoals, with Barnett Shoals and Athens as its final objective. However, the following obstacles stared them in the face and had to be overcome; reading down the river, they were; Park's mill, Reid & Garner, Hill's Shoal, Lawrence's Shoal, Long Shoal, Parker's Shoal, Methodist Shoal, Yazoo Shoal, Flat Shoal, Wadmon' (?) Shoal, Cooper's mill, Low's mill, Shoulderbone Shoal, Lamar's Shoal, Spivy's mill, Island Shoal, Fishtrap Shoal, Wright's mill, Cedar Shoal, Upper Hurricane shoal, Lower Hurricane shoal, Clark's mill, Tom's shoal, and Chandler's shoal. Twenty-four barriers against navigation within fifty miles as the crow flies, but almost double that distance as the river runs.

The Georgia Legislature passed an act authorizing a survey of the Oconee and appropriated money to remove each of these obstacles.

The minutes of the Oconee Navigation Company indicate that boats were being navigated from Milledgeville to the mouth of Fishing Creek as early as July 31, 1817.

as follows:

“The board of directors met in Greensboro pursuant to adjournment, present; N. Lewis, T. Terrell, R. Rea, T. Stocks, T. S. Reid, and T. Grimes. On motion, Resolved, that there be a committee of four persons appointed to appropriate the money raised by the first class of the Oconee Navigation Lottery, to opening the Oconee river,

commencing at Fishing Creek and working from thence, upwards in a way that they or a majority of them, may deem the best calculated to advance the interest of said navigation, and that T. S. Reid, T. Terrell, Col. F. Carter and Templeton Reid be that committee."

This was the last entry in the minute book of the Oconee Navigation Company; but the minutes of the Greene Superior Court show that the Oconee Navigation Company went "on the rocks". The State of Georgia took it over and tried to operate it, but, it too, failed to make a success and finally, abandoned the project. At least, one Negro was drowned while the State was operating boats, and the owner of the Negro brought suit to recover the value of the Negro.

Up to the year 1830, the only gold money in circulation in the United States, was of English, Spanish, and other, foreign coinage, except, the private coinage of A. & B. Bechtler of North Carolina whom the U. S. Treasury had granted a permit to coin gold, provided, that 27 grains of 21 carat gold must be put in each dollar, and this information together with the name of the coiner, must be stamped upon each coin, the writer has one of these Bechtler coins, and it is plainly stamped to comply with the above.

TEMPLETON REID'S COINAGE ATTACKED BY THE HANCOCK ADVERTISER

The Hancock Advertiser, Oct. 18, 1830, pg. 3, col. 1

"TEMPLETON REID'S MINT

Copied from the Richmond *whig*

"A Mr. Templeton Reid has established a mint at Gainesville,, Geo., and coins gold in pieces of \$10, \$5, and \$2.50 value. The Augusta **Courier** establishes the quantity coined at \$700 per day and a correspondent counts his profits at 7 per cent, equal to \$15,000 per annum. Mr. Reid denies them to be so much. We did not know before that individuals possessed the right of coining money.

"So far as individuals having "the right of coining money" it is not even possessed by the States. They parted with the right to the Congress of the United States, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and in that body it still resides, by the 8th Section of the 1st Article of that instrument.

"The coinage of money is an essential attribute to sovereignty. Since the State is surety, 'says Vettel, on the law of nations,' for the goodness of money and its currency, the public authority alone has the right of coining it.' Such has been the uniform law of the land, both in this country and in England; and any attempt to coin the money of the realm, however pure the metal, or however ample its weight, independence of public authority and sanction, brings down upon the individual the penalties of treason.—So unquestionable are these facts, that we are let to believe there is some mistake in the statements, and that no person would have the hardihood to encounter the perils of the law in such an undertaking."

There was no mistake about Templeton Reid's coinage of gold. Many of his gold coins are still in existence and, if you are so fortunate as to possess one of his \$10 gold pieces, it is worth \$6,000.00.

So far as the writer knows, Mr. Reid was never prosecuted for treason; and everything indicates that he coined gold with the full knowledge of "Uncle Sam", but that he held a duly authorized permit from the Congress of the United States.

The 7 per cent profit that Mr. Reid is said to have made on his coinage indicates that he coined the gold that his customers brought him just as his father converted grain into meal and flour, and that his toll was 7 per cent. There is nothing to show that Mr. Reid ever mined gold; but there is much to prove that the people around Dahlonga devoted their time to searching for gold, therefore, it is reasonable to presume that they carried it to Templeton Reid's mint to be coined into money. Much of the gold that was found was imbedded in rock, and had to be assayed and purified and weighed, therefore, the owner of the gold had to pay for this expense in addition to the coinage.

According to the Putnam County Reid family, Templeton Reid was a silversmith, and made articles of jewelry from both gold and silver. Some of his handiwork is said to be still in possession of some of the Reid family.

In the year 1836 the Georgia Railroad had reached Greensboro and cotton had been crowned "King," Greensboro was in the heart of the cotton producing section and planters were "rolling in wealth" to the envy of all "Yankeedom."

"Yankees" poured into Georgia with the view of outsmarting the yokels. Clocks, Jim Crow carders and other yankee gewgaws were scarce and the "fields were ripe unto the harvest. Josiah Davis heard of this "promised land" and, like the forty-niners during the gold rush to California, he headed for Greensboro, Georgia.

The Greene County records show where Josiah Davis and Isaac R. Hall formed a partnership and engaged in the mercantile business in Greensboro, Georgia on May 30, 1844, and that Josiah Davis had established the business some years prior to that date. The partnership agreement is recorded in Greene County Deed Book "O-O" p. 138 and was for a period of four years from date. This partnership was renewed May 30, 1848. The capital employed was \$5,000.00. Isaac R. Hall owned the building in which they did business.

THE FIRST RECORD OF DAVIS & BARBER

Greene County Deed Book "N-N", p. 218 shows where Davis & Barber loaned Jesse M. Thornton \$275.00 and, as security for said loan they took a bill of sale to a "yellow man" named Edward about 22 years of age. This transaction was recorded on October 29, 1841, and shows that the firm of Davis & Barber were already in business some years before Josiah Davis entered into partnership with Isaac R. Hall.

It is reasonable to suppose that Orville Barber, a nephew of Mrs. Josiah Davis, came to Georgia with his aunt and uncle and that they soon thereafter began assembling clocks and peddling them over this part of Georgia, and that many of these clocks were sold through "Uncle Josiah's," mercantile establishment.

Other records show where Davis & Barber loaned money to other people and took bills of sale to Negroes to secure the loans. In other words, it proves that, although Davis and Barber were Connecticut "Yankees" they had no scruples against owning slaves.

When this writer came to Greensboro in September 1889, there were many people still living who knew Josiah Davis personally, and the two-room house in which Davis and Barber assembled their clocks was still standing-and so was Edward, the "yellow man" that Davis and Barber acquired under a bill of sale, and from these I obtained some first-hand information about the old clock maker, Josiah Davis.

Leila Harper-Wood, an old colored woman whose master lived across the street from Josiah Davis' home and shop, told me many things concerning the Davis family. According to her story, Orville Barber had charge of the sales end of the business while his uncle looked after the shop, and that the slaves owned by Davis and Barber did the actual work of assembling the clocks-the works were shipped here from Bridgeport, Conn. The wagons were loaded with clocks, Jim Crow carders, tin ware and many Yankee gewgaws, and that these wagons were sent out all over Georgia, Alabama and other states. Jim Crow carders were similar to carders used by our ancestors to card cotton and wool to be made into yarn for knitting stockings, etc. etc. However, their principal use, at that time, was for Negroes to comb their hair.

There is no record of Mr. Josiah Davis' activities after the War Between the States; the presumption is that he lived a retired life up to the time he died in 1869 he was often referred to as "Old man Clock Davis."

When I came to Greensboro in September 1889, John J. ("Jake") Davis was an old man, his wife had been dead many years, his children were grown and married, and John J. Davis was a printer for The Greensboro Herald-Journal; he lived on a small farm that he owned just beyond the Greensboro City limit. Adeline Clark, a bright mulatto Negro woman lived with Mr. Davis and kept house for him. Adeline was the Negro woman mentioned in the deed from Peter Clark to Josiah Davis and was said to have been about 16 years of age in 1856 that would indicate that she was in her early 50's when I first knew her. Adeline had several bright mulatto children. John ("Jake") Davis was the oldest son of Josiah Davis and,

while she, Adeline was no longer a slave when Josiah Davis died in 1869, Adeline stuck to the Davis family.

Many letters have come to me from many people, in many states, asking information about the old Davis and Barber clocks that were made in Greensboro, Georgia; many of these clocks are still in use and keeping correct time. I think the working on the label-"Made in Greensboro, Ga.,"-is incorrect, I believe the works and cases were made in Connecticut and sent to Greensboro where they were assembled.

As to the exact date that the firm of Davis and Barber began assembling and selling clocks no record can be found; but I am reasonably sure that it could not have been earlier than the late 1830's. nor later than 1851. As to whether Josiah Davis continued in the clock business after he bought Orville Barber's interest-in 1841-no one seems to know. However, it is a safe bet that no clock, bearing the name of Davis and Barber, is not less than one hundred (100) years old.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS

In the Savannah Evening Ledger, Vol. V, No. 21 we find the following news item: Married at Greensboro, Ga., Tuesday, July 28, 1807, Mr. Samuel Minor, editor of the Greensboro Observator, to Miss Ann Rogers of Hancock County. So we knew that this was the first paper published here. Later Samuel Minor went to Athens and published the "Athens Express." Also in this issue of the Savannah Evening Ledger was an article stating that Greensboro citizens headed by Jonas Fauche held a meeting at which they demanded that the President of the United States take action resenting the action that the British Squadron had attacked a U. S. Frigate.

Wyley Gresham, a student at the University of Ga. made the principal speech. Others who took part in this meeting were, Matthew Wells, Col. George Foster, Maj. Joseph Houghton, Maj. Ezekiel Brown, Dr. Wm. Strain, Ezekiel Park and Redmon Thornton.

The Greensboro "Herald" with H. M. Brown, Editor and proprietor had as his slogan, "Vincit Amor Patri," 1869.

Georgia Home Journal, was a weekly edited by Rev. Joshua Knowles, 1873-1886. It united with the Greensboro Herald to form the "Herald-Journal". Duke University has a copy of Jan. 22, 1877, 1883-84 issues.

The Herald-Journal weekly, of 1887 may be found in the Greene County's Clerk's Office and Duke University.

There seems to have been a Union Point newspaper edited by Bismuth Miller, but copies could not be found.

The Woodville news items for several years were signed by King Hans 11. The 1891, Jan. 9 copies were, found and it is believed that King Hans 11 was the pen name of Henry Grady.

The Herald-Journal of Feb. 3, 1888 is signed R.J.D. of Greshamville under the caption, "Auld Lang Syne". In this article he wrote of, "The Last of The Knee Buckles", and the first gig.

John Seals published the "Temperance Crusader", in Penfield in the late 1830's until 1850. Seals moved to Atlanta and named his paper, "The Ga. Literary and Temperance Crusader". L. V. French was the literary editor. The Civil War stopped the paper and Seals came back to Greensboro and taught in the Female College until authorities made the college buildings into a hospital for wounded soldiers in Jan. 1865.

The Christian Index was later published in Penfield. In January, 1906 James Cranston Williams purchased the Greensboro Herald-Journal which is published and edited for thirty years, now the paper is published by his son, Carey Williams. (See Personages)

GREENSBORO'S HOTELS AND TAVERNS

Soon after the year 1800, Thomas W. Grimes, a prosperous business man, merchant and farmer, built and operated a

hotel on the site now occupied by the Greensboro Auditorium. It ran for years under the name of the Grimes Hotel. In this hostelry General Andrew Jackson was entertained in the year 1820. Loudon Willis succeeded Mr. Grimes as proprietor and, for many years it went by the name of the Willis Hotel. John H. Snellings succeeded Mr. Willis and it became known as the Snellings Hotel and went by that name until after the close of the War Between the States. Wiley G. Johnson succeeded Mr. Snellings and operated it for some years under the name of the Johnson Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. John Corry succeeded Mr. Johnson, and the name was changed to the Corry Hotel. After the Corries' came Mrs. Jack Ellis who operated it successfully for a number of years. During Mrs. Ellis' tenure, Messers E. A. Copelan, J. Conklin Brown, and Col. Henry T. Lewis bought the property and built the Richland Hotel. After some years, Mrs. Ellis gave up the hotel and moved to Monroe, Ga. Then came Mrs. Arnold and her daughters, Miss Belle and Miss George; the Arnolds ran the hotel until after their mother's death, and moved to Athens, Mrs. Hollis then took charge and ran it a few years and gave it up. She was succeeded by Misses Belle and George Arnold who operated it until it was bought by the City of Greensboro; and the new City Auditorium now occupies this historic site.

THE DOHERTY HOTEL

Soon after Greene county was created, Feb. 3, 1786, among the early settlers came Jonas Fauche and J. J. Doherty; both had been Revolutionary soldiers and had an active part in protecting Greene county citizens from Indian raids; both were Roman Catholics, and both spent the rest of their lives in Greensboro. Fauche was a Swiss and Doherty was an Irishman. When Greensboro was abandoned as the site for the University of Georgia, Fauche and Doherty bought many of the lots in Greensboro from the Trustees of the University. Together, they bought the entire block in which Bickers-Goodwin Co's store is located. Fauche built his home where Mrs. Davidson now lives, and the original house is now standing.

Mr. Doherty built a hotel on the lot now occupied by the Georgia Power Company and Mrs. Greer's' Cafe. This hotel was also built soon after the year 1800.

Tradition says, "Aaron Burr spent the night in the Doherty Hotel while en route to New York for trial." If this be true, the hotel was built prior to 1806. There is no record of this hotel being operated by others than the Doherty's. The writer knew Mrs. Doherty fifty-four years ago, she was not less than eighty years of age, at that time. Her son, Charles, was an old man when I first knew him. Whiskey and cards brought about his downfall and he died a pauper and was buried at public expense.

The old hotel was bought by Messers H. Geissler and Judge Henry T. Lewis; they bought it as an investment and never utilized it. Later, it was condemned by the City Council as a public nuisance and fire-trap. The writer bought the building and tore it down. Many of the timbers were heart-pine and were used to build and repair other buildings. The old Doherty Hotel property is now owned by Cranston and Carey Williams who own and publish The Greensboro Herald-Journal.

STRAIN-STATHAM HOTEL

Prior to 1836 William L. Strain and Memory W. Stratham owned and operated a Tavern located where Chandler Drug Co., and I Block's Department stores now are. In 1829 Memory W. Statham and James Godkin bought a tract of land in Greensboro, and they operated a "Tannery." The branch that rises near the Greensboro Ice Plant and flows westward to Richland Creek, has long been known as "Tan Yard branch". On Nov. 6, 1836, Memory W. Statham bought from William L. Strain, a lot located on the Greensboro "Commons" and located at the corner of Broad and Main Streets, "said property lately occupied by Strain & Statham as a Tavern and Mansion House." (The Commons embraced the area bounded on the east by East St., on west by West St.; and south by South St.; and the north by North Street. This included the entire business section of Greensboro).

Memory W. Statham operated the Statham Hotel up to the time of his death, which occurred in April 1856. His will mentions the following children; Mary Johnson, Ophelia Jane, Henrietta, Anna, and "my youngest daughter, Lillian Melissa". He mentions only one son of whom, he says "It is my will that my ungrateful son, Francis Cummins, shall in no way or manner participate in my estate; and that he is not to remain under my roof more than three days at a time; and I hereby request the Judge of Ordinary to see that this request is carried out to the letter and spirit. In the event of failure of this request the letters of testamentary are to be canceled.

Later, a codicil was added and this clause was revoked, however, it left the matter "to the sound discretion of his wife."

Mrs. Melissa Statham and her daughters operated the hotel until sometime after the War Between the States. Just after the close of the war the Federal Government placed a small "Army of Occupation" in Greensboro and, a "Quisling" was placed here to humiliate the conquered citizenry. So obnoxious was this man, that he was bitterly hated; but like conquered France, Holland and Norway resented such vermin, some one was bold enough to end his career by a rifle shot from one of the windows of the Statham Hotel. A Negro, now living in Greensboro, by the name of Catlin, claims to have seen him fall to the street with a bullet through his body. No one ever knew, or tried to find out who fired the shot that killed the obnoxious officer.

Mrs. Statham owned a Negro by the name of Ned; Ned was house-boy, porter, waiter, and general utility man. In those days all hotels sent porters to meet the trains and solicit patronage. Those who have never seen hotel porters vie with each other in crying out the merits of the hotels they represented have missed something. "Drummers" encouraged this rivalry and precipitated many fist-fights among porters. The Statham Hotel boasted of having more pretty girls than most hotels; Ned was a smart rascal and knew how to play up the attractions of his hotel and, "they say" he got the business. One of the girls married Wylie G. Johnson and opened a hotel of her own.

According to the *nom-de-plume* Ned applied to the old lady and two of her daughters, they must have been plucky; he referred to them as "Old Pluck, Pluckee, and Plucibus." Ned was still alive when the writer came to Greensboro, and it was through him that much of this story was gathered. One of old "Pluck's" daughters, a widow, came back to Greensboro and rounded out her days in the boardinghouse of Mrs. Eudora Hall, her name, that does not matter, but I think she was "Pluckee."

The death of Mrs. Statham and the marriage of her daughters, brought about the closing of this ancient hostelry. The property changed hands, a number of times. Dr. John E. Walker operated a drug store in the corner now occupied by the Chandler Drug Company for some years in the eighteenthies. Hon. E. A. Copeland bought the Statham Hotel property and, in 1889, he tore it down and built his bank which went by the name of E. A. Copelan, banker. The Copelan estate still owns this property.

In 1809 Benjamin Weaver advertised in the Georgia Express at Athens, Ga. that he had bought the "Eagle Tavern" in Greensboro formerly run by Thomas Dawson. He advertised that his tables were supplied by the best provisions the county had and that his cellars were abundantly provided with liquors of the first quality. His stables were extensive and airy and the horses attended by an experienced hostler.

In 1885 the Greensboro Herald said that the old hotel opposite the Georgia railroad depot had been torn down. For many years it had been the eating place for the people on trains and in its day it was a popular place.

The Herald-Journal of July 19, 1889 stated that the old Statham Hotel on Main Street was being removed and would be replaced with an elegant brick building, the E. A. Copeland Bank. The bank was opened in Sept. 1889. Candler's Drug Store was where the bank was formerly. One of the bank's first depositors was Dr. T. B. Rice.

In May 17, 1889 it was advertised that "The Last Days of Pompei" would be played in Greensboro on May 28, 1889. Admission 50 cents.

DOCTORS

The old country doctor was truly a circulating pharmacy. He mixed his own medicines, rolled the pills, and carried in his old leather saddlebags such things as, blue mass, mustard, lobelia, quinine, morphine, laudanum, boneset, and gentian for making tinctures and many other concoctions.

In his office would be the amputation kit of small, medium and large saws for the bones, the scaples and probers. On the shelves would be seen jars of syrup for the hives, peppermint, powdered rhubarb, syrup of squill, the small scales, the tile and spatula, the mortar and pestle for rolling pills. The people took so many pills it is a wonder the joints weren't ball bearing. There were great jars of castor oil.

Sterilization by boiling was unheard of, and all of these instruments had wooden handles so we conclude that the instruments were probably made ready by wiping with a carbolic solution. The sufferer of colds and pneumonia suffered the irritating poultices on the chest often followed by huge, red blisters.

Opium was resorted to freely and resulted in many addicts. Far back in the country where a doctor was not available there were predatory fakers who called themselves doctors but their only training consisted of reading Dr. Gunn's and Thompson's book, "Home Treatments of Diseases."

The country doctor of the early days rode long lonesome trails on horseback in all kinds of weather. He delivered babies by candlelight, he often sat until dawn and watched a life ebb away after he had done all that he knew to save it . . . He was a friend and a counselor and very prominent figure in the antebellum times, and of his part in the life of the country much has been written.

Dr. Rice writes that he did not find a list of doctors serving in the Confederate Army from Greene County but some records name these men serving in that capacity. Drs. W. H. Credelle, J. M. Griffin, I. D. Moore, W. M. Harris. Dr Credelle was stationed at Andersonville prison and came near meeting the same fate as did Wirtz. Dr. Credelle escaped and went

to France until the storm blew over, coming back and practicing here until the late 90's and Dr. Rice knew him personally.

Greene County has had some very able country doctors. They were: Dr. John E. Walker, Dr. Wm. L. Bethea, Dr. W. E. Adams, Dr. I. D. Moore, Dr. W. H. Credelle, Dr. J. C. Asbury, Dr. J. H. Gheesling, Dr. B. F. Daniel, Dr. J. R. Robins, Dr. Wiley Hailes, Dr. John L. Durham and Dr. Arthur Jaynes. Some later doctors that Rice knew personally were: Dr. E. G. Adams, Dr. Goodwin Gheesling, Dr. J. A. Stapper, Dr. C. C. King, Dr. C. O. Copeland, Dr. H. D. Carson, Dr. Deaver, Dr. Nash, Dr. A. H. Randall, Dr. W. A. Moore, Dr. A. A. Jernigan, Dr. W. L. M. Harris, Dr. T. W. Landrum, Dr. John G. Godkin, Dr. Thomas P. Janes, Dr. L. M. Kimbrough, Dr. Geo. W. Durham, and one Negro doctor, Dr. C. M. Baber.

Dr. J. M. Griffin, Dr. R. J. Youngblood and Dr. Columbus Park were old, but still practicing medicine in 1889 in Greene County.

Dr. Rice says that old Dr. William Coffee Daniel was thought to have been born in Greene County in 1792. He was known in Savannah as, "Old Doctor Capsicum" His mother was the daughter of General Coffee who married Mary Donaldson and her sister Rachael married President Andrew Jackson. Thomas Stocks married Cynthia Coffee, the first time, therefore Mrs. Stocks was an aunt of Dr. Wm. Coffee Daniel (Dr. Capsicum).

Major Jonas Fauche who was in charge of military operations in Greene County in the 1790's and Ga's second Adj. General married Polly Daniel a widow with one son. Her first husband was a close relative of Dr. Daniel and Jonas Fauche made Dr. Daniel one of the executors of his will.

Dr. Daniel practiced medicine in Savannah where malaria was prevalent in summer so he sent his family in the carriage with a wagon of provisions to Mrs. Stocks home to stay until frost came. The home was called, "Oak Hill" and there was also a town house in Greensboro.

Why was Dr. Daniel called, "Dr. Capsicum"? The bulletin of the Ga. Medical Society, Vol. 1 No. 5., page 62 gives this explanation: Dr. William Coffee Daniel (1792-1868) was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1815 and later divided his time between his many plantations and the practice of medicine as well as taking part in politics. In 1826 he published a book called, "Autumnal Fevers of Savannah", this book said that the debilitated condition of fever patients required active stimulation rather than bleeding and purging. He advised the use of tea and red pepper. So earnest was Dr. Daniel's advise of this rather severe remedy that he was given the name of "Old Doctor Capsicum." It is thought that quinine had been isolated from the chinchona bark but it was still protected by copyright and exceedingly high in price. There were no capsules and it was stirred into coffee to drink, that is if you had the coffee and could get the quinine.

PRACTICING MEDICINE IN THE LONG AGO

Ralph Smith, that peerless columnist of The Atlanta Journal, is always digging something interesting out of his "Pandor's Box," and his latest antique is Dr. Gunn's "New Family Physician, or, Home Book of Health." The mere fact that this publication reached its one hundreth edition in 1870, gives some idea of how universal home diagnosis and treatment was practiced; and it is not to be wondered at how high the death rate ran under the self-medication plan of our forefathers. However, Dr. Gunn's book was a boon to many families who lived in remote sections that were far removed from any doctor. His general advice, list of things to eat and not to eat were sound, for his day; and "kitchen-physic" played an important part in his "Home Treatment" of disease. Medicinal herbs cut quite a figure in his "practice" and he laid considerable stress on the poisonous ones, and his dosage was not always correct. His praise of Opium and its derivaties were termed as "Divine Medicine" and caused it's use to be resorted to all too freely; and resulted in many addicts. Fortunately, heroin and cocaine had not been discovered, otherwise he would have recommended them also, and we would have had a generation

of criminals several generations earlier than this curse gripped our nation. My more than a third of a century behind the prescription counter prior to the Harrison Anti-narcotic Act, gave me an insight into the private habits of many people; and the universality of self-medication. Then too, I got a slant on that class of predatory fakirs who lived a-way back in the "sticks" and called themselves "Doctor", but their medical training consisted of reading Drs. Gunn, Thompson and other "Home Treatments" of disease. Fortunately for the public, education, state, and national Drug Acts and daily newspapers have about destroyed the "usefulness" of this class of practitioners, and the average life of the human race has been materially lengthened, and the drug addicts are confined to the criminal class that infest our crime centers. To say that Dr. Gunn was a fake would be an untruth. He and others of his day felt that they were real benefactors of those who were not within easy reach of a physician by imparting their knowledge of medicine in book-form, and thereby enable others to treat many forms of illness with some degree of intelligence. Ignorance, African voodooism and "Indian-doctor-medicine" was a fetish in many sections, and they all still exist in some places. Dr. Gunn read widely and quoted from many distinguished authors. He wrote interestingly on all the attributes and vices of mankind; and his knowledge of the practice of medicine was remarkable, for his day.

To me, a far more interesting work on home practice of medicine is "The Medical Companion", by Dr. James Ewell, Physician in Washington, formerly of Savannah, Georgia. The first edition was published in 1807; and one of the first, if not the very first book published, bears the following inscription:

"To his Excellency
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT
of
THE UNITED STATES."

I beg leave to present this book to Mr. Jefferson, not because he is President of 1807, but because he was the patriot of 1776; and still more, because, through the whole of a long and glorious life, he has been the philosopher and friend of his country; with all the ingenuity

of the former, exposing the misrepresentations of illiberal foreigners; and with all the ardour of the latter, fanning the fire of American science, and watering the roots of that sacred olive which sheds her peaceful blessings over our land. To whom then, with equal propriety, could I dedicate a book, designed at least to promote health and longevity? And to whom am I bound by the tenderiest ties of affection and gratitude, as to Mr. Jefferson? The early classmate and constant friend of my deceased father, and instrumentally the author of my acquaintance with the first characters of the state of Georgia; among whom, with peculiar pleasure, I would mention the honourable names of Milledge, Troup, Bullock, and Flournoy.

That you may long direct the councils of a united and wise people, steadily persuing health, peace, and competence, the main pillars of individual and national happiness, is the fervent prayer, of your Excellency's.

Much obliged, and
Very grateful servant,
JAMES EWELL."

Dr. Ewell's book not only received the hearty commendation of President Thomas Jefferson, but such eminent medical authorities as W. Shippen, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, and B. S. Barton, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany of the Philadelphia Medical College, and many other prominent physicians and surgeons throughout the nation. As to Dr. Ewell's experience and ability, the publishers wrote as follows:

"Also, having been himself a melancholy spectator of the capture of Washington by the British, he has annexed a concise and impartial history of that awful tragedy, with sundry important hints relative to those bilious and camp fevers, and dysenteries, which followed that great national calamity."

(This referred to the third edition which was published in 1816.)

This muchly thumbed "Medical Companion" of Dr. Ewell's bears the name of Samuel Davis of Greene County, Ga. Mr. Davis was the grandfather of the writer's wife, also Messers Charles and Oscar Davis of Atlanta. Dr. Ewell writes of his experience as a physician in Augusta and Savannah Georgia. His reference to his Hospital for Sailors, in Savannah, and his efforts to interest the people of Savannah in building a Hospital, leads me to believe that he operated the

first Hospital that Georgia ever had, and that he was instrumental in making the city of Savannah hospital-minded for the care of her sick. Of this first Hospital of his in Savannah, he says: "In the year 1805, when our Summer and Autumnal fever raged with uncommon violence and mortality in Savannah, having considerable practice among the shipping, I was induced, chiefly from motives of humanity, to open a private hospital for Seamen. And though I had usually from twenty to thirty patients during the sickly season, I lost but one of all who had been taken into the hospital at an early stage of the disease. The very happy result of the little Hospital system above stated, cannot but excite the most earnest wish for a similar establishment in Savannah, but on a much larger scale. Such an institution could not fail to prove a great blessing to the state, but more so to Savannah, where such numbers of useful citizens, especially seamen, are annually swept off."

Eleven years later, in 1816, he writes: "It affords me pleasure to state, that since the appearance of this friendly hint, in the first edition of this work, in 1807, the humane citizens of Savannah, have actually established a Hospital as above, and have found it abundantly productive of the good effects predicted. Fortunate would it be, if similar institutions were erected in all our seaports. In addition to the softer whispers of humanity, gratitude, now lifts her louder voice to the nation, and surely our gallant sailors, principally the objects of such hospitals, have given glorious proofs in the late awful contest, that they deserve every mark of attention that a great nation in the plentitude of munificence can bestow."

Thus it can be truly said that Dr. James Ewell was the "father" of Hospitals in Georgia; and perhaps, in many other parts of the United States. Had he published his "Medical Companion" in the twentieth century, he would have been classed by the medical profession, as an unethical Moun-te-bank, and unworthy of recognition.

Some of Dr. Ewell's "Receipts" would be meaningless to us now, For example: Receipt No. 36 reads: Decoction of Bark, Take of Bark, one ounce, Boiling water, one pint. Simmer them together for ten minutes and strain off the liquor."

What Bark? would be a natural question for the uninitiated to ask; but any "old-timer" like Dr. Crawford W. Long of Athens, Joseph Jacobs, Beau Berry, Theodore Schumann, J. S. Pemberton, Asa G. Candler Sr., Percy Magnus, Jim and Harry Sharp, Hutchison Bros., Louis Bradfield, Pinson & Dozier, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, John B. Daniel, Mood and Arch Avery of Atlanta, Dr. George S. Vardeman of Sparta, Ga. who holds Georgia Pharmacy liscense No. 1, and including present company, any one of them would have known that *black-oak bark* was intended; and that the old doctor would have prescribed Peruvian bark had it not been so expensive. And, just here, some more medical and pharmaceutical history may enlighten many. Peruvian or Cinchona trees were first found in Bolivia and Peru, and their medical properties were known to the natives,' though little used long before the American Revolution. The name Cinchona was given after it had been introduced into Europe, and had effected a notable cure of royalty on the person of the Countess de Cinchon.

As early as 1737, Europeans tried to smuggle plants and seeds of the cinchona into that country, but their efforts met with failure. The two principal varieties are known as Rubra and Flava-Red and Yellow Cinchons; but the red seems to have been prized more highly by physicians, and their prescriptions often called for "Red Bark". Just why it was valuable in the treatment of malaria and fever is all forms, they did not know; but it almost invariably brought results. Finally, a French chemist discovered that Quina-Quinine was the active principle of medicinal value, and he proceeded to patent the name and process. For the moment, I cannot place my hand on the history of this valuable chemical, but certainly, it was early in the nineteenth century. Powers & Weightman of Philadelphia, held letters of patent in the United States; and it was not until in the early eighteen-eighties that heir patent expired. Between the years 1880 and 1884-5, quinine sold from 8 to 9 dollars per ounce. About that time, Keesby & Mattison of New York, startled the drug world by placing an advertisement in the New York papers, for men to work in a Quinine Factory. Powers & Weightman countered with law suits and a great reduction in

price. The quinine war was on The price kept dropping and finally reached \$1.00 per ounce. Both retail and wholesale druggists thought the time had come to "make-a-killing" with the results that many came near "going broke" when the price reached half that figure, or around 50 cents per ounce.

Hog Killing— 1845

On a cold and frosty morning when the wind whistled out of the north the master would decide it was time to kill the hogs. Days before preparations had been made, the pots had been filled with water, the wood had been piled high and planks laid out to stretch the hogs on after they were killed and scalded so that the hair could be scraped off. The hogs were not fed the night before and the bell rang out early for everyone to get up and get busy.

One slave, strong and well trained would stick the hogs in just the right place to bleed them well, as the boy would ride them out of the fattening pen. One slave was trained to cut out the hams, shoulders, middlings and sausage meat. The planter had to provide enough meat for his own use and to feed his slaves so he often killed from 40 to 50 hogs and sometimes had two or three "killings".

That was a busy day on the farm. In order to feed the workers a huge pot of liver hash was made and sweet potatoes were roasted in the ashes nearby and cornbread was brought from the kitchen.

The next day the sausage was seasoned with sage, red pepper and salt, and ground and stuffed. The sausages were made into links and hung on long poles in the smokehouse where they were smoked with hickory wood. The fat was cooked and strained into shining cans and the cracklings were stored for cracklin' bread. The little pickaninnies blew up the bladders and put corn in them, tied them and let them dry and had as much fun as children do now, with balloons.

Chitterlings were quite a delicacy and after cleaning carefully, soaking in salty water for several days the small pieces

were battered and crisply fried, steaming hot. "Old mammy" excelled at cooking them and she called them "oysters".

Corn Shuckings

There were corn shuckings which were light-hearted frolics that made work seem play. The people without slaves made a party out of this, where the young folks all took part. The one finding an ear of corn with blue grains got a drink of hard cider but if he found a red ear he got to kiss a pretty girl. As soon as the corn was finished a good supper was served and then the fiddlers would tune up for a dance. This was enjoyed until late hours and away the people would go, some on horseback, some in carriages and some in wagons.

Neighbors

Back in the old days when a neighbor was ill, the others pitched in and did his work for him. If his barn or home burned they helped him to rebuild. When crops were bad one neighbor would loan a less fortunate one money to go on. A man's word was usually his bond and he made it good. Once in a great while a rascal would take advantage and he was usually a newcomer.

Vincent Sanford and John Bethune endorsed large notes for one unscrupulous fellow who cashed them and left the county. These two men had to sell their lands to pay these notes. Bethune broke and disheartened moved to Alabama. Sanford became Clerk of the court. Vincent Sanford's father was called "Honest" Jeremiah Sanford, while his son Shelton P. became a teacher at Mercer at Penfield and wrote an arithmetic and algebra textbook which was used for many years in the public schools of Georgia.

Greene County was known for its neighborliness. In 1840 Penfield sent \$300.00 to the starving Irish. The Baptists in Greensboro sent two missionaries to Africa. Rev. Thomas J. Bowen went to Nigeria in 1849. He reduced the Youraba tribe language to writing which was a great achievement. He came back on leave in 1853 and married Lourane H. Davis of Greensboro.

The churches and the Masonic Order were a powerful force in the county. The Union Meeting house built in 1830 where the Presbyterians and Baptists worshipped was a great power for good. Bishop Asbury in 1800 organized a Methodist church. The lodge or the church often dismissed a man for drinking too much or not paying his debts. The court records of that period show that men were fined for gambling, card playing, riding others on rails, and blacking the faces of others they wanted to make appear ridiculous, but on the whole pioneers were friendly and good neighbors.

Slaves

Many planters had grown cotton year after year with the slaves clearing up virgin land until as these were used up production began to fall off because of the erosion and thinning of the land caused by constant row-cropping. About 1840 some small farmers were moving into Alabama and Mississippi.

The county fairs that they had at this time showed that some men realized that they must do something to restore the soil.

The Southern Agricultural Society (Central) was organized in 1846 at Stone Mountain and Thomas Stocks of Greene Co. was made President. Two years later Greene Co. organized the Jefferson Agricultural Society with headquarters at Penfield and a county fair was planned.

The mounting slave population was kept under control by the plantation owners. Most of the planters defended slavery but some did not. Daniel Grant of Grantville, Greene Co. freed his slaves and appointed a guardian for them. Grant moved to Marthasville (Atlanta) and helped build a part of the railroad, and got in on the ground floor with the fast growing city and became very wealthy. Grant's Park in Atlanta was a gift from Daniel Grant to Atlanta.

Joel Early sent all of his slaves who wished to go, back to Africa. He gave them each \$100.00 in silver, clothes and hired a boat from Norfolk, Va. to take them.

The planters had most of their money tied up in slaves for they had paid high prices for them. A good strong young slave would bring from \$2,000 to \$4,000. The North had profitted by selling these slaves to the South and now the abolitionists were circulating anti-slavery literature and by 1840 were sending hired emissaries to work secretly among the slaves to foment discontent.

Those unfamiliar with the South will never understand or comprehend the relationship that existed between the families and the slaves. A distinction elusive of description existed which was tacitly recognized by all.

Negroes were proud to belong to a family with things of which they could boast, such as their social prominence, or fine horses. They held the poor whites who had no slaves in great scorn. Until emancipation Negroes had no surnames, though they often used their owners.

I do not attempt to say that slavery was a good institution, it most definitely was not, but to say that most of the slaves lived comfortably and were well treated. The North was as much to blame for the slave traffic as the South, as many of the New England art galleries and colleges were endowed with slave-ship money.

No history in Georgia should be written without giving the rightful place to the faithful "mammies" who were important members of every Southern plantation. She took care of the children by day and rocked them to sleep at night singing to them queer chant-like melodies. They were excellent cooks, housekeepers, seamstresses and laundresses and no one could make beaten biscuit, fried chicken and pies like "Mammy".

The Negroes, before the War Between the States worshipped in the same buildings and had membership in the same churches with the whites. They were brought up in the same principles of good citizenship as were the sons and daughters of their masters and most of them tried to adhere to these principles throughout their long and useful lives. They also tried to pass on to their children the things they themselves

had been taught. It was the slaves whose muscles turned a wilderness into a cultivated land.

Most of the slaves in Greene County came in with families from Virginia and North Carolina and were a generation removed from the wild savages brought into the coastal area from Africa. They came here with these families and were mostly docile and well trained, some were very skillful and many learned to make shoes, tan leather, lay brick, and build homes.

The rows of slave houses back of the great house were neat with clean yards and filled with children. After the days work they would sing their spirituals, wrestle, fiddle and play the banjo. They were a musical and light-hearted people and could join in the rhythm of any song or dance and never miss a beat.

In 1834 there were 8,326 slaves in Greene Co. valued at \$8,895,000 or \$1,058 each which was 56% of the total tax value of the country. There were 25 free Negroes and about two thirds of the county were Negroes. Half of the tax payers owned no slaves at all, while half of them owned the slaves in the county. Twenty-two tax payers owned 50 or more slaves each.

Peace and Plenty 1820—1850

The Golden Age of the South was between the years of 1820 and 1860. The boats of the world stood at anchor in the harbors wanting cotton, and now that the cotton gins were operating, the virgin and fertile fields with the slave labor could supply their wants and a tide of wealth came into the South. The plantation owners who had come into the South from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and older parts of Georgia could now have time for leisure. Their families had more comforts and educational advantages.

They had beautiful homes of Colonial design with large columns in front, green window blinds, contrasting with the white of the exterior, ample front porches, on which they

would sit and view the landscape. The planters and their families lived in luxury and their children were educated in the best schools of the country. The men wore ruffled linen shirts with high collars and black stocks for cravats. The women dressed elegantly, with small waists and ruffled large skirts.

Their homes were substantial and well built by slave labor and their rolling lands as far as the eye could see were growing the fleecy cotton. The rail fences cut off lush green pastures for the blooded horses and fine cattle. The driveway curved up across a vast expanse of lawn, bordered by crepe myrtles or cedars on either side. The flower garden on the side or back, smelled of verbena, phlox, cape jessamine, roses, lillies and star jessamine and there on the wall cascaded the purple wisteria and yellow banksia rose.

The old English boxwood against the house gave off a peculiar though not unpleasant fragrance especially when drenched with the dew at night. The huge oaks made silvery shadows on the great house and gave it a cool restfulness that people eagerly sought on the long summer days.

The children could hardly believe it, when grandfather told them that only thirty years ago, the Indians were raiding this very land, burning and pillaging the towns and that a dozen forts manned all night gave the settlers little time to rest from their labors. These settlers were now landed men and gentlemen.

These ante-bellum homes, with some still standing are; Hawthorne Heights, Rice Residence, Cunningham House, Warner Place, Geissler Place, W. P. McWhorter Home at Woodville, A. A. Kimbrough Home, John A. McWhorter Home, Old Davis Home, Judge James B. Park, Jefferson Hall, Malone or Mashburn Home below Union Point.

There were no large cities and most of the people lived on farms and villages. The plain people's children went to the Field Schools or Poor Schools. There was the log school house where the pupils sat on benches made of split logs without backs. The windows had no glass, only a wooden shutter. The teacher kept school from sunrise to sunset and she taught

the three R's readin', ritin', and 'rithmetic. For his services the teacher received fifty cents for each pupil per month, usually paid in provisions. There were a great many plain but excellent people who did their own work, raised on their farms the crops and cattle which supplied their food and the women made the clothing from cotton and wool, carded, spun and woven, on cards, spinning wheels and hand looms. Candle light and lightwood knots were the only illumination. Many of these boys who studied by firelight became distinguished leaders in mature life.

Cooking was done in large open fireplaces where the large iron crane pivoted back and forth across the hot coals. On the crane, pots were hung, baking was done in iron ovens with tops on which the coals were placed. The oven was on legs and placed over red hot coals on the hearth with more hot coals on the lid. In the ashes sweet potatoes, ash cakes, roasting ears in the shucks were cooked with delicious flavor. Lightbread and cakes cooked in the ovens were superb. Many gourmet dinners for weddings and festive occasions were cooked in this manner and were delicious. The fuel was wood and the hickory coals were best for cooking.

On the plantations of the wealthy owners there were field hands, household servants, kitchen servants, carriage drivers and the more skilled slaves made repairs and built houses. Back of the great house were the neat rows of whitewashed slave houses with well swept yards and many pickannies around.

There was the spring house to protect and cover the milk, butter and water. As many as eight cows were milked morning and evening and the rich cream, butter and milk cooled in this spring house.

There were no wire screens in those days and to protect food and milk from flies there were white covers called "tidies" with crocheted edges to cover the pitchers and dishes. Standing by the table was a Negro girl wielding the fly brush made of long peacock feathers, back and forth, back and forth, as the meal progressed. She listened to the sprightly conversation and often the slaves knew everything that went on by her

reporting the things she heard at the table, even though she often did not understand the meaning of the conversation.

People traveled in buggies, carriages and stagecoaches before the advent of the railroad. The travelers put up at taverns and hotels and the horses were taken out, fed and watered. Usually the driver blew loudly on a bugle as he approached the town, and on arrival found a large curious crowd to watch the passengers unload their luggage and to wonder about the outside world.

Freight was carried long distances in wagon trains and neighbors often went together to Charleston, Savannah or Augusta. At night they camped by the road, cooked and ate, and then slept in the covered wagons. The drivers arose early and were on their way cracking the long whips over the backs of the horses or mules as to sound like the rapid firing of a pistol. Some think that the expression of "Georgia Cracker", came from this old custom.

People of this era were gregarious and often had political gatherings, barbecues, dances and camp meetings. George Pierce and Jesse Mercer often were the preachers at these camp meetings and hundreds of people came from several counties. These were held out of doors in the shade of the huge trees and a platform was built for the speaker and singers.

Men like William H. Crawford, John Forsyth, and John Clarke talked at the political gatherings. There was always the social feature at any gathering and usually it was the barbecue. Several kids, pigs or calves were broiled slowly over a pit of hickory coals. The meat was basted with sauces made from pepper, butter, tomatoes, honey, vinegar and salt, and cooked for about twenty-four hours. The stew bubbled in the pot where the fire burned to make the coals and when the baskets were opened with the cakes, pickles, homemade light-bread and custards, the tables really groaned under the luscious dinner.

Present in their gorgeous uniforms would be officers of the State Militia such as: John Floyd, David Meriwether, Gov. Mitchell and John Clarke.

As the plantations produced most of their food, and cotton was a surplus crop, they had plenty to eat, plenty to wear and the planters had elegant homes and were attended by well trained servants. The family rode to town and to church in a carriage drawn by fine horses. House parties were frequent and hospitality was lavish. A traveler was never refused a night's lodging and if he was a man of respectability and character he was a welcome guest. (Ga. History by Cooper Vol. 11 p. 240-

From, "Georgia and States Rights," by Phillip we find "The line of separation between the classes was vague and varying. The great bulk of slave holders were slave holders in a small way. It was their ambition to own more slaves and more land and the hope of the poor whites to own slaves and land. Professional men and merchants as a part of the population tended to prevent exclusive ranking of citizens by their holding of land and slaves."

"The contrast between extremes and poverty in the South has been exaggerated. The land lottery system had given each man a homestead, outright, and most owned their farms and cattle and had the necessities of life. He had fruits and melons of his own growing, also game which he killed, and liquors of his own distilling". "The social system was by no means rigid in the cotton belt. Such wealth as the planters had gained was of too recent acquisition to permit their being supercilious about manual labor. They often encouraged the negroes by leading the row in plowing or hoeing and the planter respected his hard working foreman."

In 1837 the railroad came into Greene County, a university was founded and three cotton factories were built. The newest census showed forty-three industries in the county and they were striding ahead into the period of peace and plenty. People enjoyed a great measure of culture and good living.

Clouds Gather — 1860

After 1853 the rift between the North and South began to widen. Really from 1832 on to 1861 was a long period of a

cold war. The North wished to buy cheap and sell high, they became envious of the wealth and prestige of the South and the New England clique in press and pulpit were not content to mind their own business but must attempt to reform their neighbors, so they started a campaign of villification and misrepresentation against the South which finally exploded into a clash of arms, unleashing a horror of four years of bloodshed and destruction. The cost of a small part of this would have paid for the value of the slaves many times to say nothing of the wanton destruction and the pensions incurred for 100 years.

According to the laws of the United States, the slaves were property as much as real estate. Remember that the Southerners neither stole or captured these slaves, bear in mind that they bought them from the Northern slave importers and paid large sums of money for them.

Of course slavery was an ugly blot on American history and many slaves were owned here and so we deserve our share of the blame. The Southerners however did not think it right that the North, which had grown rich by the traffic, should undertake to free them by force, without repaying to their owners one cent of the purchase money.

There were fanatics in the North who were unwilling to work out a plan to gradually free the slaves without bringing ruin to the South. The fire-eaters preached hatred of the Southern people and slavery, they encouraged the millions of slaves to rise against their masters and burn and murder at will. This prospect brought terror to the South as with one third of the people, slaves, an uprising would have been terrible.

This, with other acts of an unfriendly section, led the Southerners to leave the Union to form their own government, one which would give protection to their homes and families. Propaganda helped to bring about the Civil War as much as anything else. Yes, the Southerners were haughty and proud and little disposed to consider the institution of slavery a pertinent topic to be discussed only among themselves. It was a question that might have, with calm deliberation, been amicably settled by statesmen, but the agitation was begun and carried

too far by rabid preachers and agitators and when an attempt was made in the eleventh hour to avert the impending catastrophe, too much passion had been aroused on both sides for a settlement to be possible.

The war was a clash between divergent civilizations and rival economics. Northern powers seeking to exploit the South as a colony, which they did for ten years after the South had conceded defeat.

“In early days Georgia had forbidden slavery and had looked on it as an evil, but she held to States rights to deal with it in her own boundaries. To the South it was a matter of honor, dignity and equality in the Union and the safety of her citizens. As the North and South arrayed themselves against each other they lost their reason, they no longer sought to understand each other. They even parted their Christian union and sought God in opposite directions. The Union was divided in politics, religion and every feeling of regard, even families were divided.” (History of Ga.—E. M. Coulter)

Georgia's golden age in the nation's history was to fade away with the rest of the Southern states as the bonds of friendship snapped and a four years of bitter war was fought followed by ten blundering years of the most tragic era of all called “Reconstruction”.

The South had a legal right in a great wrong, it was really a conflict between a legally fortified wrong and unconstitutional and high-handed right. Someone has said the Providence gave the victory to civilization, against the forms of law, heroic devotion to a beloved duty, and as grand a chivalry the world has ever known.

The South drank the bitter cup of reconstruction after defeat which was to poison the South as well as the North for a hundred years. I have always thought had Pres. Lincoln lived and the radicals had not taken over at this period, in the government, the country would have been reunited and the period of the tragic reconstruction with its evils would never have been.

C. W. Williams

RECREATION AND CLUBS

GREENSBORO & GREENE COUNTY'S FIRST
FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION RECORD, 1791

Less than two years after General George Washington had been inaugurated President of these United States, the citizens of Greene County met in the village of Greensboro, and held a Fourth of July celebration. This event took place on July 4th, 1791. Unfortunately, the names of those who made speeches and offered toasts were not recorded; but we will be safe in saying that Major Oliver Porter, Alexander Gresham, Andrew and John Armor, William Greer, Jonas Fauche, Nathan Barnett, Isaac and Samuel Pennington, Thomas Houghton, Ezekiel E. Park, Nathan Peeples, Isaac Stocks, James Nisbit, William Daniell, Robert McAlpin, D. W. Foster, Benjamin, Fitzpatrick, William Melton, Sam Dale, and many others were present. How do I know this? The answer is easy: all of these men were either county officers, or doing military duty along the Oconee River and protecting the early settlers against Indian raids, at this time, and their patriotism demanded their presence on this occasion.

The south and west bank of the Oconee was thronged with Indians who felt that the citizens of Greene were occupying lands of which they had been robbed; and they took advantage of every opportunity to retaliate. Murder and robberies were frequent, and the people were appealing to the state for many forts to protect them; and those who were able to do so built forts of their own. But in spite of all this, we find their manly spirit reflected in the following, which was taken from *The Augusta Chronicle* of July 30, 1791.

“Toasts at Greensboro on July 4th, 1791.”

1. The glorious and memorable 4th of July.
2. The United States of America.
3. May the Union last forever.
4. The Governor and the State of Georgia. (Telfair was Governor)
5. Brigadier-General McGillvray.
6. The President of the United States and Federal Officers.
(George Washington was then President)
7. May Know-nothing blunders never more be admitted to Constitutional records.

- (The "Knownothing" party had caused much trouble)
8. Tribute to the memory of General Greene. (The Postoffice Department had not sliced off the "e" at the end of his namesake—Greensborough.)
 9. May the next Indian treaty not require a Continental Tour to make it palatable. (Probably, referred to President Washington's Tour through Georgia, in May of the same year)
 10. Tribute to the memory of General Elbert.
 11. The great minority in the Federal Senate that voted against (Two words illegible. They seem to be "fees of")
 12. General James Jackson-Three cheers.
 13. May Continental inhumanity act as a stimulus to the feelings His Excellency, our Governor, in his exertions for the relief of our fellow citizens, captives in the Creek Nation.
 14. To the memory of those heroes who fell in endeavoring to support the Declaration of Independence.
 15. Efco-lon Ifchey The Indian manner of drinking your health seems to be the meaning of these words, which were given two different versions of the spelling. (There may have been some Indians present)

In the very early Fourth of July celebrations it was customary to give thirteen toasts, one for each of the thirteen original states; but since Vermont was admitted to statehood on March 4, 1791, the Greene County patriots took the new state into the fold; and, no doubt, the fifteenth toast was a stroke of diplomacy to please the Indians who were present on this occasion.

While Georgia was the youngest of the thirteen original Colonies, she was the fourth to have her Constitution ratified and be admitted to full-statehood; and Greene County was two years old when Georgia became a full-fledged state, Greene having been made a county in Feb. 1786, and the state constitution ratified in Jan. 1788.

In order to visualize conditions in Greene just a few months prior to the above Fourth of July celebration, I will quote from Governor Telfair's proclamation dated Nov. 27, 1790; which was also taken from The Augusta Chronicle of that date:

"Governor Telfair's proclamation dated Nov. 27, 1790, lamented the hostile disposition of some of the Creek Indians. The Governor mentioned that a boy named James Rorey was murdered on or about Nov. 4, 1790 by a party of Indians at a plantation lately occupied by James Scarlett, deceased, in the county of

Greene-that several valuable horses had been taken off and a rifle-gun forcibly taken by Indians supposed to have been of this tribe. '

"John Bradshaw and three other persons chosen by and accompanied by Daniel W. Easley (who had obtained my passport to go into the Creek Nation in quest of horses stolen from his neighborhood) after they had arrived in the said nation and received a pass from Alexander McGillvay, Esq., who was at Tuckabatchee, supposing it to be an additional protection to their persons, as they had been informed their lives were in danger, were twice fired upon by a party of Indians the second night after leaving the afore-said Tuckabatchee.

The Governor requested all military officers and others in frontier counties to give notice to the Indians regarding the recent treaty and new boundary lines, and warn them not to come armed into settled portions of the state."

Judge George Walton, one of Georgia's signers of the Declaration of Independence, presided over the first term of the Superior Court ever held in Greene County, in January 1790; and his charge to the Grand Jury, called attention to the fact that certain lawless citizens of Greene County, had without cause, fired upon a Cusseta Chieftan, and barbarously and wantonly murdered, and wounded another Indian of the Cusseta tribe. Governor Edward Telfair offered a reward of 100 pounds (\$500) for the apprehension of the man, or men who perpetrated this dastardly act, which he said was committed on Town Creek, in Greene County, about six miles from the Oconee River.

Thus did the wanton acts of some of Greene-and other counties-bad citizens aggravate, and prolong the strife between the Indians and whites from 1786 to 1802, when the Indians were pushed back across the Ocmulgee River.

During the formative period of Greene County-1786 to

1789-it operated under a board of Commissioners composed of the following men: Davis Gresham, William Greer, Thomas Harris, William Fitzpatrick, and Robert Greer.

The Augusta Chronicle of Dec. 26, 1789 says: "Appointment of county officers in act passed by last General Assembly of Georgia, listed officers for Greene County:

Sheriff, John Cessna; Clk. Superior Court, John Bradley; Clk. Inferior Court, Rhene Fitzpatrick; Tax Collector, Oliver Porter; Tax Receiver, Brice Gaither; Register Probates, William Phillips; Surveyor, William Greer, Coroner, Thomas Harris.

The Augusta Chronicle of Feb. 20, 1790, published the following list of Justices of Greene County: Thomas Harris, Thomas Horton, Davis Gresham often spelled David Gresham, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Henry Graybill, David Love, Oliver Porter, Walton Harris, John Bailey, Charles Cessna, Thomas Baldwin, Mathew Rabon, John George, Alexander Reid, Michael Rogers, David Dickson. (Name was also spelled Dixon)

GREENE COUNTY'S SECOND JULY 4TH

In last week's Herald-Journal, I told of Greene County's first celebration of the Glorious Fourth of July; but since that article did not tell where the festivities took place, or the names of anyone present, the following sketch enables us to visualize the scene more clearly; and I call your attention to the fact that, the "Town Spring" was none other than the spring that is now a valuable adjunct to Greensboro's City Waterworks, and known as "Love's Spring." Prior to this second Fourth of July Celebration, this very spot had been used as a "Field of Honor," where Major Jonas Fauche defended his honor under the "Code el Duelo," and killed his opponent who had criticised his vote in the Legislative Act known as "The Yazoo Fraud," for which Fauche voted. Therefore, without taking undue credit, the writer will quote from The Augusta Cronicle of July 14, 1792:

"GREENSBORO, Georgia, July 7. Wednesday last being the 4th of July, a number of Ladies and Gentlemen convened at the Town Spring to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. At 3 o'clock they sat down to an elegant dinner. Colonel Henry Karr, president, and Dr. Elihu Lymann, vice-president, when the following toasts were given under a discharge of the cannon, viz.,

- (1) The fifteen United States. (Kentucky had just been admitted)
- (2) The President.
- (3) The Senate and House of Representatives.
- (4) May this Anniversary be remembered with honor to the latest ages.
- (5) May Congress relinquish their oppressive grasp of the territorial
- (6) The Commander in Chief of the Western Army.
- (7) The Governor, State, and fair sisters of Georgia.
- (8) Louis, 16th, and National Assembly of France.
- (9) The Marquis de la Fayette.
- (10) The author of the **Rights of Man**.
- (11) The memory of General Warren.
- (12) The memory of General Nathaniel Greene.
- (13) The memory of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.
- (14) The memory of those brave heroes who fell in the cause of
LIBERTY. (Revolution)
- (16) The County of Greene.

The day was spent in festivity and mirth."

After a lapse of *one hundred and forty-six years* since this memorable Fourth of July Celebration, Greene County has given much of her territory to form Hancock, Oglethorpe, Clark, Taliaferro, and what is now, Oconee County; and if we do not watch our "P's & Q's" some upstart may make the effort to carve out another county to be named for some far lesser light than General Nathaniel Greene; and, unless our people become more history minded that very thing is liable to happen.

"Time Marches On;" and if we do not keep step in knowledge and patriotism we will be swallowed up by those who do.

WHITE PLAINS INDEPENDENCE DAY PROGRAM IN 1826

The following was taken from The Georgia Reporter and Christian Gazette Vol. 1 No. 14, Monday July 10, 1826. B. Gildersleve & Co., Publishers, Sparta, Hancock County, Ga.

White Plains, Greene County.

“The anniversary of our National independence was celebrated by a large and respectable number of citizens at White Plains, with unusual demonstrations of joy and gratitude. The citizens met as early as ten o'clock, and assembled at the church where the exercises of the day were opened by a prayer from the Rev. E. Battle. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Benjamin Colquitt, and an Oration truly patriotic and eloquent was delivered by William McGibboney Esq., which received the unanimous applause of the hearers.

The company then retired to a dinner prepared by Absalom Baugh, Esq., at which Richard Baugh, Esq. presided, assisted by Mr. Lewis Hines, as Vice-President. The unanimity and good feeling which prevailed on this occasion will long be remembered by all who were present with the greatest pleasure. The cloth being removed the following toasts were drunk.

- (1) The Day We Celebrate—The anniversary of the Declaration of the rights of man.
- (2) George Washington—To his worth language denies a proper eulogy but in grateful silence we muse his praise.
- (3) The Constitution of the United States—If it were construed according to its meaning, it would be the ark of our safety.
- (4) The Declaration of Independence—May it never be forgotten by a free people.
- (5) Our Country and its Laws—Love for the one, and submission to the other.
- (6) The Confederation of '76—Distinguished for its vision, venerated for its patriotism.
- (7) Hon. John Forsyth—His zealous exertions in Congress entitle him to the highest honors of our State.
- (8) The Citizens of Georgia—Free, honest and enlightened may the prejudice of education or the force of party never make them guilty of treason against themselves.
- (9) The General Government—So long as it was administered by wise and impartial hands, so long and no longer, were individual states bound to respect and submit to its decrees.
- (10) The Heroes of '76—May their virtues and patriotism ever be perpetuated by the annual testimonials of a grateful posterity.
- (11) Campbell and Merriwether—The people of Georgia are not forgetful of your services and will vindicate with firmness, your honor and integrity, even though impeached by such scoundrels as Crowell, Hamby and others.
- (12) Governor George M. Troup—The incorruptible politician, the indefatigable supporter of the rights of Georgia. Like Shaderach, Meshah and Abednego, he has passed unhurt through the fiery furnace.
- (13) The Fair—Without the smile from partial beauty won, O, what were man?-a world without a sun.

VOLUNTEERS

By the President—To John Quincy Adams—May his political days be few and another take his office.

By the V-President—May Old Bachelors be double-taxed for the support of Old Maids.

By Wooten O'Neal—The State of Georgia. Rich in resources, Democratic in principle, may strong powers than are at the head of the general government vindicate her struggle.

By Captain William Vincent—Representative Democracy. The strongest and purest government on earth, may it speed on its course until every nation shall be in the enjoyment of a charter, which shall make the peoples' good, the only object of the government, and the common good the only object of the people.

By E. McGibboney—The Fair Sex—We know their worth and we adore, and wish there were as many more. That modest worth might get a wife, and bachelors go into a lonely life.

The above was copied verbatim, and no effort was made to streamline it to fit the situation as we find it in the year nineteen-thirty-eight.

Note: This patriotic gathering of the people of White Plains, in 1826, is characteristic of her citizenship as it is in 1938. They stand true to the ideals of their forefathers.

T. B. R.

P. S.

The account of the celebration of Independence Day at White Plains on July 10, 1826, is the earliest news item that we have found in any of the old newspapers, concerning that town.

It will be noticed that there were thirteen toasts. It was customary then to have thirteen toasts, one for each of the thirteen original states on patriotic occasions. These were usually followed by volunteer toasts. Toast No. 11 shows the resentment felt toward certain people involved in questions regarding removal of the Indians and other questions pertaining to Indians, particularly the Creeks who were to be removed in 1827 and certain dealings with the Cherokees. The toasts proposed at the celebrations in Powellton and Sparta in the same year, reflect the same spirit of resentment toward Crowell, Hamby and others. The celebration at White Plains is one of the few where a toast to William H. Crawford was not included in the thirteen formal toasts.

In all probability, the William McGibboney who delivered the patriotic address, was the ancestor of our own greatly beloved citizen, T. H. McGibbony; the two Baughs mentioned were most certainly related to Hal and Bethea Baugh and their sister, Mrs. Fred Hunter; and Charles O. G., and Miss Annie Baugh are also descendents. Captain William Vincent was the grandfather of the late Mr. C. C. Vincent and his brother, Luther.

ST. MARINO LODGE NO. 28, F. & A. M. LATER, SAN MARINO LODGE NO. 34 F. & A. M.

Charter issued March 1, 1822, at Savannah, Ga., and signed; Thomas U. P. Charlton, Grand Master; Jeremiah Cuyler, Grand Senior Warden; Paul P. Thomason, Grand Treasurer; Jacob De La Motta, Grand Secretary.

Officers named in Chapter, Gustavus Fillmore, Worshipful Master; Thomas J. McLeskie, Senior Warden; Thomas B. Smith, Junior Warden.

Charter issued Jan. 24, 1844, at Milledgeville, Ga., and signed William C. Dawson, Grand Master; Joseph Adkins, Grand S. Warden; Grand J. Warden; E. P. Prince, A Grand Secretary.

Officers named in Chapter, Yelverton P. King, Worshipful Master; James M. Porter, Senior Warden; William C. Dawson, Junior Warden.

No minutes of the original Lodge can be found, and the Grand Secretary is unable to give me any information relative to the twenty-two years of the existence of the St. Marino Lodge No. 28, F. & A. M., or as to why we have two Chapters, although, the Minute Book started on May 25, 1843, shows where the representatives to the Grand Lodge made an effort to get the matter of the suspension of the original Lodge straightened out. This, they seemed unable to do; and, the original number (28) had been given to another Lodge.

The first minutes recorded by San Marino Lodge No. 34, show that the meeting was held under Dispensation granted by William L. Mitchell, Deputy Grand Master, and those present at that meeting were: Yelverton P. King, W. M. James, M. Porter, Senior Warden; William C. Dawson, J. W., W. W. D. Weaver, James W. Godkin, James Twilley, James M. Davidson, Jesse M. Wilson, John S. Wright, Joseph Murphey, W. P. Arnold, and Henry Sanford.

Thus it will be seen that, San Marino operated under Dispensation from May 25, 1843, to January 24, 1844.

Neither of the three officers named in the original Charter (Gustavus Fillmore, Thomas J. McLeskie, and Thomas B. Smith) appear on the roll in 1844. However, we must assume that all of those present at the first meeting held under Dis-

pensation on May 25, 1843, had all been members of the original Lodge and in good standing. Georgia Masonic Historians are unanimous in the opinion that, William C. Dawson was probably the greatest Grand Master that Georgia ever had; and held office longer than any other Grand Master. This was not due to his efforts; but to the spontaneous desire of his brethren who knew his worth to the craft.

Dawson became Grand Master during the most turbulent period of anti-Mason hatred; and the craft in Georgia, had dwindled to a mere handful. The Morgan expose had reached nation wide proportions; and the presidential election hinged on Masonry and anti-Masonry. Masonry was charged with having put into practice all the penalties that Morgan claimed their oaths prescribed, and he painted a diabolical picture that many newspapers gave wide publicity. This had a most disastrous effect upon Masonry, and it took such giants as William C. Dawson and other great leaders to combat it; and nobly did he undertake the task. It is said that William C. Dawson's funeral attracted the largest crowd that ever attended any funeral in Georgia, up to that time.

During his administration as Grand Master, Masonry took on new life. Lodges multiplied rapidly, and thousands of new members were received each year.

Other great and good men have followed Dawson, but none have transcended his record as statesman, jurist, citizen and Mason.

Another member of San Marino Lodge has reached the highest office within the gift of Georgia Masons, and he graced the office of Grand Master. I refer to Past-Grand Master, N. H. Ballard, than whom, no brighter Mason ever lived in Georgia. His picture rests on easel just to the right of that of William C. Dawson.

Again referring to Grand Master, William C. Dawson, who died May 6, 1856, the minutes of San Marino lodge of June 4, 1856, state that, "William C. Dawson was the first Grand Master of Georgia to die while in office." The sub-

ject of erecting a monument to the memory of Grand Master Dawson, was discussed at several meetings of the Lodge; and, on May 4, 1795, the following committee was appointed to communicate with the craft throughout the state for the purpose of raising funds to erect the monument: Johnson, Morrison, Godkin, and John F. Zimmerman. Thus we must conclude that the monument that stands in the Greensboro cemetery telling of the virtues of William Crosby Dawson, was erected by his Masonic brethren throughout the State of Georgia.

San Marino flourished from its reorganization in 1844, until the War between the States. And, even during the war, they met at intervals, although, all of the younger men, and many in middle-life were at the front.

Many of Greene's finest citizens deemed it an honor to have their names on the roll of San Marino Lodge. In 1867, we find 71 names on the roll, and a careful checking, reveals the fact, that, practically all of them had been soldiers in the late war.

The minutes of San Marino along in 1890, read as follows: "A Lodge of Master Masons was opened in due and ancient form. Present, W. M. Weaver, W. M., J. P. Wilson, S. W., O. T. Irby, J. W., B. F. Bickers, Secretary, and other officers and brethren." The other officers and brethren were usually, James L. Crossley, M. Markwalter, and T. B. Rice. Brother T. S. Irby was Tyler, and was usually at his post; but, many a time have I seen barely enough present to open the Lodge and five or six present would be considered a good crowd.

This state of affairs continued until 1805, when business began to pick up. In 1896, we find the following names seeking Masonic Light: E. L. Hall, E. D. Jones, Dr. J. H. Gheesling, L. P. Jernigan, Dr. J. C. Ashbury, H. T. Evans, Rev. J. H. Gambrell, Joel Cloud, H. B. Hart, C. M. King, James B. Park, L. L. Little, R. E. Davison, J. J. Sanders and others. Liberty and Union Point had given up their Charters, and we find W. J. Newsome, R. B. Smith, John C. Hart, W. C. D. Lundy, and many others bring their Dimits and asking to Affiliate with us.

At the close of 1896, we had the following Past-Masters Dr. W. E. Adams, James L. Brown, Dr. J. M. Griffin, W. M. Weaver, and M. Markwalter, J. B. Park and T. B. Rice.

The roster of Past Masters who are still living and who are still members of San Marino Lodge is as follows: James B. Park, T. B. Rice, H. M. Spinks, Noel P. Park, S. A. Torbert, C. C. Wills, C. E. Robinson, R. F. Taylor, T. H. McGibony, J. L. Calloway, C. H. Crumbley, J. L. Crossley, and C. J. Williams.

T. B. Rice has been a member of the craft longer than any on the list. He was made a Mason by Gate City Lodge No. 2, of Atlanta, Ga., in 1886, and his companions in seeking Masonic Light were; Henry W. Grady, and Dr. J. B. Hawthorn; and their conductor was none other than, our greatly beloved Past-Grand Master Thomas H. Jeffries.

Let us hope that the tenets of our most honorable profession, will be the guide for the officers and members of San Marino throughout the coming years, and that they will hand down to their successors, a record undefiled.

MEMORIAL TO ANDERSON TERRELL, NEGRO JANITOR OF SAN MARINO LODGE NO. 34, F. & A. M.

NOTE: By special request, San Marino Lodge asked T. B. Rice to draft a memorial to Anderson Terrell who was the colored janitor for a number of years. Perhaps, this is the only instance in which a Lodge of Georgia Masons ever paid tribute to an humble negro janitor; but this negro's faithfulness deserves a page dedicated to his memory. .cOp

Anderson Terrell was born about the beginning of the War Between the States, therefore, born a slave. When a small boy his mother hired him to Brother Martin Markwalter, who for a great number of years was a member, Master, and Past-Master of San Marino Lodge. Brother Markwalter must have instilled into this boy the virtues of honesty, integrity and faithfulness; and these virtues that he possessed in such a marked degree should be a rebuke to many free-born Anglo-Saxons who departed therefrom. Though unable to read or write, he pos-

sessed a rare intelligence and splendid memory. After Brother Markwalter moved to Florida, in the early 1880's, Anderson was employed as janitor for the Greensboro Baptist Church, which position he held until he was retired on a pension in 1936. This position did not require all of his time, so he became the yard-man and gardner for Mr. Charles A. Davis. Mr. Davis found Anderson trustworthy and faithful. And, when he moved to Atlanta, Anderson transferred his activities to the yard and garden of T. B. Rice, which position he held until he became too feeble to work. In the fall of 1936, T. B. Rice retired him on a pension.

Some years ago he was given the job of janitor for San Marino Lodge, and he filled that position most faithfully until he became too feeble to climb the stairs, and was given a pension for his faithfulness. When he died on April 4, 1937, San Marino Lodge sent a wreath of flowers for his bier. Anderson was also Janitor for the Bank of Greensboro and the Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Church pensioned him also. He did many odd jobs for countless Greensboro citizens, and never once was he even suspected of dishonesty or slackness in his work.

In all probability, we shall never see the life of Anderson Terrell again. Anderson was a Christian and tried to live uprightly before God and man; and when the Supreme Architect of the Universe calls us from Labor to Refreshment, Anderson's radiant smile will welcome us on the "other shore."

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS

"The Greensboro Jockey Club Races will commence for the first time at Greensboro on the 5th Wednesday of November next, free for any horse, mare or gelding belonging to any citizen in the state of Georgia three months previous to the date of running."

"The proportionate sums to be run for shall be at least as follows; viz., the first day purse, three mile heats, - two hundred and fifty dollars; the second days purse, two mile heats,

one hundred and fifty dollars; the third day's purse, one mile heat, for entrance money.

"Ordered that this advertisement be published in the Augusta Chronicle and Washington Monitor and continuing weekly until the time of the races."

W. W. Strain, Secretary

A GARDEN CLUB FOR GREENE COUNTY

"Plans to organize a club devoted to floriculture" were announced. Meeting to organize was to be held Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock Sept. 28, 1894, at the home of Mrs. James B. Park. Among charter members listed were, Mrs. Judge Thornton, Mrs. M. Markwalter, Mrs. T. B. Rice, Miss Clayton, Mrs. George Hall, Mrs. Vince Hall, Mrs. E. D. Jones, Mrs. H. T. Lewis, Mrs. Phil Robinson, Mrs. H. T. Evans, and many others will join. "Our gentleman friends are expected to patronize our shows, and buy our button-hole bouquets. It will help us out in the most refined way to enjoy ourselves."

Mrs. J. B. Park

GREENSBORO FAIR ASSOCIATION

"The grounds are located on the edge of the northwestern part of the city. From appearances a great deal of labor has been expended upon them. The buildings are well arranged. The main exhibition hall is large and commodious. The different flags and mottos were all in good taste. Wednesday was mostly occupied by making entries. Notwithstanding the day was rather showery and unfavorable, a very large number of entries were made and a respectable number present. As the day closed the rain set in and the prospect was gloomy. We noticed persons moving about with long faces; but Thursday morning dawned upon us with a clear sky, and the prospect was fair for a bright day.

About nine o'clock the cannon boomed the signal to move toward the Fair Ground. There seemed to be a perfect "ground swell," preceded by the Greensboro Band, which made the welkin ring with the concord of sweet sounds. A large number assembled at the grandstand. As the ground was rather muddy from the last night's rain, there was no trotting, but the exhibition of the finest stallions, etc., took place.

About twelve o'clock the contest came off between the Greensboro Brass Band and the Social Circle Cornet Band. The latter were present by special invitation and were the guests of the former. It was announced from the stand that a thirty-dollar silver cornet would be awarded to the band which played the best, also that the Circle Band had ten month's practice and the Greensboro Band twelve months. There being but eight of the Circle Band present, a like number was chosen from the Greensboro Band. There were three pieces performed alternately by each Band. The execution was very fine. The marks of the Judges stood: Greensboro 120-1/2, Social Circle 120; so the former Band will carry off the premium. The Greensboro Band has the reputation of being the best amateur band in the State, and is the pet of Professor Holt, their teacher, of Augusta. It is composed of first class gentlemen, and the members of the Circle Band so esteem them.

"In the afternoon there was some trotting and pacing and some very fine two horse turn-outs. Conspicuous among them was John Henry Carleton, who always receives a full share of the premiums.

"JACKSON COUNTY

Jackson County carried off some of the largest premiums.

White Plains was not behind in having premiums awarded.

The Floral Hall attracted much attention. In it was displayed a fine exhibition of the handiwork of the fair ladies of Greensboro and Greene County. Quilts, counterpanes, embroidery, etc., some fine paintings, drawings, wax works, etc., show-

ing that the ladies have not neglected the fine arts; also, that they think of something good to eat and drink, as we noticed some fine breads.

Cake, Preserves, Jellies

Butter, domestic wines, cordials, garden vegetables, fine specimens of field crops etc. We were sorry we did not learn the names of those who had various articles on exhibition, as the names were not attached, but the articles simply numbered.

On the grounds we noticed some fine stock: horses, cattle, and swine, also some fine sheep, entered by Col. J. B. Hart of Union Point—one weighing 275 pounds. Your city was also represented, Mr. Smith, for Capt. Mark W. Johnson, had on exhibition, a fine variety of seeds. Mr. Anderson of the firm of Anderson and Wells had some fine Indianapolis wagons on exhibition, who also keep on hand and sell the Watts plow, which takes the premium at every fair, where it is exhibited. Everything passed off quite pleasantly on Thursday night.

A Grand Concert was given at the Female College by the Greensboro Brass Band and the Augusta Amateur Club. The chapel was crowded, the music superior, and everyone seemed to be delighted. After the concert there was a Torchlight Procession preceded by the Greensboro and Circle Bands playing alternately. After marching through various streets, the procession halted at the Court-House, where several balloons were sent up, also, some very fine fireworks, everything passing off to the delight of everybody. About twelve o'clock a general dispersion took place, all seeking a place to rest.

Friday morning there could be seen a constant stream of persons, white and black, making their way to the Fair Grounds, 'till a very large crowd had assembled.

The exhibition of stock, trotting, and pacing was resumed, also three young ladies during the morning made a contest for the champion equestrianism. We understand the Tournament was to come off in the afternoon, and the crowning of the Queen of Beauty, and a grand ball that night. We must say that the Greensboro Fair was a grand success.

FIRST FAIR AT UNION POINT

We are indebted to Mr. C. J. Thornton of Atlanta, Ga., for a pamphlet or, description of the first Agricultural Fair, which was held at Union Point. The cover reads as follows:

FIRST
GRAND ANNUAL FAIR OF THE
GREENE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY,
UNION POINT, GREENE COUNTY, GEORGIA,
WILL COMMENCE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872, AND CONTINUE THREE DAYS.

The organization consisted of the following officers of the

“UNION POINT FAIR GROUND CLUB.”

P. W. PRINTUP, President
T. M. BRYAN, Secretary-Treasurer
J. F. HART, Assistant

Managers

R. G. CARLTON
J. B. HART
L. D. CARLTON
E. S. BOWDEN

R. B. SMITH

ORGANIZATION OF THE
GREENE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY

Officers:

Dr. THOS. P. JANES, President
Rev. WM. BRYAN, First Vice-President
Rev. JOSHUA KNOWLES, Second Vice-President
Capt. J. R. SANDERS, Third Vice-President
J. C. BROWN, Secretary
WM. H. BRANCH, Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

137th District—Dr. J. M. GRIFFIN
138th District—JAMES DAVISON

139th	District—JAS. B. HART
141st	District—L. D. CARLTON
142nd	District—E. A. VEAZEY
143rd	District—J. B. Y. WARNER
144th	District—Dr. J. D. MOORE
145th	District—GEO. C. DAVIS
146th	District—Capt. L. B. WILLIS
147th	District—THOS. S. MILLER
148th	District—CHAS. M. SANDERS
149th	District—WALTER WRAY
160th	District—J. B. COPELAND
161st	District—J. B. PARK

In addition to 208 cash prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$25.00, there were numerous other awards. Premiums were offered for every imaginable farm and home product; all of which would indicate that Greene county had real farmers in those days.

The list included such items as, the best half-acre of rutabaga turnips; best half-acre of white turnips; best half-acre of carrots; best half-acre of mangol wortzel beets etc., etc.

Prizes were also offered for the best set of home-made plow-gear; plow-stocks; home-made plow-points; home-made wagons and buggies; best homespun and made suit of clothes; the best pair home-made ladies kid gloves; the best pair of kid gauntlets for gentlemen.

There are thirteen pages of articles for which premiums were offered. Some will say: Oh yes, those were the good old days when Greene county was prosperous; but-I will emphatically deny any such statement. It was just seven years after the close of the war between the states. And almost without exception, these farmers had to begin life anew, and without money or credit. Their "come-back" was truly remarkable.

Let us compare the period with what followed the World War that closed in 1918. While our young men were in training and fighting in France, we who stayed at home, were rolling in wealth and indulging in all sorts of extravagances. Money came so easily that we did not have to work much in order to get what we wanted. Forty cent cotton meant fifty dollars per

acre for five dollar land, and everybody wanted more land in order to make more forty cent cotton. Lots of them mortgaged what land they already had in order to secure the payment of other land that they *thought* they wanted. They just *knew* cotton would always be worth forty cents per pound and made it on that basis.

Cotton is now five cents per pound, and there are thousands of acres of Greene county land that changed hands when cotton was bringing forty cents, that will not bring *one* dollar per acre now. Our people have forgotten how to make horse collars and plow stocks, and otherwise live at home. We are ashamed to wear cotton stockings and eat home-raised food. We jump in our cars and drive down to the grocery store and buy Florida vegetables and Canadian ruta-bagas. (1938)

We are paying premiums for farm products all right, but the premiums are going to farmers and manufacturers in other states.

If our fathers staged a "come-back" in a remarkably short time, why can't we do the same thing?

Greene County will again "blossom like a rose." Are we going to bring it about, or, are we going to wait for outsiders to come here and do it for us?

"There is more in the man than there is in the land," and we have as good land, as good climate, as good water, as fine pastures, as good people as any place on earth, and the opportunity is ours.

CHAPTER VII

Education

Some of the larger planters began to pay more attention to education. In 1826 Brockman United Academy was incorporated, in 1786 the Greensboro Academy, in 1827 Lafayette Hall Academy, in 1831 Thornton Academy, in 1834 White Plains Academy, and in 1840 the Penfield Female Academy was chartered.

The most outstanding educational development in 1829 was the establishing of Mercer University. (Institute at first) Josiah Penfield, a Baptist Deacon in Savannah gave \$2,500 to the Baptist Convention for education on condition that an equal amount be raised. The amount was raised by, Jesse Mercer, Adiel Sherwood, William Flournoy, Thomas Stocks, all of Greene county and others at the Convention.

It was decided to locate the school in Greene county. Oliver Porter, Billington Sanders, James Armstrong, Absalom and Thomas James all assisted in locating the school here. Four hundred and fifty acres of land seven miles north of Greensboro was purchased and the town of Penfield came into being. The school was named Mercer Institute for Jesse Mercer, who later gave \$40,000 to the school. Jesse Mercer got much of this money from his second wife, a woman of considerable wealth. She was a Gentile who inherited money from her Jewish husband, Capt. Abram Simons, a Revolutionery soldier. (See story of Mercer)

The Greensboro Female Academy was established in 1852 by the Ga. Synod of the Presbyterian Church. (Jan. 2, 1852) They had some teachers from the east and north. They were Louisa Mae Alcott, author of "Little Women", Anne Maria Lyman who married Julius Poullian, son of Thomas Poullain, one of the wealthiest men in the county. William H. Seward, the hated Sec. of War during the Civil War was a teacher at Union Academy as well as at White Plains Academy.

Dr. I. S. K. Axon was President of the Greensboro Academy, the Trustees were: Sen. W. C. Dawson, Cong. Fran-

cis Cone, Dr. Joseph R. Wilson preached here and years later his son Thomas Woodrow (President of the U. S. A.) married the daughter of Dr. Axon.

Then and Now in Schools

The boys and girls of today can hardly visualize the difference in their advantages over the old days in the one room teacher school of their grandfathers and grandmothers.

Now they ride on commodious school buses, and have hot lunches and free textbooks, and are nicely dressed as they enter the beautiful brick school buildings, centrally heated in winter, well lighted and cool in summer.

Any oldster can reminisce and tell you that when he trudged along by-paths, across fields and through woods, over the creeks that he would finally reach the one room school after a three mile walk.

He had a tin dinner bucket and a striped bed-ticking booksatchel that got heavy before he arrived. The boys had to take turns bringing in the wood and going to the spring for water.

The one teacher reached the school house early enough to sweep the floor, build the fire and gather up scattered books and the slates and pencils. When it rained, few had raincoats or umbrellas. The creeks rose and the paths got muddy and slick. There were no bridges and the streams had to be crossed on foot-logs that were sometimes covered with water. A child had only one pair of boots, if that, and they had to be cleaned and dried before the fire when he got to school or home in the evening. There the shoes were greased with tallow or neats foot oil to help soften them.

The big boys had a turtle-shaped bottle of David's ink a steel pen and pen staff and a copy book, the figuring was done on a slate with a scratchy slate pencil. Some had sponges tied on their slate but most of the pupils spit on the slates and wiped them with their coat sleeves. The blackboard wiper was a piece of woolly sheep-skin nailed on a block of wood, and there was little chalk.

There was not a pane of glass in the windows and only wooden shutters shut out the cold, while on the sunny side of the building one was opened for light.

When fingers and toes got stiff with the cold the pupils were permitted to thaw them out before the fire and take turns letting others come as they returned to their seats. The parents paid the tuition and bought the few books and when a book was torn there was a paddling from the teacher and when he got home he got another, from his father. This was in the 1870's.

Instead of the teacher whipping the boys now, the order is reversed. How times have changed!

CHESTNUTS AND RABBIT-TOBACCO

As Indian Summer approaches and the shadows begin to fall northward instead of east and west as they do in summer; our mind drifts back to the days in the long ago when school "took-in" for the long, fall term. Father had carried us to town, fitted us out with new clothes-including some fancy "galluses", a pair of "gaters", or brogans, and how they did hurt our "stumped" big toe, stone-bruises and other results of a barefoot summer. Shoes did not come packed in pairs, but were strung together, and the soles were put on with wooden pegs. The pegs extended to the inside of the shoes, and had to be cut with a peg-cutter. Sometimes, the merchant or clerk, did not do a good job of peg cutting; and this gave us an excuse for going back to town. Then, too, the old blue-back speller had become so thumbled that many hard words had been worn from the bottom of each page from a-b, ab to the boy stealing apples, in the back of the book. This called for a new spelling book. The old slate had been broken, the slate-pencils lost; and we had been advanced a step in arithmetic and McGuffey's readers, so, several new books had to be broken-in. After their clean, new pages had been brought to our attention, and we had been forced to compare them with those we had just discarded; we were given an ear-boxing and an assortment of thumb-papers with the admonition to use them. This was fol-

lowed up from day-to-day as we brought our books home for night study; and a dirty thumb spot resulted in another ear-boxing or worse.

Of course, if the weather was hot, the teacher allowed us to remove our coats and show our new "galluses," but how those shoes did hurt. However, off they came just as soon as we got out of sight of the school house, on our homeward journey of one to three miles.

Every Friday afternoon was "speakin" days for the boys, and composition days for the girls. "The boy stood on the burning deck;" "Old Grimes is dead," that good old man, and Marco Bozares", resounded in every country school house in the land. Lincoln's Gettysburg address was taboo, then. Every school boy hailed the approach of Saturday with whistling glee. School togs were cast aside, and every day wear felt mighty good. Of course, there were chores to do. "Pa" said: after you have hoed the garden, picked some cotton, salted the cows, fed and counted the pigs, found the hole in the fence where the hogs have been getting in the corn field, turned the mules in the pasture after they have been fed. then, you may go fishing. However, fishing was not the only amusement in those days. In fact, we had about caught all the perch, mud-cats and hornyheads before the summer was over; and it takes a mighty frosty morning to lure the suckers from their hiding place under the banks; and sucker fishing is mighty poor sport anyway.

Chestnut and chinquipin hunting was far more attractive when the leaves began to turn yellow, and "bulaces" (muscadines) are mighty sweet at that time. Rabbit-tobacco (life-everlasting) has dried on the stalk; and what red-blooded boy never smoked "rabbit-tobacco" in a corn-cob pipe?

Almost every hill was covered with chestnut trees; and there was never a country boy who was not fond of chestnuts. However, chestnut gathering is not an individual sport like fishing. It requires teamwork to gather chestnuts. Some must climb the trees and frail the nuts down, while others "chunk" sticks at the outer limbs that cannot be reached by the climbers;

while others pick up the nuts. When the frailing and chunking were over, all hands fall-to and gather up the nuts which are piled in one great pile. The boys would then arrange themselves around the pile, and when the signal was given, each boy would go to raking in and counting. One hundred nuts was the unit, and when the fast counters reached one hundred, they would yell out, "one-hundred," and wait for the others to catch up. When the pile got small, the unit would drop to 50, 25, 10 and five, and thus proceed until the chestnuts were all counted into separate piles. There was no cheating and each boy got his full share. Each boy carried his own knap-sack, which, as a rule, was his book-satchel made of bed-ticking.

The boy who couldn't "stomp-out" chestnuts with his bare heel was looked upon as a "sissy", but how those stickers did hurt when those Sunday shoes had to be put on the next day.

In 1937, chestnut trees are a curiosity, the book satchel has been discarded; and those who carry lunch to school, carry it in thermos containers. The boys and girls who have never had the privilege of carrying a tin dinner-bucket to school, and when the noon hour came, sat down in the shade, removed the lid and pulled out a fat biscuit, made a hole in the side of it with his index finger and filled the hole with molasses, and munched it along with fried chicken, ham and other things that had been prepared for their lunch, have missed much in life. And, if they never dammed up the branch to make a "wash-hole", they are just out of luck.

The boys and girls who were reared after this fashion, know how to meet every emergency in life; and they do not go whining to "Uncle Sam" every time a little depression comes along. This is why our forefathers and mothers could meet adversity with a smile, and cut out th garment to fit the cloth.

FIRST SCHOOLS

The first school of record in Greene County, was established in Greensboro in 1786, and was known as the Union Academy. "Rector" Ray was in charge, and here, one of Geor-

gia's famous teachers began his career. I refer to Dr. Moses Waddell. He came here from North Carolina when a boy of about eighteen, and was probably attracted on account of Greensboro having been laid out for the University of Georgia; was looking for a job as teacher. He taught in the Union Academy in the fall of 1786, and the spring of 1787. He was re-elected as teacher, and went to North Carolina to bring his parents to Georgia. When he returned with his parents and their household possessions in an ox-cart, he found Greensboro in ashes. The Indians had burned the town in his absence, and he saw no prospect for a school at that time. So he drove on to Bethany, and there he established a private school where he taught one year. From Bethany, he moved to Columbia County, where his record as an educator started, and where historians begin their record of his famous career. The old Union Academy served as a school building until after the War of 1861-65, and there are a few people now living, who went to school there. This building stood on cemetery hill and about where the new Chapel is now being built. Some of the timbers from this old school building are in the structure of the old barn that is near by.

The old log church that was built by the Methodist about 1800, was converted into a school house for girls after a new church was built. At least one of the "girls" who attended this school, Mrs. Thomas Stocks, told this writer that she went to school there. Mrs. Stocks died more than thirty years ago at a ripe old age. Many of the wealthier families had private tutors for their children.

In 1852, the Presbyterian Synod of Georgia, established a Female College in Greensboro under the name of the Greensboro Female College. I have before me a photostat of the first diploma ever issued by this college.

An act was passed by the Legislature to incorporate Brockman Academy in Greene County in 1826. The Trustees were: William Read, Abraham Greer, John High, Joel Hunt, William McWhorter, John S. Penn and James Brockman. (Ga. Laws, 1826)

An account of examinations given at the Greensboro Male and Female Academy on June 9, 1821 was given in the Greensboro Herald of May 25, 1882 when H. T. Lewis was the editor and Judge Columbus Heard was the proprietor. The examinations were in reading, writing, spelling, English Grammar, geography and the globe, Corderi and Select Veteri, Virgil, Virgil, and the Greek Testament, Latin, arithmetic, composition, oratory, the Bible, Milton's Paradise Lost, chemistry, painting and drawing. The school paper issued was called, "The Selector".

Many of these students were children of the Revolutionary Soldiers who settled here. The old Academy stood on Cemetery Hill where Rock Chapel now stands. These students became leaders in many areas and their descendants reside in nearly every state in the union.

James Foster and Thomas Wingfield were trustees and visitors at the examinations were: Rev. Francis Cummins, Geo. G. Matthews, Henry Lewis and John Bethune. The act of the Academy was dated 1803, and the Rev. James Ray as Rector and Rev. Francis Cummins as the second Rector.

Some of the names of the students are given although there is not a complete list.

Bethune, Joseph
 Bethune, Mary
 Barnett, Ann
 Barsh, Ann C.
 Bilbro, Martha
 Billbro, Louisa
 Bilbro, Charles
 Colquitt, Benj.
 Catlett, Woodruff
 Dupree, Benj.
 Dawson, John ,
 Dawson, Geo. A.
 Dawson, Thos.
 Dillard, Geo.
 Dillard, Lucy
 Greenwood, E.
 Greenwood, Wm.
 Grimes, Thos
 Grimes, Stirling
 Grimes, T. W.
 Greenwood, Eldridge

Grimes, Henry
 Greene, Adeline
 Gresham, Nancy
 Gresham, Eliza
 Grimes, Charity
 Heard, Felix
 Heard, Minerva
 Harrison, Adeline
 Howard, John
 Johnson, Thos.
 Jones, Albert
 Jones, Sara T.
 Lawhon, John
 Lewis, James
 Lowe, John
 Love, Frances
 Lewis, Caroline
 Lewis, Mary
 Miller, John
 Mathews, Chas.
 Mounger, Mary

Martin, Sara A.	Sanford, Lucinda
McIntire, Catherine	Torrence, Albert
Miller, Mary	Todd, John
Monford, Mary	Todd, Henry
Nickelson, James	Todd, Affie
Pierce, Geo. F. (The Bishop)	Talbot, Julia
Phillips, John	Wingfield, Edward
Pierce, Julia	Wingfield, Antoninette
Pinkard, Delilah	Wells, Mary
Peek, Ann	Woodruff, Mary
Robins, John	Woodruff, Lucius
Sanford, Daniel	Winston, Sarah
Sanford, Joseph	Wells, Wm.
Sanford, Eliza	Wingfield, Lucy

GREENE COUNTY'S POOR SCHOOL FUND

1825 to 1838

(By T. B. Rice)

An old book found in the Greene County Ordinary's office gives a list of poor children that were educated by the State of Georgia. This book lists the names of the children who received free schooling, what District they lived in and the names of their teachers. The total enrollment was 155 children between the ages of 8 and 17, the vast majority of whom were boys.

The following letter shows where the money to pay the teachers came from:

Greensboro, Ga. 1st April, 1830

"His Excellency George Gilmar

Sir, Please deliver to James S. Park, Esquire,, or his order a warrant on the Treasurer for Nine Hundred Thirteen Dollars and four cents, on amount of the Poor School fund, due the County of Greene."

(Signed) Thomas W. Grimes
Trustee Poor School Fund
Greene County, Ga.

The record does not show whether the children were orphans or children of parents who were too poor to send their children to school. However, at least one of the children whose names were mentioned, became Governor of one of our Southern States; and many others became ancestors of men who became prominent in later years. This reflects credit both on the children and their teachers, and should be an incentive to every poor boy and girl. Back in those days there were no free schools; parents had to pay for the education of their children, meaning those who were able to pay, and some who were able, did not send their children to school but let them grow up in ignorance. Now, we have compulsory education.

The names of the teachers who taught in Poor School.

137th District	Osborn Eley
138th District	Sugar Williams and David Day
140th District	James A. Thornton
142nd District	Thomas H. Lightfoot and Josiah Lewis
143rd District	Herndon Haralson and Henry Reid
144th District	Absolum Baugh
145th District	Wm. B. P. Adams
147th District	James L. Mitchell
148th District	David Day, and S. G. Jenkins
160th District	Peter Baugh, Lancelott Rood & L. Parker
162nd District	Joel Daws and Peter Baugh & A. M.

Norris Joel Bruce also taught in this district.

There seems to have been no female teachers, back in those days. Presumably, poor children went to regular pay schools and were taught along with other children whose parents were able to pay for their tuition, and that the above named teachers taught in practically all the Greene County schools, of that period.

HOW THE POOR SCHOOL FUND WAS
ADMINISTERED

The following letter was addressed to each Justice of the Peace in Greene County and makes it clear as to how poor children were looked after and put in school:

“Greensboro, 25th January, 1830
Esquires and Captains District No.

Gentlemen:

The laws of 1828 makes it the duty of the Justices of the Peace in the different Captains districts to procure and make a list of all children in their respective districts, together with their names, ages and sex-whose extreme indigence entitles them to a participation in the Poor School fund, and report them in writing to the Trustee for their County annually.”

(Signed) Thomas W. Grimes, Trustee

CAPTAINS AND ESQUIRES

Three men functioned in each Militia District; the following gave their names:

1.	Captain Joel E. Mercer	Dist. 137	Wm. Daniel Harrison H. Watts	Esquires
2.	Captain Wm. Newsome	Dist 138	Abraham Yates John Armstrong	Esquires
3.	Captain Geo. Crutchfield	Dist. 140	Robert Newsome Augustine Green	Esquires
4.	Captain Josiah Caldwell	Dist. 141	Peter C. Johnson Alexander Perkins	Esquires
5.	Captain Curtis Lewis	Dist. 143	Jonas Fauche John Chew	Esquires
6.	(missing)	Dist. 144	James Moore Loahens Wright	Esquires
7.	Captain Elishah Jarrell	Dist. 145	Mathew Wingfield Franklin Martin	Esquires
8.	Captain William Duncan	Dist. 146	Young F. Gresham William Moncrief	Esquires
9.	Captain John Branch	Dist. 147	John C. Hall James M. Burton	Esquires
10.	Captain John Ward	Dist. 148	William Jones John Willson	Esquires
11.	Captain Joseph Akins	Dist. 149	William T. Walker John Park	Esquires
12.	Captain Joseph B. Winston	Dist. 160	Butt L. Cats John Copeland	Esquires

13.	Captain William Winslett	Dist. 161	George Hall Amasa Palmor	Esquires
14.	Captain Thomas J. Park		Ephriam Bruce Wm. Bryan	
15.	Captain Cullen S. Cridel		William Rowland	
16.	Captain John Hutchinson		Seaboro McMichael	Esquires

The prefix, Captain, meant a prominent man in the district; the suffix Esquire, meant a freeholder and a responsible man; and they were required to search out all school-age children whose parents were too poor to send their children to school, and all of them served without pay.

In the year 1830 the Poor School fund amounted to \$1,-602.64 and was deposited in The Branch Bank of Greensboro, of which, James S. Park was cashier. (The Greensboro Bank was a branch of the Georgia State Bank which stood on the corner of the lot that Mrs. Felix Boswell recently sold to Mr. James Boswell.)

The only officer who received pay for handling the Poor School fund was Ordinary or Trustee, and he received 5% for handling the fund.

One noteworthy item of expense is a charge of \$7.00, the amount paid by the Trustee covering "the cost of a trip to Milledgeville after the funds."

In all probability, the Nine Hundred-Thirteen Dollars that Thomas W. Grimes sent to Milledgeville for, consisted of gold and silver coins. Paper money was issued by private banks and corporations, and much of it was looked upon with suspicion. For example, The Augusta Bridge Company floated a vast amount of paper money in 1816; this money passed at face value for some years and finally became worthless; other private banks did the same.

In order to protect themselves against loss, Guardians, Executors and Trustees described the money that they received from estates, giving the name of the bank that issued the money, etc. If the money that had been turned over to them became depreciated or worthless, they could not be required to be responsible for more than its actual value.



Thomas Stocks Institute. Greensboro Female College—1851.

THE GREENSBORO FEMALE ACADEMY

On May 21, 1851 there was a deed put on record in Greensboro showing that Henry Merrell deeded lot No. 212 to the Trustees of the Greensboro Seminary, the consideration being \$500.00 The Trustees named in the deed were: Francis H. Come, Francis Bowman, Josiah Davis, Henry Merrill, Roswell Hurlbert, M. Saffold, J. L. Brown, Homer Hendee, Wm. C. Dawson, Wm. W. D. Weaver and B. Johnson. The lot was bounded by Broad, Green, Chestnut, and Laurel Streets and is now owned by Judge James B. Park.

The first President of the College was Dr. I. S. K. Axon, (father of the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson) and the first Pres. of the Board of Trustees was, Francis Beeman. One of the first if not the first diploma issued by this college reads:

Greensboro Female College

(Picture of the college)

Founded by the Synod of Georgia

Opened January 12, 1852

That our daughters may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a Palace. (Psalm 111-12.)

The Trustees and Faculty of Greensboro Female College in testimony of correct deportment and proficiency in the several branches of Science and Literature as taught in this institution, Award to Miss Ann Octavia Nickelson, this diploma and declare her entitled to the highest honors of this institution.

Given at Greensboro, Ga. July 20, 1854.

Signed: I. S. K. Axon, Pres. of the College Francis Bowman, Pres. of the Board of Trustees.

On a program of the first concert given by the students of the college there were fifteen selections of vocal and instrumental music given. The program was on Friday evening Nov. 12, 1852 and the names of the following students appear:

Misses O. and J. Nickelson, M. Janes, M. McMahon, Kate Beeman, Annie R. Bowman, E. Zimmerman, E. Smith, Violet B. Ellington, Mary J. Crooks, M. J. Waddell, Emma Hines, Sarah Threwatts.

Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, father of President Woodrow Wilson, preached the commencement sermon for this Academy in 1858, and it would not require a great stretch of the imagination to say that little Thomas Woodrow accompanied his father to Greensboro and flirted with Ellen Axon.

Dr. Wilson's text was taken from First Corinthians 14:34 "Let your women keep silence in the church." Dr. Rice had a copy of this sermon and presented it to Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo (Pres. Wilson's daughter) while she was on a visit to Georgia with her husband.

Mrs. Thos. E. Winn, nee Minnie Linton has an old pamphlet with the following information: Greensboro Female College, founded by the Synod of Ga. A. D. 1851. Faculty: Rev. Homer Hendee, Pres. and Prof. of Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy, and Natural Sciences, Rev. R. A. Houston, Pastor of Pres. Church, Prof. Mathematics, Astromony, Moral Philosophy, and Evid. of Christianity. Miss Julia Thompson, Teacher of English Branches, French, Drawing and Painting. Mr. Issac Holt, Prof. of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mrs. L. R. Ioyt, Assistant Teacher of Music. Miss _____ Teacher of Preparatory Department

This institution is highly regarded by numerous patrons in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, etc, etc.

College Expenses, including contingencies, per session:

Primary Division	\$ 9.00	Drawing and Painting	12.50
Academic	16.50	Music on piano and use of	
Collegiate	25.00	same	27.50
French Language	10.00	Music on guitar	21.00

No charge for lessons in Latin and singing in classes.

Signed: F. C. Fuller, Secretary.

Published by order of Resident Board, Greensboro, Ga., July 12, 1860.
 Planters Weekly, Printers, Greensboro, Ga. Synod's Board of Trustees: John
 Cunningham, Pres.

James F. Foster, M.D.
 F. C. Fuller, Esq.
 James L. Brown, Esq.
 David Howell
 Josiah Davis
 James A. Nisbet
 W. W. D. Weaver
 Y. P. King, Esq.
 John A. Miller
 W. B. Johnson

O. P. Daniel
 Robert Campbell
 Rev. John W. Reid
 Rev. I. S. K. Axon, D.D.
 Rev. N. Hoyt, D.D.
 Rev. S. K. Talmadge, D.D.
 Rev. F. Bowman, D.D.
 Rev. C. P. Beeman, D.D.
 Rev. Homer Hendee, Ex. Of.

The faculty in 1854 had these names on the list: Dr. I. S. K. Axon, Pres., Dr. Francis Bowman, Dr. Francis Golding, Dr. Nathan Hoyt, Dr. Joseph Styles, Miss Ann Maria Lyman, Miss Louisa M. Alcott. This was a very distinguished faculty and many interesting chapters could be written on any one of the members. Dr. Axon was a noted minister and educator and the father of the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Dr. Frances and Miss Alcott were both noted authors whose stories are still widely read. Ann Maria Lyman came from Northampton, Mass. and was the mother of Mrs. James B. Park and Mrs. Henry T. Lewis.

The beginning of the War between the States closed the doors of this thriving institution as a college and it was used as a school for children until it was taken over by the Confederate government and used as a hospital for wounded soldiers. This day was about January 1865 and every store building and church in Greensboro was filled with the wounded and dying soldiers.

Soon after the surrender, Greensboro was full of Yankees, and stealing and plundering went on for some time. It was 1872 before the school reopened and the headmaster was John Seals who published the old "Temperance Banner" at Penfield, and later moved to Atlanta.

A Northern man and his wife by name of Haile tried the school for a while and finally on Dec. 14, 1872 the famous old Presbyterian College burned to the ground, and it is said

it was of incinerary origin. The lot was sold to A. S. Seals where he built a home, later Judge James B. Parks bought it.

We have always heard that the idea of the college being erected originated in the mind of that old Revolutionary soldier, Dr. Francis Cummins who was a delegate to both the Mecklinburg Declaration and the U. S. A. Declaration in 1776. He taught Andrew Jackson (Old Hickory) in North Carolina. He came to Greene County soon after it was organized in 1786 and was pastor of the old Bethany Presbyterian church in Greensboro and taught school in the old Union Academy on cemetery hill. Union services were held in the old Siloam Meeting House that stood near the old Academy the only building there at that time in which religious services were held. Dr. Cummins died in Greensboro on February 22, 1852 and was buried in the Greensboro cemetery.

Other schools were the Brockman United Academy, incorporated in 1826 which was the first after the Greensboro Academy of 1786. Lafayette Hall Academy was opened in 1827, and Thornton Academy in 1831 and as said before the White Plains Academy in 1834.

Louisa May Alcott was born in 1832 in Germantown, Pa. where her father kept a school for two years then they moved to Concord 20 miles from Boston. Her first successful book, "Little Women", written about 1868 has probably been read by more girls than any book ever written. Louisa taught school and it is said she taught in the Greensboro Academy about 1850, and that she came South with Miss Ann Maria Lyman who later married Joel Poulain and had two daughters, Mrs. James B. Park and Mrs. Henry T. Lewis. Louisa May Alcott went back to Boston, Mass. where she taught, wrote and nursed the wounded Union soldiers and served her family. Miss Alcott never married and died March 6, 1888. Her books are full of youth's warmth and laughter and will live on.

The Greensboro Female College flourished for some years, and continued to function until just before the close of the War Between the States. I have before me a letter written

by Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, father of President Woodrow Wilson, dated "Augusta, Ga., Dec. 28, 1863, protesting against the Confederate Government taking over the Female College in Greensboro for Hospital purposes. This letter was written to Mr. Cunningham, and reads in part: "Tell them that this is now almost the only school left to this part of the state, and that there are other buildings that might be used for hospitals. For instance, the old Methodist church will hold nearly as many as the College, and be there no warehouses that can be occupied?"

Tradition says, Louisa M. Alcott was once a teacher in the Greensboro Female College, but there is no documentary evidence to prove it. However, Mrs. Ella Sanford Ferrell, wife of the owner of the famous "Ferrell Gardens" of LaGrange, Ga., and near relative of Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, told on many occasions, that Miss Alcott was her teacher while she attended the Greensboro Female College. It is a known fact that, there were several teachers in this college from the New England States. The only account of the marriage of Miss Lyman to Mr. Poulain known to exist, is a letter written by Mrs. Samuel Davis of Greensboro, to her daughter, Mrs. Thomas J. Bowen, mother of Mrs. T. B. Rice, who was a missionary to Africa. Mrs. Bowen preserved these letters and brought them back when she returned home after a four year stay in Africa. These letters are among the sacred treasures of her daughter.

Judging from the statement of Mrs. C. C. Vincent of Greensboro, who was one of the students in January 1864, this school had ceased to function as a Female College. He says: "On January 1, 1865, Mr. John Seals opened a mixed school in the old College building, and I was one of his pupils. After the school had been running two days, it was taken over as a Hospital, and as wounded soldiers were brought in from Atlanta, Newnan, Jonesboro and other points where heavy fighting was going on. When the College building was filled, other buildings were pressed into service until every church store-house, warehouse, and every other available place was filled."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD TAUGHT IN GREENSBORO

William H. Seward, once governor of New York State United States Senator and Secretary of State in Pres. Lincoln's cabinet was born in N. Y. in 1801. While attending Union College in the fall of 1821 he had a disagreement with his father and left college and sailed for Savannah, Ga. He couldn't find work in Savannah so he went to Augusta.

He did not find work in Augusta and by now had no money, and was very discouraged. With only the clothes he wore he walked to Mt. Zion in Hancock County where the Beeman's, Gildersleeves and other Northern friends lived. He learned from them that a new Academy was to be opened and his friends, newly found as they were, put him to bed, pressed his clothes, fed him and loaned him a buggy and horse to go to Putnam County where he secured a job teaching at the Union Academy.

This Academy received its charter Dec. 15, 1821 and the first Board of Trustees were: Iddo Ellis, William Walker, William Turner, William E. Adams, Zaccheus Butler and Hardy Pace. After teaching here for a time Seward went to Greensboro to teach. Here he boarded in one of the best homes and freely mingled with the belles and beaux of the town. He had a long illness, which was probably typhoid fever and friends here nursed him and cared for him until health was restored.

Seward's father found out that his son was in Greensboro and prevailed on him to return to Union College in N. Y. where he completed his college work. It is said that after William H. Seward became a statesman and was nationally known he came back on a visit to Putnam and Greene Counties and visited the friends he had there. Two men especially were mentioned, Major Frederick Ward and Major Crafton who lived in Putnam at one time, and the Claytons in Greene Co.

There were many early schools in Greene County and the following list is given and the years in which they were incor-

porated by the Georgia Legislature. Greene Co. Academy, 1786, Brockman United Academy 1826, Lafayette Hall, 1827, Thormton Academy, 1827, White Plains Academy, 1831, Penfield Female Seminary, 1834, Buena Vista Academy, 1850, Union Male and Female Academy, 1859, Mercer Institute 1833 and Greensboro Female Academy chartered in 1852.

OTHER SCHOOLS

In 1790, the entire population of Greene County was 5,405; and in 1800, it had practically doubled, 10,761. Adiel Sherwood's *Gazetteer*, written in 1827, and Rev. George White's "Historical Collections of Georgia" have little to say about the schools in Greene County, although, Sherwood does mention the fact that, Greensboro had a Female Academy and a Male Academy. The fourth edition of his *Gazetteer* published in 1860, mentions Penfield, Woodville, Greensboro, Union Point, and White Plains, but makes no reference to schools other than those in Greensboro and Penfield. This is probably due to the fact that, when he wrote the first edition, he was pastor of the Greensboro Baptist Church, and was familiar with the schools in the county. Whereas, in 1860, when the last edition was published, he was not familiar with the changes that had taken place after he left, and used his old manuscript of 1827. Unquestionably, all of the towns and villages mentioned by both Sherwood and White had schools long before their histories were written, but White Plains, Greensboro, and Penfield seem to be the only places where their early school histories were preserved.

Schools were established at Bethany, Smyrna-Siloam, Public Square, Bairds, Woodville, Scull Shoals, Liberty, Ridge Grove, Oakland, Walkers and many other places soon after 1800; and many private schools were conducted in the homes of wealthy farmers throughout the county. Between 1880 and 1920, neighborhood schools sprang up in all parts of the county and continued to function until good roads and motor-buses made consolidated schools possible. The process of breaking up neighborhood schools and transporting the children to more commodious and better equipped schools, brought about

many community feuds; but when they began to realize that it meant better school advantages for their children, opposition to the plan soon died out.

Union Point has had a splendid public school system for many years and ranks second in enrollment. Greensboro, Union Point, Siloam, Woodville, and White Plains all have modern public school buldings, while all of the schools in the county have been enlarged and improved. The enrollment of the white schools of the county is as follows: Greensboro, 414; Union Point, 331; White Plains, 128; Siloam, 121; Woodville, 140; Penfield, 97; Greshamville, 159; Meadow Crest, 38; Veazey, 41; Cedar Grove, 40; Beuna Vista, 17; Wrayswood, 20; Sibley, 31; Greene county children living near the county line, and going to school in adjoining counties, 22; making a total enrollment of 1599 white pupils in the county. (In 1945)

COLORED SCHOOLS

The names, locations, and number of pupils enrolled in the colored schools of Greene County in 1947 are as follows:

Greensboro, 159; Union Point, 84; White Plains, 49; Siloam, 71; Woodville, 46; Spring Creek, 17; Mt. Pleasant, 21; Macedonia, 30; Oak Grove, 20; Antioch, 28; Hutchison Grove, 26; Little Creek, 35; East Over, 70; Rock Hill, 17; Pierce's Chapel, 23; St. Mary's 21; Finley's Chapel, 41; Mt. Olive, 15; Wrayswood, 20; Walnut Grove, 26; Copelan's Grove, 30; Brown's Chapel, 24; Public Square, 25; Boswell's Chapel, 22; Flat Rock, 20; Penfield, 32; Parson's, 10; Pine Grove, 12; Mt. Calvary, 17; Wrightsville, 31; County Line, 18; Thompson's Grove, 17; Bethabara, 5; Andrew's Grove, 25; Caldwell's Grove, 33; Moore's Grove, 18; New Bethel, 62; Randle's Grove, 16; St. Paul, 31; Springfield, 23; Sander's Chap'l, 15. The above figures represent the average attendance, makes at total of 1221, but the total enrollment is 1661.

From the above, it will be noted that the colored schools have not been consolidated. However, there are a number of buses that transport the more advanced pupils to the various High schools for colored pupils. (1947) (End)

The Bulletin of the University of Georgia gives the record of the accredited schools of the State, the number of High-School graduates entering Georgia Colleges, and their percentages made in their Freshman year. The following table is from the Greensboro High School, and covers a period of ten years:

Graduates entering College 107; 7 per cent A 39 percent B, 37 per cent C, 14 per cent D, 3 per cent E & F.

This is truly a remarkable record and is excelled by one school only in the State, and that is, the Girls High School of Atlanta. That school has a record of only 2 per cen. failures.

The Union Point High School is also on the accredited list and has a fine record, however, this school has not been on the list long, and shows only 7 pupils entering Colleges.

The first unit of the present school system of Greensboro was built in 1908, and the marble tablet in the wall just to the right of the entrance reads as follows: J. H. Gheesling, Mayor; Alderman, T. B. Rice, B. F. McWhorther, J. B. Park. E. G. Pennington, J. H. McWhorter, Clerk; Architects, C. G. Gadsden, Sayer & Co., Contractors, John F. Grandy & Son.

The second unit, which is now the Grammar School, was built in 1925, and the marble tablet in the walls gives this information: John S. Callaway, Mayor; Aldermen; W. H. Childs, Dr. J. F. Hunter, T. H. McGibbony, F. A. Perkins, C. E. Robinson, J. G. Oliver. Superintendent of Schools, C. C. Wills.

The Union Point Public School building was erected soon after the first unit of the Greensboro High School was erected 1908 or 1909, and was built along the same lines as the Greensboro building, and I think, by the same architect and contractor. Both Siloam and White Plains erected new brick school buildings soon after Greensboro and Union Point; and Woodville erected a new modern brick school building in 1933.

HISTORY OF THE WHITE PLAINS (GA.) SCHOOL

(By Miss Helen Kilpatrick)

Note: The following History of the White Plains School was written by Miss Helen Kilpatrick and read at the Centennial Celebration that was observed in the present White Plains School Building in May, 1933. It was preserved by Mrs. Paul Jernigan, of White Plains, and copied by T. B. Rice, Historian for Greene County, at the request of Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, brother of the author, and a former student of this historic school.

“The earliest known record of the White Plains School is a deed for four acres of land, lying in the county of Greene and adjoining the Baptist Church lot, given by Richard Baugh of Hancock County to the trustees of the White Plains Academy June 14, 1833. The trustees named are, Walker Lewis, Miles Young, Michael Eley, Joshua Caldwell, Robt. H. Mapp and Zacheus Wright. The witnesses to the deed were, Zebulun Wright, James Mapp and S. Johnson. The deed was recorded in Greensboro June 14, 1834.

Nearly a year later, on Dec. 19, 1834 an act to incorporate the White Plains Academy in the county of Greene, and to appoint trustees for the same was passed by the Legislature, as follows:

“AN ACT to incorporate the White Plains Academy, in the county of Greene, and appoint trustees for the same.”

Sec. 5 And be it further enacted, That the academy in the county of Greene, now known as the White Plains, shall hereafter be known and styled by that name; and that Walker Lewis, Miles Young, Samuel Jones, Zacheus Wright, Zebulon Wright, Edward D. Alfriend, John Bonner, and Hugh Moore, and their successors in office, be, and are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of “The Trustees of the White Plains Academy, in the county of Greene; and as such shall be capable and liable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and shall be authorized to make such by-laws and regulations as may be necessary for the government of said academy, provided such by-laws and regulations are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State; and for that purpose may have and use a common seal, appoint such officers as they may think proper, and remove from office for improper conduct or neglect of duty.”

Sec. 6 And be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall be capable of accepting and bring invested with all manner of property, real and personal, all donations, grants, privileges, and immunities whatsoever, which may belong to said institution, or may hereafter be con-

veyed or, transfered to them or their successors in office, to have and to hold the same for the proper use, benefit, and behoof of said academy."

- Sec. 7 And be it further enacted, That when any vacancy may happen by refusal of any of, said trustees to act, or by death, resignation, or otherwise of the trustees of said academy; the survivors, or majority of them, shall fill the same in such manner as may be pointed out in the by-laws and regulations of the trustees aforesaid."

(Signed) Thomas Glascock,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Jesse Wood,
President of the Senate.

Assented to, 19th December, 1834.
Wilson Lumpkin, Governor.

These two are the only early records of our school known and its history other than given in these papers have been handed down by the founders of the school and others living at that time to their children, and by them to later generations.

Much of the information here given was gathered by the late Loyd Barrett who was principal of the school in 1927-8-9.

A few words regarding the founders, whom they were and where they lived may be of interest. Richard Baugh, of Hancock County, who donated the land for the school, built and lived in the house on the Greensboro-Sparta highway, known as the old Copeland home, now owned and occupied by Mr. Perry Edwards. Michael Eley lived at the Sam Marchman place and the Baptist Church records show that he was ordained a deacon in that church in 1829.

Joshua Caldwell, according to the old minutes was a member of the White Plains Baptist Church from 1831 to 1835. Nothing more is known of him.

We do not know exactly who Robert Mapp was. He was probably the father of the late Jasper Mapp and Mrs. Rebecca Mapp Hilsman, but as the family Bible and one other record give him as Housand Mapp, he cannot be positively identified as Robin H. Mapp.

The other three trustees mentioned in the deed were also trustees appointed the next year by the Legislature. They were Walker Lewis, Miles Young and Zacheus Wright. Walker Lewis came from Virginia in the year 1800 and was the founder of the well known Lewis family of Greene County. Among his descendents have been many of the most prominent citizens of the county, including the late Judge Henry T. Lewis and his brother Judge Graham Lewis. He lived in what is known as the Walker Lewis house, which is still standing on the farm which he settled and cultivated for sixty years and now owned by his grandson Judge Graham Lewis. He died in 1860 and is buried in the Lewis grave yard nearby.

No record could be found of Miles Young and nothing is known of him.

Zebulon Wright and Wiley Wright were sons of Zebulon Wright. The names of all three of these trustees appear on the roll of the White Plains Methodist Church in 1838 and the records show that they were prominent in church work.

Zebulon Wright lived at the place known as the Alex Smith place, now owned by Mrs. M. E. Sisk of Greensboro.

Zebulon Wright lived on what was latter called the Slack place, near the "Mill Hole" which was the site of Wright's Mill.

Wiley Wright lived a little more than a mile west of White Plains at Wright's Spring in a large house that was burned in the 79's The Wright family graveyard is on this place

The name of Samuel Jones is on the list of members of the Methodist Church in 1838, but does not appear again. He is said to have been a preacher.

Edward D. Alfrend was a well known physician and lived in the Alfrend home which stood near the site of Mr. H. C. Stewart's home.

John Bonner was a large land owner and lived on the place now owned by Mr. Ben O'Rear, in a house which is still standing.

Of Hugh Moore there is no record, and no one could be found who knew anything about him.

THE BUILDINGS

Nothing certain is known of the first building; Mr. Barrett says in a little historical sketch of the school which appeared in the school paper Oct. 15, 1927: "The first building stood about one hundred yards in front of the present school. Its doors were opened to pupils in the fall of 1832, the first exhibition being held on June 20, 1833." A thorough search has failed to show where Mr. Barrett obtained this information. Many of the older attendents of the school now living have been questioned but none know anything of this building. There is a tradition mentioned by a few that the main room of the old Alfrend house was the first used. This was a large room of squared logs stood near the site of Mr. Stewart's barn. It was last owned by Mr. Peter M. Moss and was torn down in 1886. This tradition may be confused with what has been told of Dr. Will Alfrend's office which stood between the Baptist Church and Dr. Alfrend's home now owned by the Cooks. It is said that this building was used for a school house while the second school building was being erected. This office was later moved next to the Masonic Building on Main street and was burned in 1893.

The second building was quite imposing for so small a village as White Plains. It was a large two story building with a chimney at each end and stood where the present tennis court is. It is not known when this building was erected, certainly not earlier than 1835, and not later than 1840, though some say as late as 1848. The minutes of the Baptist Church record that the trustee's were granted the use of the church building in 1865 and 1866 while the school building was undergoing repairs and it has often been said that small boys in the 70's slipped out through holes in the floor when the teacher's back was turned. This could hardly be true of a building less than 30 years old.

The old bell, which has been used in all three of the

buildings bears the inscription "E Force N. York 1835-but this could scarcely have any bearing on the date of the construction of the second building. At first there was a partition on the lower floor. The west end was cut off for a music room and library. The other room was used for the smaller children while the principal and his assistant taught the older pupils upstairs in one large room which was used as an auditorium. The building was heated by a large fire-place on each floor. This second building was used until 1880 when it was torn down and the best of the lumber with new material was used to erect the third building.

The third building was one large room with a stage and stood a little back of the site of the present building. The house was not finished in time for the opening of the spring term in 1880 and a vacant store was used until the building was completed in the early spring. Later there were two wings added one on each side.

In 1917 the school had grown so that there was need of a larger building and better equipment. The funds for the former buildings had been raised by public subscription, but it was out of the question to so raise the amount necessary for a modern building and after much discussion and planning it was decided to deed the school property to the County Board of Education; to incorporate the White Plains School District and to vote on a bond issue for a building. The bond election was carried with only a few dissenting votes, on June 29, 1917 and the following year the present brick building was finished in time for the fall term September 1918.

During the hundred years of its existence the school has had as many as forty-two principals and probably several more. The first principal given on Mr. Barrett's list, was J. L. Thomas 1832-1833. From 33 to 46 there is a skip. It is not known whether Mr. Thomas continued as principal for these thirteen years, or whether there were other principals. Beginning again with 1846 we have a complete list of principals down to the present. Nothing further is known of Mr. J. L. Thomas but something is remembered of most of the others though many of them were there only one year. Of Mr. Stewart, who was

principal in 46 it is said. "He was very strict." In after years when some boy was particularly hard to manage, some one would say, "We need Mr. Stewart behind him."

Henry C. Ware, was a resident of White Plains, a merchant highly thought of, public spirited, clerk of the Methodist Church.

James Thornton, 1848, was from Union Point, a brother of Rev. Vincent Thornton, pastor of the White Plains Baptist Church in the early 50's.

Richard Asbury, 1849-1850, probably from Greene County has been described as "a mighty good man." He was later part owner and president of Monroe Female College, now Bessie Tift College.

O. Pinkerton, of Bairdstown in 1851 was followed by Cyrus Barrow in '52.

In 1850 and 1855 the principal was Isaac D. Moore who later for many years was the faithful physician in White Plains and vicinity.

Between these years, in 1854, the school was taught by James H. Kilpatrick, of Richmond County, who was the next year called as pastor to the White Plains Baptist Church which he served for more than fifty-three years.

1856 came one who is well remembered by some of the oldest ones present, J. D. Mathews. Serving with him in 1858 as co-principal and in 1859 and 1860 alone was Vincent T. Sanford. Mr. Sanford later taught in several nearby towns, Penfield, Crawfordville and Woodville, and was well known throughout the state.

In 1861 the school was taught by Alonzo Howell, a native of White Plains, a former graduate of the school and a graduate of Mercer University. He was followed in 1862 by William Cooper, a Baptist preacher. In 1863, because of the scarcity of men due to the war, the school had its first woman principal, Mrs. Emma B. Howell, who had earlier taught music in the school.

In 1864 Mr. Ellington, of whom nothing more is known, was principal.

In 1865, Dr. J. M. Howell who had returned from three years of service in the Confederate Army, was elected principal and taught through this year and the next when he resigned and moved away.

In 1867 came Redmond Forrester who was principal through 1870. Mr. Forrester was very popular and is still remembered and spoken of by many of the older citizens of White Plains.

In 1871 Dr. Howell again was elected principal and held the position until 1880 when he was appointed County School Commissioner for two terms in succession of four years each. He was then ineligible to hold the position of Principal and his wife Mrs. Emma B. Howell was made principal a second time. In 1887, the school observed the first Georgia Arbor Day, and the large oaks in front of the building were planted. A number of trees were set out but only those of Dr. Howell, Will M. Grant, J. Howell Mapp, William Heard Kilpatrick, Charles Sterling Jernigan and John Pardee lived. It seems fitting that Dr. Howell's tree should have out grown the others, and it stands today as a memorial to him who spent so many of his best years in the service of the school. During the twenty years of Dr. Howell's connection with the school and for many years after, Mrs. Howell served as music teacher, and while it would be impossible to mention all the music teachers who taught during the hundred years of the school's existence, Mrs. Howell's music and her school entertainments held so large a part in the life of the school and its pupils, that this history would be incomplete without some mention of her as music teacher.

In 1889 J. E. Purks, a former pupil and brother of our present County School Superintendent was principal. He showed the same energy in his teaching at White Plains that has characterized his work throughout his career and has made him well known over the state.

After four years Mr. Purks resigned to be followed by H. H. Little of Sparta in 1893. 1894-1895 the principal was

A. A. Rose. 1895-1896 W. S. Johns, of Social Circle, was principal. He is now deputy-governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, of Atlanta. 1896-1897 W. F. Perry was principal. The school was graded for the first time this year.

1877-1898-W. F. Glenn was principal. 1898-1900-Guy Overton of Union Point was principal. 1900-1902 M. H. Moore, of White Plains, a former pupil and son of Dr. I. D. Moore a former principal, was principal. 1903-1906, J. E. Wright; 1906-1907 R. T. Adderhold; 1907-1909 T. W. McWhorter; 1909-1910 J. E. Wright was second time principal; 1910-1911 W. J. Noyes; 1911-1912 Horace Sandifer; 1912-1914 O. A. Davis; 1914-1915 S. J. Bowman; 1915-1917 J. W. Boyd; 1917-1918 there were three principals Mr. Fulmer who taught a short time and resigned to be followed by a Mr. Burns who stayed only a short time. The year was finished by Rev. N. A. White, pastor of the Methodist Church.

In 1918, the school elected a woman principal, Mrs. Estelle Wright (wife of a former principal, J. E. Wright) who had before served as assistant. She managed the school very efficiently and successfully for five years at the end of which time she resigned and was followed in 1923-1924 by Luther C. Still, of Conyers. 1924-1925 Raymond E. Walker; 1925-1926 J. Groves Colbert. In 1926 Loyd Barrett, of Sparta, was elected principal three years and was greatly loved by his teachers and pupils. It was he who was first interested in the history of the school and planned the celebration of its hundredth anniversary.

In 1929 Mr. Barrett resigned and was followed by our present efficient principal, Mr. F. S. Cherry who has just been re-elected after serving four years. (1934)

TRADITIONS

Several traditions connected with the school which are often mentioned should receive some notice. First, the right of the school to use water from the spring now owned by Mr. H. C. Stewart. This is a very persistent tradition and there is probably foundation for it, but there is no mention made of it in any deed on record that has been found. The spring

is very near the line of the original school lot and it may possibly have been on the lot.

Second; The majority of the trustees must be Baptists because, according to agreement, more money was subscribed for the school by Baptists. There is no mention of this in any record, but the fact that it was absent until the school property was deeded to the County Board of Education would seem proof that the tradition is based on fact.

Many have asked when the school's name changed from the White Plains Academy to Dawson Institute in honor of Judge William C. Dawson of Greensboro, Ga., as early as 1858 when the Baptist Church minutes record that the trustees of Dawson Institute asked permission to extend a string of palings on the church lot so as to inclose the school lot. There is, however, no record that the name was ever legally changed until the County Board of Education took over the property in 1917 when it was changed to the White Plains District School, legally the White Plains Public School, but usually called White Plains Junior High.

It is an interesting fact that after one hundred years several of the founders are still represented in our school by their descendants. Our County School Superintendent, Mr. W. A. Purks, is a descendent of Zebulon Wright, Mr. T. C. Moore, a member of the present board of trustees is a descendent of Michael Eley.

There are a number of pupils in school who are descendents of these founders and I take pleasure in presenting these children to the audience, Margery Moore, the great, great, great grand-daughter of Richard Baugh, who gave the land upon which these buildings described have stood. She is also a great, great, great granddaughter of Michael Eley. Other descendents of Michael Eley are Callie Eley, and Florrie Eley great, great, great grand-daughters and J. W. Eley, Jr. great, great, great grandson. Hugh Moore, Thomas Darby are great, great, great, grandsons.

Nits, Edna, Mary, Keith and Billy Marchman are great, great, great grandchildren of Zebulon Wright while Mary

Louise King, Edna King, Allen King and Chase Tappan are descendents of three of the original trustees; Walker Lewis, Zebulon Wright and Zacheus Wright.

I now have the pleasure of presenting the oldest living person who attended the White Plains School, Mr. T. J. Marchman (Uncle Fox Marchman of Siloam, age 91, and the youngest pupil in school at present Mr. Marchman's great, great nephew, Billy Marchman, age 6.

A LONG FORGOTTEN BENEFACTOR OF POOR CHILDREN

(By T. B. Rice)

On April 20, 1865, Gwyn Allison, an old bachelor, the son of a Revolutionary soldier and a first cousin of President Andrew Jackson, realizing that his end was near, called in his lawyer and dictated his will.

Fortune had smiled on him and his fertile acres had yielded bountiful crops the proceeds of which had netted him around \$35,000.00 His brothers were likewise successful farmers. That he was interested in the welfare of the poor children of Greene County, is evidenced by his will, a paragraph from which appears on the tablet that was erected over his grave that had remained unmarked for seventy-five years. It reads as follows:

GWYN ALLISON

DIED IN 1865

HE EDUCATED POOR CHILDREN

"I give and bequeath to the Inferior Court of Greene County twenty thousand dollars the interest on which is to be used for the education of poor children belonging to Greene county; but no part of the principal is to be used for that purpose."

That he was loyal to the Southern Confederacy there can be no doubt. The inventory of his estate reveals the contents of his lock-box.

In gold	\$ 496.75
In silver	284.95
In bills of the following banks.	
The Bank of the State of Ga.	3355.00
Georgia Railroad Bank	2115.00
Peoples Bank of South Carolina	100.00
Mechanics Bank of Augusta	260.00
Augusta Ins. & Banking Co.	20.00
Marine Bank, Savannah, Ga.	270.00
City Bank of Augusta	120.00
Bank of Hamburg, S. C.	20.00
Planters Bank of Savannah	5.00
Merchants & Planters, Savannah	1.00
Bank of Commerce of Savannah	1.00
Confederate Treasury notes	3824.35
Confederate Certificates	1000.00
Total	11,994.05
Notes aggregating	21,000.77
Other assets	1,345.25
Grand total	34,340.07

After deducting special bequests to three brothers, one nephew and bequests of \$100.00 each to his male slaves, and \$20.00 each to his women slaves (to be paid in silver), and making provision for winding up his estate, the net balance was \$20,000.00. However, the Confederate notes and certificates proved valueless and many of the bank bills greatly depreciated in value, therefore, the actual value of what was turned over to the Inferior Court was considerably less than the stipulated amount.

This money, or the income from it, was judiciously used to educate poor children up to the time that free schools were established in Georgia. After that, the income was used to augment the free school fund, and is still being used. Bank failures have taken their share of the original fund but there is still left the sum of \$5,500.00.

“UNIVERSITY OF GA”

An article that appeared in a recent issue of a daily paper under the heading: Georgia Prophet; quotes a Georgia professor, who is doing research work in the Congressional Library at Washington. The professor quotes from an old Augusta Chronicle of December 12, 1789. An editorial from one who subscribed himself as “Alfred”, was commenting on the proposed establishment of a state university, Georgia having been the first to do that. Lands were set aside in what was then Greene, now Clark county, for university purposes. Alfred said the lands were of good quality and should, as the territory became more populous, to yield such revenue as would make the university “sure and permanent”. He inveighed against any division of them and wanted them preserved “whole and entire in order to answer the purposes of the university.”

“Alfred’s” comments in the Augusta Chronicle back in 1789, were fine, but the location of the proposed site for the university as described in the above article, is somewhat at variance with the Act dated February 3, 1786, as shown by Watkins’ Digest of Georgia laws, pages 322-323 which reads as follows:

“Be it enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Georgia, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That a line shall be run north forty-five degrees, east, beginning on the Oconee river, thence up Ogeechee to the head of the main branch; from thence a direct course to the Cherokee corner; from thence to the south branch of Oconee, running into that river at or near Zachariah Phillips’s; thence down the Oconee to the beginning, including a tract of country that shall be called and known by the name of Greene county.

Item 11. And be it further enacted, That the court house and goal shall be built, and the superior courts and annual elections held, at a town to be laid out on the college survey on Richland creek.

Item III. And be it enacted, That the trustees of the university, or a majority of them, shall be and they are empowered and requested to lay out, a town, which shall be known by the name of Greensboro, on said survey; and after reserving a number of lots sufficient for public buildings, to sell and convey the remaining lots and land adjacent, to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simple: Provided only, that the money arising from the sale of said lots and lands adjacent, shall be applied to the sole purpose of promoting learning and science, and the quality of land to be laid off, does not exceed one thousand acres.

Signed: William Gibbons, Speaker.

Augusta, February 3, 1786.

This land is, and has always been in Greene county, and no part of Greene, was ever set aside to form Clarke as Clarke has never extended south of Cherokee corner. The land between the present north boundary of Greene and Cherokee corner, was taken from Greene in 1793, to help form Oconee county. All of Clarke, was originally in Franklin county, which included a part of what is now Greene. Greene was formed out of land that was originally set apart for Franklin and Washington counties, and her original territory has been chipped off from time to time, to help create; Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Oconee and possibly a little strip of Clarke and Warren. That part of Greene that lies north of the headwaters of the Ogeechee river, was taken from Wilkes, and never was a part of Franklin or Washington.

SELLING OFF THE COLLEGE LANDS

Much has been said and written about the State University, and why it was located in Franklin County—now Clark; but all historians seem to shy away from the fact that Greensboro was originally laid out and designated as the site for the University. My authority for saying that Greensboro was the original site designated is Watkins' Digest of the Laws of Georgia, p. 322-323, paragraph 3. "And be it enacted, That the trustees of the University, or a majority of them, shall be and they are empowered and requested to lay out or cause to be laid out, a town, which shall be known by the name of GREENESBOROUGH, on said college survey; and after reserving a number of lots sufficient for public buildings, to sell and convey the remaining lots and land adjacent, to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simple: Provided only, that the money arising from the sale of the said lots and lands adjacent, shall be applied to the sole purpose of promoting learning and science, and the quantity of land so to be laid off, does not exceed one thousand acres."

Signed—William Gibbons, Speaker

Augusta, February 3, 1786.

In pursuance of the above Act, the trustees appointed William Greer to survey and make a map of the town of Greensboro, and lay off the land adjacent thereto into lots of 202 acres each, so as to include within the survey 5,000 acres.

The same Act that granted a charter for the State University in January 1784, also endowed the university with 40,000 acres of land of first quality; and when Greene was created out of a part of Washington County in 1786, 20,000 acres of this endowment was located in Greene. This was half of the entire endowment set aside for the support of the university; and would indicate that the Legislature thought very highly of Greene County land.

The "Historical Sketch of the University of Georgia" by A. L. Hull, p. 10, plainly states that Greensboro was the original site designated; but the trustees were not unanimous, and "there seemed to have been great difficulty in getting a quorum of the board together to act." "A meeting was appointed at the 'Coffee House' in Louisville, then the capital of the State, in January, 1799. It took three successive adjournments to get a quorum and then only seven were present."

Politics played an important part in the affairs of Georgia in those days as well as now, and the university was footballed around from 1786 to 1799, and a "touchdown" was finally made on November 28, 1800, and Cedar Shoals upon the north fork of the Oconee was finally agreed upon; and the site that had been set apart for the University at Greensboro was cut up into lots and sold by the trustees of the university, and this process continued until the whole 5,000 acres that had been set apart in and around Greensboro were sold. The streets of Greensboro were laid out by the surveyors; and when the lots were sold the deeds designated on what streets they faced, but the land in the streets were not sold, therefore, the streets of Greensboro still belong to the State of Georgia. This has proven advantageous to Greensboro in several instances where property owners had closed unused streets adjoining their property. And when it became necessary for the city to open up these "blind-ends," litigation usually followed. In some in-

stances the "squatter" would claim prescriptive title; but as the statute of limitation does not apply to land owned by the State, the city of Greensboro invariably gained the case.

As soon as the college lands were authorized to be sold, speculators got busy and bought the most desirable lots in large blocks and sold them at enormous profit; while others were satisfied with a more reasonable return on their investment.

In 1816, Nicholas Lewis bought a good many lots from John Brown, president of the State University at that time. Among the lots bought by Mr. Lewis was the block that became the home of U. S. Senator Thomas W. Cobb, and later, the home of U. S. Senator William C. Dawson; and still later, the home of Philip B. Clayton, minister to Peru, and is now the home of Mr. Clayton's granddaughter, Miss Maude Townsend. These are among the oldest homes in Greensboro and have the distinction of having been the home of two United States Senators and one Minister to a South American Republic.

Nicholas Lewis also bought half of the block diagonally across the street from the Thomas W. Cobb home, and he later sold it to Samuel Davis in 1834. This lot however had been purchased and improved in anticipation of the University being located here; and the home that now stands at the corner of East and South streets was built in 1797, and is probably the oldest house now standing in Greensboro. It is now the home of Mrs. T. B. Rice.

An Act to incorporate the Union Library Society of Greene county.
Copied from Watkin's Digest of Georgia Laws, Page 787.

Whereas a library society has for a considerable time been established in said county, and known by the name of the Union Library Society
Sect. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in general assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Robert Grier, Samuel Harper, and Thomas Baldwin, are appointed, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate, by the name and style of the Union Library Society.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said Robert Grier, Samuel Harper, and Thomas Baldwin, as aforesaid, and their successors in office, shall be invested with all manner of property, both real and personal, and all donations, gifts,

grants, hereditaments, privileges, and immunities, whatsoever, which may belong to said Union Library Society, at the time of passing this act, or which may hereafter be made, conveyed or transferred to them, or their successors in office, to have and to hold the same, for the proper use, benefit and behoof of said society. And also, that the said trustees, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be capable of suing and being sued, impleading and being impleaded, and of using all necessary and legal steps for recovering or defending any property whatever, which the said society may claim or demand; and also for receiving the rents, issues, fines and profits of the same, or any part or parcel thereof.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the trustees of said Union Library Society, shall hold their office for the term of one year, and that on the second Friday in January, in every year, after one thousand eight hundred one hundred and one (1801), the members of said society, of a majority thereof, shall convene at the place that may be appointed by the trustees aforesaid, or their successors in office, and there between the hours of ten and four o'clock, elect from among the members of said society, three discreet and proper persons, as trustees of the same, and chose on the same day, all necessary officers for the said society, who shall hold their offices for the term of one year, as aforesaid, with the same powers and for the same purposes as above declared.

Signed—David Meriwether, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

David Emanuel. President of the Senate,

Assented to December 1, 1800, Jas. Jackson, Governor.

No citizen of Greene county has any knowledge of the above Historical Society. The probability is, that it ceased to function in the early 1800's. And it is very probable that all books and other data that had been collected, was turned over to Mercer University, or some other school.

MERCER

Mercer Institute at Penfield

Greene County's most outstanding educational development was really Mercer Institute. In 1829 the Georgia Baptist Convention was meeting in Milledgeville and it was here that it was announced that Josiah Penfield from Savannah, a Baptist deacon, had bequeathed \$2,500.00 to the Convention for educational purposes provided that a like amount would be raised. In a matter of a few minutes the amount was raised by Jesse Mercer, Adiel Sherwood, Thomas Stocks, Willam Flournoy of Greene County and lesser donations by other Baptists present.



Top—Old Mercer University Chapel at Penfield. Center—Classroom building of Mercer and Penfield Presbyterian Church. Bottom—Penfield cemetery.

Because of the wealth and influence of the Greene County Baptists it was decided to locate the school there. Those assisting in locating the school there were, Billington Sanders, Thomas Stocks, Absolem James and Jesse Armstrong, Seven miles north of Greensboro a tract of land was purchased containing 450 acres and named Penfeld in honor of Josiah Penfield.

Jesse Mercer, being the most outstanding Baptist and the largest financial supporter of the school was honored by having the school named for him. He gave \$400,000 to the school. This money came to him through his second wife who had inherited the money from her Jewish husband, Captain Abram Simons, a Revolutionary soldier.

In 1833, Mercer Institute came into existence at Penfield, in Greene County. Two log cabins formed the nucleus from which Mercer University sprang. As time went on, the institution grew. "Keep Out Of Debt" was the watch-word of the Trustees. The Mt. Enon venture, the debts and woes of Columbian College, and many other instances in general, are set up as beacons of warning, while with urgency and emphasis the appeal was made "Owe no man anything."

The above paragraph was taken from the "Story of Georgia Baptists" by Ragsdale, p. 52. The ups and downs of Mercer from 1833 to 1871 at Penfield, and its removal to Macon in 1871, are graphically set fourth by Dr. Ragsdale in his "Story of Georgia Baptists", therefore, it is not necessary to repeat it here. However, Mercer was moved over the protest of the people of Greene County, and it took years to heal the wound caused by its removal. After its removal, much of the property at Penfield was sold off to private individuals and was torn down. The old Chapel and some ten or twenty acres was given to the Penfield Baptist church. The President's home was reserved as a pastorium, and this much of the original University property still belongs to the Penfield church. In the spring of 1933, Dr. Spright Dowell, then the President of Mercer University, came to Greensboro to confer with the people of Penfield and Greene County relative to making plans to hold the Mercer Centennial at Penfield. The fact was, the Pen-

field church had only a few members, and the great depression had so impoverished the people that they did not feel able to entertain the multitude. Unwilling to give up the cherished plan, Dr. Dowell turned to this writer and asked him to work out some plan whereby the Centennial might be made a success. The writer accepted the challenge and went to work. All of the people of Penfield put their hands and hearts to task, forgetting creed and personal differences, and literally transformed Penfield. People from all over the county and the Georgia Association became interested, and the occasion was a great success. The entire faculty and many of the student body of the present Mercer attended. There were several of the Mercer students present who went to college at Penfield. Mr. H. T. Evans of Greensboro, was the only one whom the writer recalls. Former students of Mercer and friends came from every part of Georgia, and some came from other states, and in all, there were more than two thousand present. Dr. Spright Dowell made a wonderful speech, and he was followed by President S. V. Sanford of the State University. Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick of Columbia University paid a wonderful tribute to "Ole Miss", Mrs. Billington M. Sanders, while Dr. B. D. Ragsdale gave a most interesting review of Mercer from its founding, down to date. Mrs. Frank Jones of Gray, Ga., and a great friend of Mercer, made a wonderful contribution by way of an historic booklet. This booklet gave a map of the original Penfield showing the location of all the buildings on the campus; the boarding houses where the boys lived, and the names of the owners; where the homes of the professors stood; where the Christian Index was published; the building that housed the Female College, and much other valuable information. (See cut and legend.)

Dr. George W. Truitt, of Dallas, Texas, arrived after the meeting had adjourned for dinner, therefore, he did not have the opportunity of making a speech much to the disappointment of all present.

The people of Penfield exemplified the spirit that made the first Mercer possible; and many events are referred to as, before or after the Mercer Centennial.

This gathering aroused interest in the Penfield of "other days" among people from all parts of the state, and even now, many people make pilgrimages to Penfield to view the original site of Mercer University. In addition to that, public schools and private individuals have become "Mercer-minded." As evidence of this fact, Morningside School in Atlanta, requested the writer to send them three trees from the old Mercer Campus to form a "Mercer Cluster" on the school-grounds. Mr. Henry Y. McCord, a Methodist layman in Atlanta, requested two trees to be planted at Salem Camp-grounds in memory of Silas and Jesse Mercer. When Dr. Dowell heard of this interest in Mercer, he said: "Dr. Rice, you have put yourself in the nursery business, we want some of these same trees to be planted on the New Mercer Campus, and they were promptly carried in person, to Macon.

A little later, one of the trustees of the public schools of Penfield said to the writer: "We need the old Ciceronian Hall in connection with our school, and we haven't the money to buy it. Won't you come to our aid and help us get it?" This old building had fallen into private hands many years ago, and was in bad condition. I relayed this request to Dr. Louie Newton, pastor of Druid Hills Baptist church in Atlanta, and contacted some friends with the result that, the building was purchased and deeded to the people of Penfield for school purposes. Mr. James Porter of Macon, Ga., gave \$250.00 toward repairing the building, and Col. Sam Tate of Tate, Ga., gave a marble slab commemorating the donors. The slab was set in the brick wall to the right of the front entrance and read as follows:

"This Building-The Old Ciceronian Hall of Mercer University was
Purchased From Private Owner January 17, 1934 and Presented to the
People of Penfield By

A FRIEND
BRYAN BLACKBURN
C. S. BURGESS
CASON CALLAWAY
CHARLES A. DAVIS

A FRIEND
P. W. JONES
R. F. JONES
H. Y. McCORD
WILEY L. MOORE

HAL M. DAVISON
T. C. DAVISON
J. G. DODSON
B. J. W. GRAHAM
H. H. HARDIN
J. M. HARRISON
E. M. HUDSON
W. FRANK JENKINS

LOUIE D. NEWTON
THOMAS H. PITTS
COLUMBUS ROBERTS
W. P. SEWELL
Z. A. SNIPES
H. W. STEPHENSON
EUGENE TALMADGE
HUGH M. WILLET

This Building was Repaired By
JAMES H. PORTER
in 1934

As a Memorial to His Father
OLIVER PORTER
A Student at Mercer University In 1854 and a Beloved
Citizen of Greene County.

Above this tablet there is a bronze plate that reads:
This marble tablet was given by
COL. SAM TATE.

The original Corner-Stone in this Building reads:

VERITAS ET ELOQUENTIA
THIS STONE WAS LAID
THE 19th OF JUNE A. D. 1848
THE 14th ANNIVERSARY OF
THE CICERONIAN SOCIETY.

On September 3, 1934, there was another pilgrimage to Penfield; the occasion being the rededication of the old Ciceronian Hall, and delivering the deed to the property to the people of Penfield. The building had been repaired and made into an auditorium. T. B. Rice acted as master of ceremonies. Speeches were made by Dr. Louie D. Newton, Dr. Spright Dowell, Dr. Hugh M. Willet, Dr. James W. Merritt, Dr. M. L. Brittain, President of Georgia Tech., Major R. J. Guinn, Mr. Henry Y. McCord and others; but the climax, was the wonderful historic address by the master Baptist Historian, Dr. D. B. Ragsdale. He reviewed the history of the Ciceronian Society, and spoke on some of the great Georgians who debated in this historic old building and spoke of the subjects that claimed the attention of students when Mercer University was young. Dr. Hal M. Davison, Carleton Collier, from the Atlanta Geor-

gians, "Uncle Jim" Williams, editor of the Greensboro Herald-Journal and other prominent men of the state were present. Rev. Webster Callaway, pastor of the Penfield Baptist church and principal of the school acted as host, while Mr. A. J. Boswell, who is a Presbyterian layman, took an active part in restoring the grounds and building, and was the genius who looked after the wonderful dinner that was served beneath the oaks that have stood as sentinels over the Mercer campus for more than a hundred years.

The Christian Index of Sep. 13, 1934, carried the story of the gathering at Penfield. It also contained pictures of the old Ciceronian Hall, the delivery of the deed to Mr. A. J. Boswell, and a number of the men who took an active part in the occasion.

Whatever wounds were caused by the removal of Mercer University from Penfield to Macon, have been healed; and Greene County is more Mercer-minded that it has been for many years. Penfield will become more and more a Shrine for Georgia Baptists as the years go by, and all Christian denominations will take pride in visiting the "cradle" of historic Mercer University.

From this point on, the writer will have to ask the indulgence of the reader for the personal reference that seems necessary for him to make.

In the spring of 1935, the Trustees of Mercer University saw fit to unanimously nominate T. B. Rice, of Greensboro, Ga., as a member of the board of Trustees. This nomination will have to be confirmed, or rejected by the Georgia Baptist Convention when it meets in Atlanta. Following this nomination, the Executive Committee of Mercer saw fit to ask this Trustee to act as chairman of a state-wide campaign to raise the sum of \$25,000, for some greatly needed repairs to some of the old buildings on the Mercer Campus, viz; Penfield Hall, which was the first building erected after Mercer was moved to Macon, the cottages where married ministerial students and their families live, and to add another story to one of the dormitories. The campaign has been on, for several

months, and at this time, Oct. 1935, practically half the amount has been raised, while less than half the state has been covered.

EXCERPTS FROM ORIGINAL RECORDS

(By T. B. Rice)

By way of preface, the following excerpts were taken from two books that are the original records of the Mission Board of the Georgia Baptist Association, and the title page reads as follows:

“Minutes and Proceedings of the Mission Board Appointed by the Georgia Association in the year 1816.”

“At a meeting of the Mission Board held at Whatley’s Mill Greene County on the 17th day of January 1817. The following members attended (viz) Bretheren Mercer, Mathews, Davis, Rhodes, Reeves, Roberts and Rabun. After solumn prayer had been made, the following officers were chosen viz.

“Elder James Mathews, President; William Rabun, Secretary; Elder Joseph Roberts Treasurer.”

“Elders Mercer and Rhodes were unanimously appointed delegates to represent this Board at the Missionary Convention of the Baptist denomination of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in May next.”

“Ordered that the Secretary prepare suitable credentials for them.”

This book gives accounts of all the meetings of the Mission Board up to the year 1833, and merges into the first book of minutes of MERCER INSTITUTE.

Following this, comes the **first book of minutes of Mercer Institute**, and the title page reads:

“Mercer Institute May 7th 1833”

This book contains the minutes of Mercer Institute, Mercer University, and the Georgia Association Mission Board up to October 31, 1845.

The proceedings are headed, Mercer Institute” up to January 1839, after that date the minutes begin with PENFIELD. (This may indicate that the town was incorporated about that time and was named Penfield.)

Pages 2 and 3 tell the story of how these two books were lost to Mercer University from 1841 to 1940-**ninety-nine years**, and how they were repossessed after long and tedious efforts and an outlay of \$200.00 in actual cash.

Plans are now being made to keep them in locked steel cabinets and stored in the fire-proof vault in the Library of Mercer University, in the city of Macon, Georgia.

EXCERPTS AND DEDUCTIONS:

The minutes state that, Bro. Brantly was the first choice of the Trustees to head Mercer Institute. and that “Brother and Sister” B. M. Sanders were jointly appointed Stewards at a yearly salary of \$800.00 and room and board for themselves and their three children. Later, it was ordered that “a brick chimney and one glass window be built in Bro. Sanders’ room.”

On Nov. 19, 1833, the minutes read: "After a short consultation Bro. B. M. Sanders was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Bro. Brantly, and Bro. Stocks & Thornton were appointed to acquaint him with this choice, and to request an answer from him before the close of this meeting."

A paragraph from the minutes of the same meeting reads:

"In consideration of the failure of Bro. Brantly, agreed to limit the number of scholars to 70 or 75, unless the Principal shall find that he can manage more, in which case, at his discretion, the number may be increased to 80."

Site Chosen for Mercer Institute:

June 26, 1832

"The committee met according to adjournment; Present J. Mercer, Mod. J. Armstrong, J. Davis, T. Stocks & B. M. Sanders, Sec'y.

"Entered into a contract with Bro. William Redd in behalf of J. K. Redd his son, for 450 acres of land for \$1400.00, \$700 to be paid down the balance at Christmas and took his Bond for Titles when the last payment is made."

"Went into the election of Trustees for the Institution elected Brother O. Porter, John Mercer, Wm. Redd, Dr. Thomas P. Janes & William Greer."

Note: The question might arise as to why the committee did not deal directly with the owner of the land instead of his father? Fortunately, the writer has the key to the answer.

The younger Redd was a member of Shiloh Baptist Church, Greene County, as late as 1832 and, like many young men of his day, he turned his face westward. He is said to have moved to Columbus, Ga., and when the war between Texas and Mexico began, he cast his lot with the Texans, and became a Lieutenant in the Texas Army and was in the battle of San Jacinto.

According to Reuben J. Dawson, son of General Thomas Dawson of Greene County, and who was born around the year 1810, was a regular contributor to The Greensboro-Herald-Journal.

In February 1888, he wrote a lengthy article telling about General William McIntosh's visit to Greensboro and making an address in the Methodist Church. This visit was a few days after General McIntosh signed the Treaty at Indian Springs on Feb. 12, 1825, or, to be exact, General McIntosh visited Greensboro on May 1, 1825.

Mr. Dawson was a lad. at that time, but he wrote of being present and hearing General McIntosh speak. He also told of other boys who were present with him, and young Redd was among them. In referring to Redd, he said:

"When the first War of Independence broke out between Texas and Mexico, he was an officer in a Texas regiment, and after two great battles of San Jacinto and the Alamo was over, he challenged a brother officer for a duel who accepted the challenge and fought at the length of a silk pocket handkerchief, at the crack of their pistols, he and his brother officer fell dead upon the field. Thus died the boy, the gallant, brave Lt. Redd. He was a son of Capt. Redd, of Columbus, Ga., who was formerly a citizen of our county.

BROTHER AND SISTER SANDERS EMPLOYED

In the minutes of October 13, 1832, "Bro. Davis, who had been appointed on a committee to confer with Bro. Sanders relative to engaging his and Sister Sanders services in our contemplated school, reported that they could be engaged for \$800 for the services of both per Annum by furnishing board for them and their three small children and a nurse."

This report was agreed to by the committee and Brother and Sister Sander's services were engaged for the school to enter on their duties on the 2nd Monday in January next; Bro. Sanders as principal Teacher and Steward and Sister Sanders to superintend the boarding."

Thus was the machinery of Mercer Institute made ready for the day when classes should start on the 2nd Monday in January 1833.

These early records-minutes of the Mission Board and first minutes of Mercer Institute were loaned to Dr. B. D. Ragsdale, by Miss Bessie Butler, of Madison, Georgia, while he was assembling materials for his "STORY OF GEORGIA BAPTISTS". After Dr. Ragsdale had "sifted" the records he returned them to Miss Butler where they remained until purchased by T. B. Rice on October 24, 1940.

The "meat" of the story that is recorded in these two volumes of records is to be found in Dr. Ragsdale's book, Vol. 1, beginning on p. 23. Three volumes of Dr. Ragsdale's "Story of Georgia Baptists" have been published, and those Baptists who have not bought and read them, have missed a rare treat. Dr. Ragsdale is not only a historian of the first magnitude; but he tells the story in his own unique way.

BACK TO THE MINUTES OF THE OLD MISSION BOARD

When the Mission Board met at the Powellton Church on the second Lord's day in October 1821, Captain Abram Simons, the Jew whose money made Mercer University possible was present and gave \$20.00 for Missions. (This is recorded in the minutes).

Four years later, Oct. 7, 1825, the Mission Board met at Greenwood Church, and Captain Simon's widow gave \$60.00 for Missions, the largest individual gift recorded, up to that time. Rev. Jesse Mercer was there, he was a widower and Mrs. Simons was a rich widow (who knows but that Mr. Mercer set up and took notice and soon, began courting the rich widow Simons)? Be that as it may, but it was not long after that when Mrs. Simons became Mrs. Mercer.

MISSION WORK AMONG THE CREEK INDIANS

In the year 1821, the Ocmulgee Baptist Association sought the co-operation of the Mission Board in the matter of establishing a Mission among the Creek Indians. D. B. Mitchell, Agent for Indian Affairs writes: "I favor such plan, but it is opposed by several Head Men of that Nation, the Creeks." (The Indians were being pushed Westward, at that time, and they were highly prejudiced against the Whites).

DESIGNATED MISSION GIFTS STARTED EARLY

When the Georgia Association and the Mission Board met at Bethesda Church on Oct. 8, 1820, the Augusta Baptist Churches sent gifts of \$100.00 and designated that it be given to Foreign Missions. The Mission Board ordered that \$100.00 be added to that amount, and that \$200.00 be sent to the "General Fund of the United States for Mission purposes."

(It was found that the amount suffered 2½% discount in sending the money to the North).

BROTHER BRANTLY EAGERLY SOUGHT

At the 1832 June meeting "Bro. Mercer reported that Bro. Brantly promises to come in January 1834, at a salary of \$1500.00 for all his services as well as for preaching & teaching; whereupon Bro. Mercer pledged one-tenth of his salary, Bro. Armstrong one-tenth, Bro. Lumpkin one-tenth, Bro. Sanders one-tenth, Bro. Davis two-tenths, Bro. Harris one-tenth, Bro. Thornton one-tenth, and learning that Bro. Turpin of Augusta, and Bro. T. Cooper of Eatonton, would do the same, & Bro. Mercer was ordered to close the agreement with Bro. Brantley."

FEARED BRO. SHERWOOD'S PRIVATE SCHOOL

On October 13, 1832, the following resolution appeared in the minutes:

"Resolved that whereas several of the committee have requested Bro. Sherwood to give up his private school on the working plan in favor of Mercer Institute we all now unite in said request." (The request was withdrawn, later).

FROM INSTITUTE TO COLLEGE

August 25, 1837, "A Resolution was offered to elevate Mercer Institute to the character of College and that application be made the next Legislature."

A FEMALE INSTITUTE ABORNING:

The contemplated Southern Female College to be located in Washington, Ga., came to naught although, many thousands of dollars had been pledged for its establishment. The Mission Board had employed men to solicit funds for the College, and the outlook was propitious. This was in the early part of the year 1837. When the Mission Board met on August 25, 1837, the following Resolution was introduced:

"Resolved that a Female Institute be established (in Penfield), and that lots be sold for that purpose."

MERCER UNIVERSITY IS BORN:

On September 19, 1837, the following Resolution was offered:

"Resolved that the title of the institution be changed from Mercer Institute to Mercer University, and that the Town contiguous to the Institution be called PENFIELD."

The Act incorporating MERCER UNIVERSITY and PENFIELD, excluded all "Dram Shops, Gambling houses and such like nuisances from the premises belonging to the Convention." (This comprised some fifteen hundred acres of land).

CHOOSING A PRESIDENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Quoting from the minutes of the Board of Trustees:

"Took up the subject of appointing a President for Mercer University; whereupon Wm. T. Brantly of Philadelphia, was appointed to take charge of the Seminary, as soon as funds can be procured for his support."

ADIEL SHERWOOD COMES TO MERCER

The minutes of Oct. 7, 1837, read as follows:

"Bro. Adiel Sherwood was chosen Professor of Sacred Literature in the Mercer University, and to enter upon his duties as soon as suitable arrangements can be made." (This minute was recorded on Dec. 12, 1837, instead of Oct. 7, as shown above).

At that time, Bro. Sherwood was busily engaged in looking after the second edition of "Sherwood's Gazetteer" and getting it ready for publication. The first edition was written and published while he was pastor of both Greensboro and Eatonton Baptist Churches. He and Jesse Mercer organized the Greensboro Baptist Church on June 9, 1821. Mr. Sherwood became its first pastor and served until January 14, 1832. He had been living in Eatonton for some years and had established a school similar to the one that was being contemplated at Mercer Institute, later to become Mercer University, and the town that sprung up around it was named Penfield.

EARLIER MINUTES OF MERCER TRUSTEES

Among the early minutes of Mercer Institute, the name of William Tryon appears, and in substance, is as follows:

"Bro. William Tryon of New York, aged 23, made application as a beneficiary of Mercer Institute; his credentials were examined and he was admitted."

Later, William Tryon became Agent of Mercer University in soliciting funds for the institution. Still later, Rev. Jesse Mercer sent him to Texas as a missionary and, in collaboration with Dr. Rufus Burleson he became one of the founders of Baylor College, at Independence, Texas, now Baylor University, at Waco, Texas.

In his book, "Life and Writings of Dr. Rufus Burleson," com-

piled and published by Mrs. Georgia J. Burleson, in 1901, Dr. Burleson, in writing of the unselfish life of William M. Tryon, says: referring to the school under consideration, "A contest arose between them, not for position, advantage or wealth, but to avoid those allurements of honor, so fascinating to ordinary morals, and confer them on another."

"Mr. Tryon proposed that the institution be christened "Baylor." Judge R. E. B. Baylor objected, and suggested "Tryon." Mr. Tryon did not consent to this suggestion, stating that he had been actively advocating the establishment of the school for years, and if were named in his honor, some might think his efforts had been in behalf of his own glory."

"This controversy, involving only the avoidance of honor, was prolonged and remained unsettled, so Judge Baylor afterwards stated, until other members of the Education Society were called in, who instructed the committee to insert the name "Baylor University" in in the blank.

Thus did the unselfish beneficiary of Mercer University, William M. Tryon, have a very large part in creating BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, a "child" of old Mercer at Penfield.

Note: The following paragraph appears on p. 70 of Dr. Burleson's book:

"Whereas, about sundown on Tuesday evening, November 16th, 1847, it pleased Almighty God to take to himself our beloved pastor, William M. Tryon; therefore be it Resolved, etc, etc.

Mr. Tryon was pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Houston, Texas, at the time of his death. The article says: "He fell at his post a victim of yellow fever, just eighteen months after being installed as pastor.

Why should the writer be so interested in William Tryon and Baylor? Simply this: his mother Rebecca Williamson, received her education at Baylor College, at Independence, Texas. She, and three of her brothers entered Baylor in the spring of 1853 and continued through 1856.

We will digress from the original minutes in order to tell of the organization of the Penfield Baptist Church. The original Shiloh Baptist Church was constituted about the year 1795, and was located about one mile south-west of where Penfield now stands. It led in gifts to missions in 1817, and was the church-home of such families as the Redds, Stocks, Porters, Moncriefs, Culbrethsons, and many other early Baptist families.

When Mercer Institute came into being, and up to 1839, the professors and students of Mercer worshipped at old Shiloh and, a number of the preacher-professors served as pastor. About the year 1839, a cyclone destroyed the church and most of the early records.

The Penfield members invited the Shiloh bretheren to unite with them in building a church in Penfield, on the college campus. The overture was rejected and a new Shiloh was built on the Greensboro-Penfield road, about half way between the two towns, where the present Shiloh now stands.

According to Rev. R. W. Haynie, the present pastor of the Penfield church, the following tells the story of the organization of the Penfield Baptist Church:

"Following are the names of the Presbytery which organized the

church (Penfield Church) in a wooden building across the road just east of the chapel. (in 1839) C. D. Mallory, V. R. Thornton, W. M. Tryon, B. M. Sanders. All of them ministers."

"The following presented letters (mostly from Shiloh) and constituted the roll of charter members. James Davant, Martha Davant, James H. Low, A. Buckner, Ansel Albritten, Noah Hill, Edna Williams, Taliatha Hill, Wm. Richards, Ann Richards, Sam'l Richards, A. E. Reeves, John Attaway, J. G. Polhill, Eliza H. Reeves, A. Sherwood, Emma Sherwood, B. F. Thorp, A. Wellborn, H. A. Gibson, and Catherine Richards."

"The prayer was offered by V. R. Thornton and W. M. Tryon delivered the charge. C. D. Mallory presided and B. M. Sanders was Sec'y.

Articles of faith were adopted and a church Covenant was entered into."

"Billington M. Sanders was the first clerk of the church and E. Mallory supplied the pulpit alternately until June 8, 1837, Adiel Sherwood was called to the pastorate. A list of all the pastors who have served the church since its organization is not available now. It includes some of the outstanding men of the denomination in the South. Outstanding among them and having the longest pastorate, was John S. Callaway who served the church 29 years. Of the children born in the present pastorium while Dr. Callaway was pastor there, were John Callaway and Mrs. E. R. Boswell of Greensboro."

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL MINUTES OF
MERCER INSTITUTE AT PENFIELD, GEORGIA, AS
THEY WERE RECORDED ON APRIL 15, 1833.

(By T. B. Rice)

Through the courtesy of Miss Bessie Butler of Madison, Ga., this writer was permitted to see the first minutes ever recorded by the secretary of Mercer Institute, the fore-runner of Mercer University; and while they were written with a goosequill pen and home-made ink, they are as clear as they were the day they were written.

THE PEOPLE INTERESTED

Page after page was devoted to listing money donated by friends of the institution. The name of the givers together with the articles given were carefully recorded and valued; and the list included almost everything that was needed for housekeeping. It included tableware of every description, kitchenware from spiders to pottrucks. One good sister donated 130 lbs. of soap, meaning old fashioned lye soap. Many pots and brooms were included in the list. Most of the gifts from the men, consisted of axes, hoes, rakes, plows, plow-gear, nails, white lead, paint brushes, carpenters tools, and nearly everything needed to equip a shop and run a farm, it must be remembered that this institution began as an industrial school where the students partly, earned their education, and this equipment was very necessary.

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS ARE NOTHING NEW

The minutes stated that the Trustees of Mercer Institute had bought from "Richards" school books amounting to \$112.45, "Richards" was the ancestor of The S. P. Richards Co. of Atlanta, and for writing paper, slates, Daball's arithmetics—Sanford had not appeared upon the scene, geographies and atlases they had paid \$22.65, making a total of \$135.20 paid for school books etc. Preachers and prominent laymen donated books containing noted sermons, works on theology and other books that would be helpful for ministerial students. Thus did Mercer Institute begin its career of teaching young men to become ministers, lawyers, doctors, governors, United States Congressmen and Senators, farmers, missionaries and other useful citizens.

WHAT AN ARRAY OF SPONSORS!!

Behind this first Southern Christian School stood such men as Jesse Mercer, Billington M. Sanders, David Butler, Major Oliver Porter, Thomas Redd, Thomas Stocks James M. Porter, Absolom Janes, James K. Daniel, William Greer and many other men of high standing and wealth who stood ever ready to meet the needs of this embryonic-University. It was the pride of all Georgia, and a Baptist baby, to be sure, but all denominations had a part in the Baptism of this infant.

BILLINGTON M. SANDERS, STEWARD

We have always thought of Billington M. Sanders as President only; but the old minutes put him at the mast-head as "Steward." Page after page is devoted to foodstuff that he provided for the students under his care, and as the "Mess-Hall" was presided over by "Ole Miss", Mrs. Cynthia Sanders, we may rest assured that none went hungry. The motherly kindness of "Ole Miss" was never forgotten by the pre-Confederate War students who attended old Mercer, at Penfield.

TUITION PAID FOR IN LABOR

Many, or practically all of the early students at Mercer Institute, the community went by that name long before it took the name Penfield, worked and paid for their tuition and board, just as many now do at Berry institute. Mercer Institute owned and operated a 1000 acre farm, and the students did much of the work.

Studying was done at night by the light of tallow candles and pine knots, kerosene oil was not used until the late 1840's and the cost was very high, \$1.75 per gallon. therefore, was little used, and we fail to find where "Steward Sanders" provided any of this luxury.

MERCER UNIVERSITY

When the school took on the dignity of becoming a UNIVERSITY, it did not discontinue its practice of allowing boys to earn their education, and they continued to eat at the table of "Ole Miss". The village had taken on the name of Penfield, many lots had been sold, streets and sidewalks had been graded, a number of fine homes and boarding houses had been built, the old

wooden buildings had been torn down and replaced with fine brick structures. Mercer University and Penfield were booming

The Christian Index moved in from Washington, Ga., John Seals and his Temperance Crusader did likewise, and following upon the heels of these two publications came William C. Richards and his classical Magazine, the ORION. Amidst forty-nine verse Sonnets the Orion tells of "Rock Mountain" and Tallulah Falls. The ORION acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of the works of the Hon. Richard Henry Wilde "which we have read with great pleasure."

Greensboro played second-fiddle then. All county news and legal ads, were published in Penfield, and the "tradespeople" looked with envy on the rapidly growing town of Penfield.

HOW A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL WAS FINANCED BY A JEW

In 1798 a Mr. Abram Simons, a resident of Wilkes County married a Miss Nancy Mills. Mr. Simons was a Jew and a man of considerable means and very active in business circles. He died sometime around 1827. His large estate was inherited by his widow, Mrs. Nancy Simon.

Jesse Mercer a devout and worthy Baptist minister who had lost his wife some time before this, married this Mrs. Simons and came into possession and into control of a large amount of money.

Nancy Simons Mercer who lived about 14 years after her marriage to Jesse Mercer became interested in the work of her husband. He was thrifty and had good business judgment and his wife agreed with him in helping to use her money to establish Mercer University.

It is not generally known that the fortune upon which Mercer University was built came from the coffers of a Colonial Jew. Barring the Penfield lagacy most of the funds to establish this school came from Simon's estate.

At Jesse Mercer's death, with the consent of his wife Nancy Simons, the residue of their estate, after his debts were paid went to Mercer University. The amount of money was between \$100,000 to \$400,000. So we see that Mercer University is largely indebted to the skill and enterprise of a Jewish financier for its founding and continuance.

Captain Simons, as he is referred to by H. R. Bernard was a remarkably kind and faithful husband. His wife Nancy was not a professed religionist of any faith, was fond of going to church and often entertained ministers in her home. He frequently attended religious services with her and they had a very happy life together. Nancy proved to be just as fine a wife to Jesse Mercer and was devoted to her home and the interests of Jesse Mercer.

Mr. Mercer in writing his wife's obituary, said Abram Simons was a man of the world, who loved to surround himself with men of high standing and 'big names'. In short he was a sporting man, a member of the Augusta Jockey Club, and he entertained lavishly. This was not much to the taste of the refined little woman, whose veins were filled with the aristocratic blood of the Mills. John Mills the father of Nancy was an aristocrat from Virginia.

When Jesse Mercer went to the tailor for a new suit, Nancy, always went with him to select the suit. She had the backs of the waistcoats (vest) made of yellow satin as yellow was her favorite color. She was a beautiful little dark-eyed and dark-haired woman and often wore yellow ribbons on her bonnets and caps. She was refined and cultured and smoothed out the rough spots of Jesse's social manners.

Jesse Mercer had a fortune at his disposal and could relax from the hard frontier life that he had known. His pen was employed in writing for the press and his fame went abroad. About this time he published, "Mercer's Cluster", a book of poems which later was published as a book of hymns.

In 1833, the Christian Index which had been published at Philadelphia by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions and before that published in Washington, D. C. was transferred to the management of Jesse Mercer. He bought a new press and type costing \$3,000 and removed the Index to Washington, Ga. It was published along with a temperance paper in a two-story dwelling at the corner of Main and Depot Streets. Some years later he moved the paper to Penfield, Ga. The building was sold to Dr. James H. Lane.

The grave of Abraham Simons is on the Augusta road 8 miles from Washington, Ga., in a rock enclosure, no monument or stone tells who was buried there, though he was a Revolutionary soldier and a man of wealth. Before he died he had his grave prepared and walled up with solid rock. He left orders that they bury him standing up on his feet with his musket beside him to fight the devil with. His orders were carried out. His casket was placed on the end, which necessitated the digging of a grave twice the usual depth.

Nancy Simons Mercer died in May 1834 after a year of paralysis, not speaking a word or making a step. Jesse Mercer died Sept. 6, 1841 while on a visit near Indian Springs and was buried at Penfield. He tried to get the school named Mercer in 1838 located at Washington, Ga. and was greatly disappointed when it was voted to locate the school at Penfield.

MERCER UNIVERSITY AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

(By T. B. Rice)

As Mercer University and other Georgia Baptist Colleges begin making plans for a five million dollars endowment fund it may be well to refer to Mercer Institute and Mercer University when Penfield was the seat of learning for Georgia Baptists, and the causes leading up to its removal to Macon.

All of the older citizens know that the War Between the States so impoverished the people that it was impossible to maintain a University, and the best that the Trustees of Mercer could possibly do was to operate an Academy until such time as sufficient funds could be raised to re-establish the University. This was the sincere hope of all concerned, especially the people of Greene County and the Georgia Association.

The cities of Atlanta and Macon knew, in all probability, that it would be impossible to re-establish Mercer at Penfield, or in any remote part of the state, therefore, the progressive citizens of these two cities began making overtures to Georgia Baptists to move Mercer. They both made attractive offers to

the Georgia Baptist Convention and carried on an extensive campaign among Georgia Baptists with the view of crystalizing sentiment in favor of accepting their offer. This brought about heated discussions for several years, in both the Georgia Baptist Convention and the Georgia Baptist Association in which Mercer University was then located.

THE NEW MERCER UNIVERSITY

It took a long time for the people of Greene, and the Georgia Association, to become reconciled to the removal of Mercer from Penfield to Macon; but that feeling has long since passed away. Macon "The Heart of Georgia" was the logical location for Mercer University. And what a noble part Macon has done for Mercer!! While the people of Macon know that Mercer is a Baptist University, they look upon it as their very own, and are ever ready to respond to Mercer's needs. This statement is amply substantiated by the handsome Girls Dormitory constructed at a cost of more than \$150,000, a gift from that princely Methodist Steward, James Hyde Porter. Nor is this James Porter's first gift to Mercer. The commodious Gymnasium and other improvements of the campus, have been made possible through Mr. Porter's generosity. And, if Georgia Baptists are sufficiently interested in Mercer to visit the grounds, they will see marvelous improvements that have taken place within the past few years under the masterful leadership of Dr. Spright Dowell, who has been its able President. Columbus Roberts' Hall, a handsome Boys Dormitory, is a gift of that noble Baptist layman and his family. The Willinghams of Macon, the Hardeman family of Commerce, the Willets of Atlanta and Augusta, and many others have made notable gifts to Mercer within the past few years.

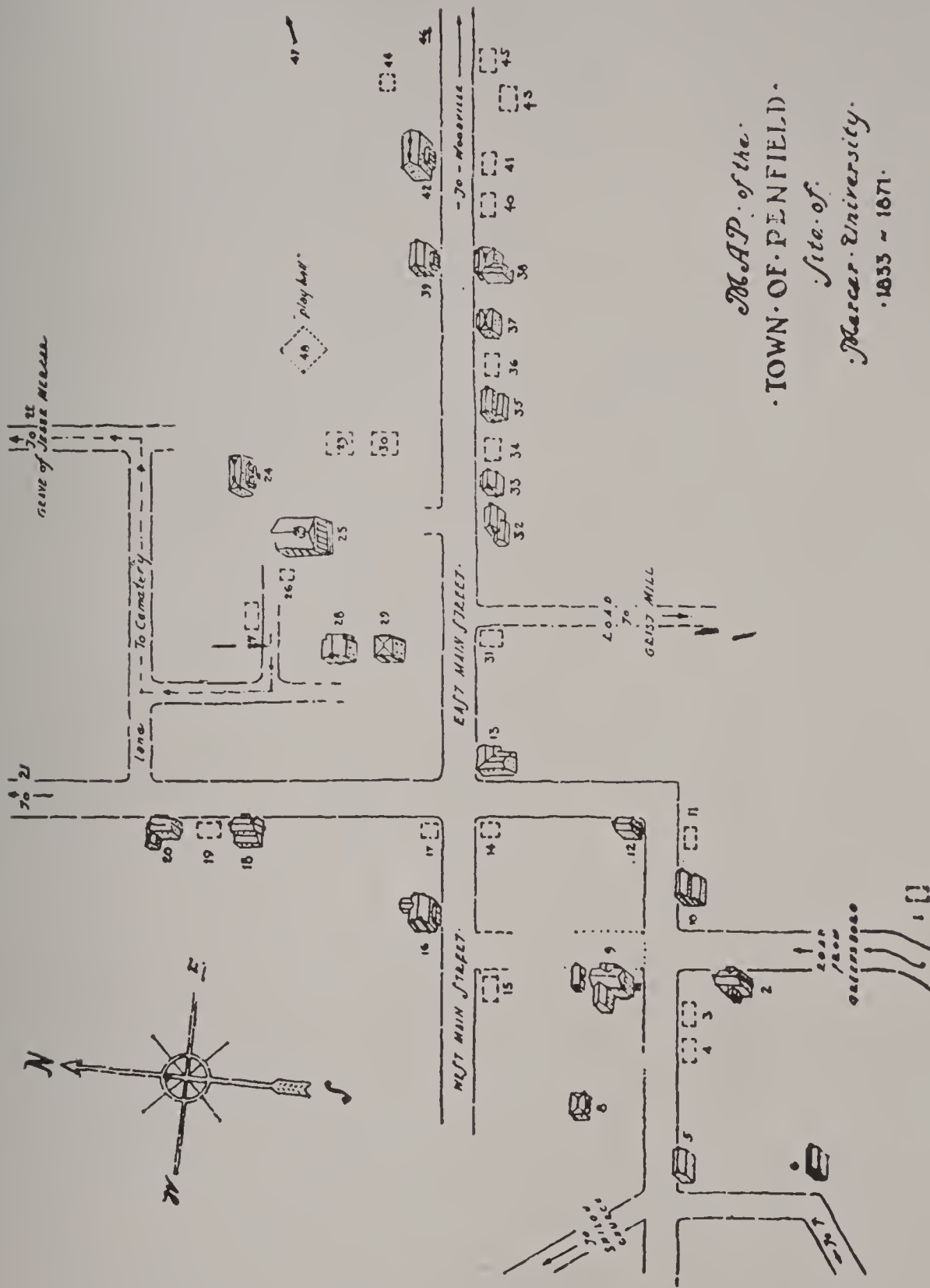
KEY TO MAP OF PENFIELD

1. Site of L. L. Andrews' House.

All of L. L. Andrews' sons attended Mercer: Jack Lumpkin, '56 J. Davis, '56; Jos. R. '58; Cicero C. and George W. Andrews. George W. Andrews taught at the Male Academy.

2. House-Rev. Lewis Brooks

I. L. Brooks was one of the contributors to the Josiah Penfield Fund



Map of the town of Penfield, site of Mercer University, 1833-1871 (See legend)

in 1829, Prin. of the Female Academy, a Mercer Trustee, 1840-45. Born in Rockingham, Co. N. C. in 1793, son of Jonathan and Ann Lewis Brooks of Spotsylvania Co., Va. and grandson of the Rev. Iverson Lewis, prominent Baptist minister of King and Queens County, Va. He was of the class on 1817, University of N. C. This house later belonged to Mrs. Amasa Kellam and then James W. Colclough.

3. Site of the Joseph E. Willett House
J. E. Willett, '46 founder of the Berzelius Society at Yale and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science at Mercer, 1847-93. In 1851 he married Emily, daughter of Rev. Billington Sanders. Their sons are: Nathaniel L., '70; and Hugh M. Willett, Pres. of the Mercer Board of Trustees.
4. Site of the Phillip B. Robinson House
P. B. Robinson, '54 was both judge and minister, he served Mercer as a Trustee, 1866-78 and as commencement orator in 1868. His sons; Lewis B., Thos. W., Wm. A., and Phillip B., Jr. attended Mercer.
5. The James M. Lankford House, (corner of Watson Spring Road)
6. The William B. Johnson Home, (On Watson Spring Road)
Wm. Johnson's five sons attended Mercer, Albert T. '61; Wm. H., L. D., James M., and Oscar B.
7. The Cheney-Boswell House, (Watson Spring Road)
8. The B. E. Spencer House
B. E. Spencer's son, Alvah B. Spencer, class of '59 was killed in the War between the States.
9. The James Rabun Sanders House
J. R. Sanders married Cornelia, daughter of Absolem Janes, a Mercer Trustee. Their sons were: Rabun Clifford Sanders, '68, and Jeremiah Sanders, '70. The house is now owned by Jeremiah Sanders daughter, Mrs. Annie Sanders Hendricks of Charleston, S. C.
10. The Shelton P. Sanford House
S. P. Sanford was Prof. of Mathematics and Astronomy, 1839. During the war Mercer's faculty was reduced to three members: Pres. N. M. Crawford, Professors Sanford and Willett. Sanford's birthplace two miles east of Greensboro is still standing. In 1840 he married Maria Dickerman, who taught music in the Female Academy. Their son Charles V. Sanford was graduated in '67, and their daughter Anna married the Rev. A. J. Cheeves, '62. A grandson Steadman V. Sanford, '90 is now Pres. of the University of Ga. 1933. House is now the home of Robert Callaway.
11. Site of the John G. Holtzlaw House
J. G. Holtzlaw's two sons were students at Mercer.
12. Mrs. C. A. Lawrence Boarding House
Mrs. Lawrence's son Wm. E., attended Mercer. Many students boarded here from 1850 to 1861 when most left for the War.
13. Beasley's Hotel
J. G. Beasley was proprietor of the hotel. Many students boarded here and many families stayed here during commencement and on special occasions. On this site was a house occupied by Dr. J. L. Dagg, until the President's House was completed in 1845. Here also lived Peter

Northern from Jones County until his house was completed on E. Main St. Dr. Neeson resided here for a time.

14. Site of the Shaler Granby Hillyer House

Rev. S. G. Hillyer was Principal of the Female Academy, 1844-45, Prof. of Belles-Letters, 1847-56, and Prof. of Theology, 1859-62; a Mercer Trustee, 1838-51. He married (2nd) Elizabeth dau. of Rev. J. L. Dagg. Pres. of Mercer. His bro. Junius was a member of Congress and a Trustee of Mercer 1842-54. His sons were George, '54, Shaler, '61, and F. Lorraine Hillyer, '61.

15. Site of the Asbury-Harris House

Richard T. Asbury, '47 was Prin. of the Female Academy, 1853-55 and Pres. of Monroe Female College. Four of his sons were ministers; Wm. M., R. E. L., J. A., and J. O. Harris and a daughter Mrs. Maru Harris Armour a W. C. T. U. leader.

16. The Female Academy

The Academy was established in 1838. Some Principals were: Rev. Smith 1838, Wm. C. Richards 1839, Benj. O. Pierce, 1840, Thomas Bog Slade, 1841-42, Rev. Iverson L. Brooks, 1843-44, Rev. Shaler Hillyer, 1845, Geo. Y. Browne, 1848, P. S. Whitman, 1850-52, Richard T. Asbury, 1853-55. The Academy became a town school after 1855. The building is now the home of Miss Jimmie Colcough.

17. Site of the A. M. Lansdell House

Winfield, son of A. M. Lansdale attended Mercer.

18. The Greens-Martin House

Lemuel Greene was a Trustee of Mercer in 1838-42 and of the Female Academy in 1839. His son L. D. Greene was a Mercer student. Rev. Thomas Martin, '43 and wife Sarah Northern daughter of Peter Northern from Jones Co. lived here. David W. Lester from Haddock boarded here, class 1854.

19. Site of the James Davant House

James Davant was a Trustee of Mercer in 1838-42 and of the Female Academy. Four of his sons attended Mercer, Phillip E., Robert P. Chester, and George S. Davant.

20. House of the Rev. Billington M. Sanders

B. M. Sanders was one of the contributors to the Josiah Penfield Fund in 1829; Prin. of Mercer Institute 1833-38, first Pres. of Mercer University attended Mercer: Dickerson, Dennis N., Charles M., Joseph and Billington M. Sanders Jr. One daughter Emily mar. Prof. Joseph E. Willett, Molly, mar. John H. Seals editor of the "Sunny South", another daughter, Caroline died unmarried in 1917 and left \$30,000 to Mercer. The second wife of Billington M. Sanders was Cynthia Holiday (Ole Miss) who kept the home open for students until the University was moved to Macon.

Charlie Sanders lived here for years, and now the house belongs to Albert Cantrell.

21. The Cheney-McWhorter House

Dr. Franklin Cheney was a Mercer Trustee, 1838-42 and a Trustee of the Female Academy. In 1831 he married Martha Ann Favor, in 1851 he married Louise West. Three sons: Wm. W., D. W. and Winslow D. attended Mercer. This is now owned by Robert L. McWhorter, Jr. North of here was the Porter plantation now called the Cox place.

22. Grave of Jesse Mercer

In 1833 the college was named for Jesse Mercer. During his life he gave over \$40,000 to Mercer. He was ordained on Nov. 7, 1789 and served the following churches: Hutton's Fork, (Saddis), 1789-1817, Phillips Mill Church, 1796-1835, Whatley's Mill, 1796-1827, Powell's Creek, 1797-1825, Eatonton Church, 1820-26. He preached once a month for forty years in the brick Academy in Washington, Wilkes Co. and at the Washington Church 1828-41.

He married first Sabrina Shivers Jan. 31, 1788 and second Nancy Mills Simons widow of Capt. Abram Simons Dec. 11, 1827. He died Sept. 6, 1841 in James Carter's home eight miles north of Indian Springs, Butts Co. his body was brought to Penfield to Absalom Janes home.

23. Site of the old Chapel

Built in 1833 of wood with a brick basement, 48x36 ft. and two stories high, cost \$1500.00. The chapel was used as a meeting house for Penfield Baptists from 1839 and as a dormitory, then it was moved to Woodville where it now is a private residence.

24. The President's House

Original site of Stewart's Hall built 1834-5 occupied by Peter Northern 1840-44. It was enlarged for the Pres. in 1845. Dr. J. L. Dagg who lived here until 1854. To the right the brick dining hall built in 1833 burned in 1843. The present building was built in 1857 for Pres. Dr. N. M. Crawford.

25. The Chapel

Built by David Demarest in 1845, now the Penfield Baptist Church. In 1848 a memorial tablet was placed here to Jesse Mercer.

26. Site of the President's Office.

27. Site of the brick Dormitory

Erected in 1848-50, a three-story building. It was used by faculty members and their families until Mercer was moved to Macon and then it was torn down.

28. The Science Hall

Completed in 1848, containing a museum for geological specimens, the library, a laboratory and class rooms.

29. Ciceronian Literary Society Hall

The Society was organized in 1834 and this building finished in 1848.

30. Site of the Phi Delta Literary Society Hall

Organized in 1834 and after a small wooden building a handsome building was erected in 1860.

31. Site of Colclough and Sharp's Store

These were leading merchants in Penfield and their sons attended Mercer.

32. Mrs. Stow's Boarding House

Mrs. Stowe's son Elijah attended Mercer and there were about fifteen boys boarding here. Dr. J. G. Randle once lived here.

33. Mrs. Sara Asbury's Boarding House

Many students boarded here, now owned by Earle Mullins.

34. Site of Lewis Barret Callaway House

Many students boarded here.

35. The James Armstrong House

The house was moved from the Mercer campus to this site now owned by R. S. Mullins.

36. Christian Index and Temperance Banner Building

The Index and Banner were printed in a building on this site. Rev. Jesse Mercer bought the Index and printed it in Washington, Ga. 1833-40, then back to Penfield in 1840 and the catalogues of Mercer were printed on the old steam press. In 1857 it was moved to Macon.

37. The A. B. Sharp House

Built in 1845, A. B. Sharp married Matilda the daughter of Peter Northern who moved here from Jones Co., Ga. Their sons Jack and Gus were Mercer Students. Robert V. and Frank Hardeman from Clinton boarded here in 1860.

38. The Peter Northern House

In 1840 Peter Northern moved from Jones County to Penfield where he served Mercer as a Steward and supervisor of manual labor 1840-44, Treas. of Baptist Convention and was Captain of Co. D., 5th Ga. Regiment, C. S. A. Born in N. C. in 1794 the son of Wm. and Margaret Northern. In 1817 he married Louisa, daughter of Abner Davis of Jones County. Their son, William J. Northern, who was born in Jones County in 1835 (died in 1913 in Atlanta), went to Penfield with his father in 1840 graduated from Mercer in 1853 and was Gov. of Ga. 1890-94. On Dec. 19, 1860 he married Martha M. Neel of Mt. Zion, Hancock Co.

Prof. Nathaniel Macon Crawford lived here and became Mercer's fourth President. He was born in 1811 son of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford and Susanna Girardin, he married Anne K. Lazer.

41. The site of Absolom Janes House

Janes was a Mercer Trustee from 1833 until his death in 1847. He married Codelia Callaway, their son Dr. Thomas P. Janes lived in this house. The daughter Mary married the Rev. James G. Ryals, another daughter married R. L. McWhorter, a third daughter married James R. Sanders. Prof. Wm. George Woodfin married another daughter, Susan Helen.

42. Mrs. L. A. Macon's Boarding House

Mrs. Macon's sons, George E., '57, Junius M., '58 and E. H. Macon went to school at Mercer. Many students boarded here, among them, Gov. Allen Candler a Junior in 1858, Oliver Porter and J. T. Glover.

43. Site of Male Academy Preparatory School

The Academy was separated from Mercer in 1847 and discontinued in 1858.

44. Site of Richards-Phelps House

The Rev. Wm. C. Richards was editor of Georgia Illustrated Magazine and The Orion published in Penfield in 1839-40.

45. Site of James T. Blain House

Blain was the printer of the Christian Index and Temperance Banner, his sons James S. and William attended Mercer.

46. The Nathan Hobbs House

He was Postmaster during the Penfield and Mercer Era.

47. The J. H. English House (On hill beyond the town)

Many students boarded here and his three sons; H. J., H. D., and James N. English attended Mercer.

48. Site of the College Baseball Diamond.

Chapter VIII

HISTORIC HOMES

DREAM HAUNTED

Ann Lovelace Gorsuch

Down by the ivy-covered wall, where the old gate
 creaks on its one bent hinge,
'Neath poplars and live oaks and spreading elms,
 stands the house that is haunted with dreams.
The stone-flagged walk is choked with grass and a
 spiders web spun over the hewn oak door
And dead leaves scuttle across the gloom—inside
 on the hall's bare, dusty floor;
But you hear the patter of tiny feet and the echo
 of mammy's call,
And the sobbing croon of her lullaby as the dusk
 begins to fall;
Then you hear the revel of a ball and measures soft
 and slow,
As the ghostly strains of a minuet on the night air
 ebb and flow.
Shadows in the moonlight, and a whisper, and two figures
 blend as one—
The lovely belle of old Virginny and Carolina's favorite son.

They will tell you the old house is haunted, when the
 wind in the live oak screams,
But you only smile, for you understand that the house is haunted
 with dreams.

There are many gracious and dignified old homes of the Greek Revival era of the 1830's and '40 in Georgia, and Greene County has her share.

The Greek Revival reached its finest development in Georgia about 1820 to 1850, just when the large plantations of cotton were at the peak. The columns of this time were mostly of the Doric type and were the outstanding attraction of these ante-bellum homes.

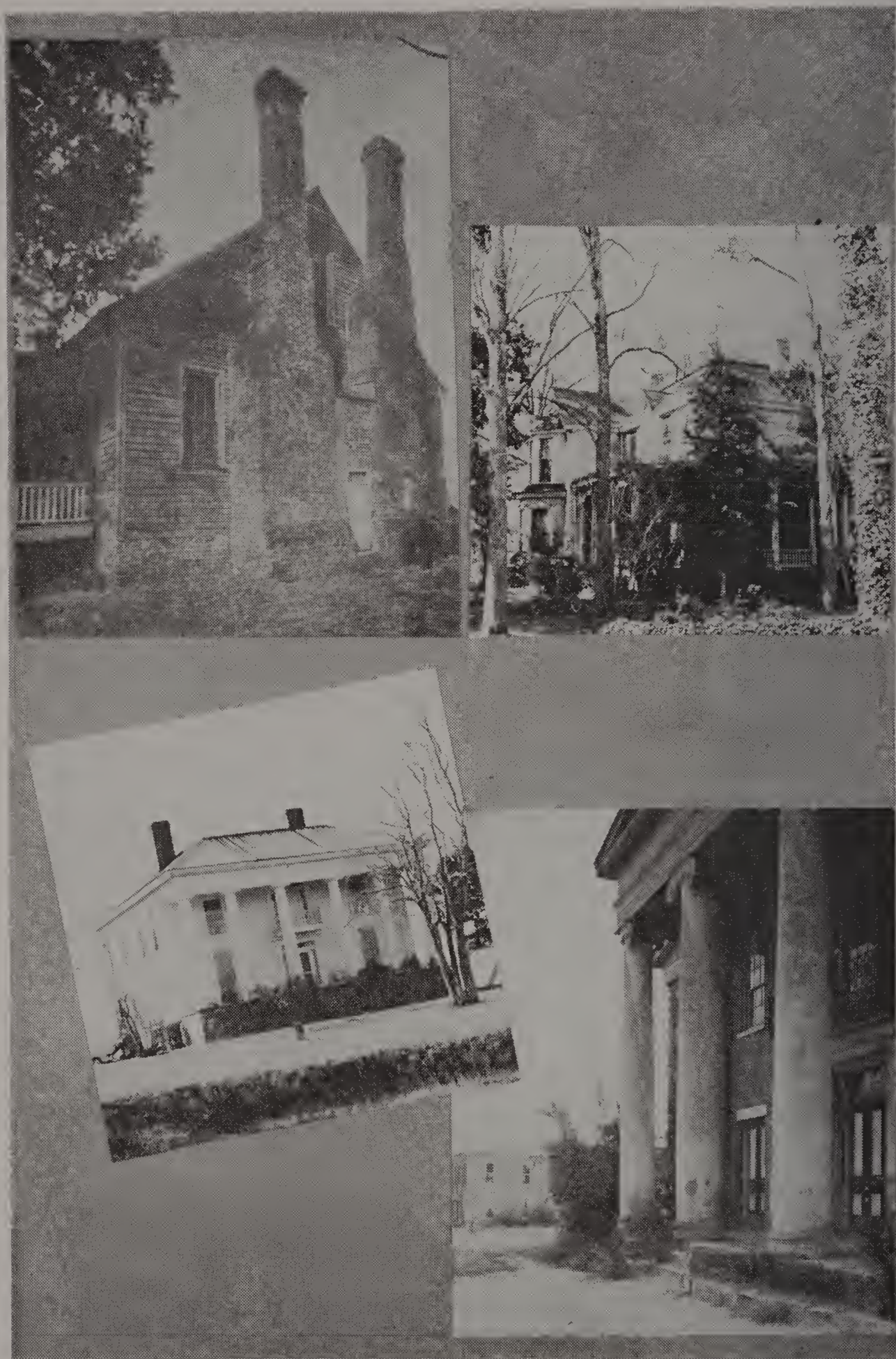
Mantels, fan lights and hand carved woodwork were either done locally or imported from England or sometimes made by New England Cabinet makers. Often times a slave would develop great talent for this kind of work as well as carpentry, cabinet making and brick laying.

Some of these old homes had elaborate marble mantels imported from Italy and most of the ornamental plaster ceiling medallions and moldings were done by Italian artisans.

Talbot Hamlin in his book, "Greek Revival Architecture in America", says, "Nowhere did the Greek revival produce a more perfect blending of the dignified and the gracious, the impressive and the domestic, than in the lovely houses of the 1830's and 40's in up state Georgia. Into this Southern architecture was infused a certain charm, an elusive element combined with stately character, a certain feeling of candlelight, romance, a breath of scandal, p e r s o n a l struggle and history in the making".

We may joke about the days of long ago, but there is still a feeling in this land of legends, of magnolias, camellias, fleecy white cotton, mint juleps and chivalry. Georgia will not and can not forget its past and as long as the mocking birds sing in the trees a nostalgia will linger with the legacies of a gentle folk.

The architecture of Georgia in this location is distinguished for the astonishing richness and variety of its achievements



Top left—Redmon Thornton Home (now in Atlanta). Top right—Judge James B. Park Jr. Home in Greensboro. Lower left—Old Cromer Home Union Point. Lower right—Building of Mercer at Penfield.

in the brief span of years between the Revolution and the disastrous Civil War.

Greene County, was once a rich plantation section of Georgia and many lovely old homes have either burned or fallen into decay or are occupied by tenants.

The people of that golden era enjoyed a great measure of culture and good living. The elaborate weddings, barbecues, dances and dinners as well as the political gatherings give us a picture of this part of the state.

THORNTON HOUSE

The old Redman Thornton House at Union Point is a clapboard and brick home that has weathered about 180 years. It was purchased and moved to Atlanta in 1959 by the Atlanta Art Association and reassembled on the museum grounds at 1280 Peachtree St.

The Thornton House was described by an Atlanta architect as "the finest existing late Georgian house in this part of the state". Built around 1780, the Thornton House has been in the hands of only two families, the Thorntons and the Carltons and has been occupied until the last few years. This type house goes back beyond the White Column period. The double chimneys on the right hand side rival any 18th century construction in the country. They are connected by a closet with an outside door. Servants could bring food from the yard and put it in the closet on a shelf where heat from the chimneys would keep it warm. In the dining room was another door where another servant could reach in and get the food and place it on the table. Used dishes were placed in the same place and removed from the outside, washed up and brought back shining clean. (The early dishwasher, forerunner of today's electric.)

This is the only house in Ga. built in a medieval style called "nogging". It looks like a frame house, but after the upright timbers were in place they were filled with bricks which were plastered inside and covered outside with clapboard. It's a rare construction in America. The house has elegant details, fine

doors, moldings, mantels and chimneys. The original paint is still on the upstairs bedrooms. The dados in the hall, drawing room and downstairs bedrooms are grained to simulate marble.

At Colonial Williamsburg the room of graining is considered the prize room in the whole Rockefeller Museum. Here, there's a whole house done in graining.

The 12 "sitting chairs" mentioned in Thornton's will are still in the possession of his descendants. A half round walnut table of his has been located and is now in the restored house. His old secretary bookcase, has been replaced in the home.

William H. Crawford's old sideboard of mahogany and a fine portrait by Chas. Wilson Peale adorn the dining room.

The chimneys have plaster neckbands at the top and rows of pointed brickwork.

Nearby this home in early times was the well-house, the springhouse, the smokehouse, the woodshed, the weaving and spinning room, the dairy house and the old outhouse. At some distance away were the rows of tidy slave cabins with prim yards swept by dogwood brush brooms and edged with "winter pinks", and snow on the mountain plants.

OAK HILL

Situated five miles northwest of Greensboro is "Oak Hill" the home of Judge Thomas Stocks. This house is Colonial in style built between 1800 and 1820. There is a porch across the front and two sides of the house and at one time it was the pride of the owner, as well as Greene County.

The house stood on a hill and the spacious lawn had large trees, oaks, hickory, mimosa, cedar, and I have counted twenty magnolia trees. There was a brick wall with a gate in the center and to one side the flower garden of lemon verbena, gardenias, banksia and malmason roses. The front graveled walk was bordered with boxwood and also the formal flower garden on the order of Mt. Vernon, on the east side of the house. To the west side was the bulb garden with its tulips, buttercups, daffodils,

grape hyacinths and Roman hyacinths. The flower gardens and lawn covered about eight acres and on the south side were the pink crepe myrtles.

The place was so terraced as to prevent erosion of the soil.

The interior of the house has the wide hand-hewn boards, and chip carved mantels, with ceiling medallions and recessed windows and high ceilings.

There is little left now of its beauty and lovely gardens, and tenants have occupied it for years.

NEESON HOUSE

This letter is written by Miss Rosa Neeson of Washington, Ga. who lived near Penfield in the days when Mercer University flourished there. I quote:

"We lived near Penfield in an old square white house with a porch in front which was hung with honeysuckle vines. On either side of the porch were large trellis' with "George the Fourth", roses. When in bloom they were a purplish red and the fragrance most delightful. Out to the side of the house were weeping willow roses, mourning brides roses and bridal wreath spireas."

"Before the house stretched a long walk which went to the white paling fence. In the late afternoons my mother and father sat on the porch and watched the children play. There were five of us and two cousins living with us and sometimes little Negroes and visitors playing games. Our favorite game was, "Molly, Molly Bright, Can I get there by candle light? Yes, if your legs are long enough, And the old witch doesn't catch you. Then came the wild rush to the old gate. There was the game of "Boogerman", and "Base", and hiding.

I love to think of my home at the sunset. Out to one side were the buggies and carriages and back of them the pines tall and majestic outlined against the red sky. There was the carriage house and in it the carriage that had the steps that let down and the red curtains hanging on the inside, the best hiding place of all. In this we all rode to church on Sundays. I can smell the flowers now as the evening sun went down, the moss roses and the yellow rose of Texas as well as the cascades of wisteria over the well house.

My old home burned many years ago but it will always live in my memory.

THE LINDSEY — DURHAM PLACE

This was the home of one of the noted physicians of Georgia at that time. This house stands back from the road where the road to the huge porch is bordered by large crepe-myrtle trees. On either hand were huge oaks forming a dense shade. Step on to the porch and see the beautiful doorway with many panes of beveled edge glass in a semicircle above. The papering in the parlor was imported from England and is as tough as parchment and depicts hunting and pastoral scenes around the room and on up the wall by the staircase. The figures are so lifelike they seem to be brushed on by a great artist. The pale sky of the paper reaches to the ceiling and although it has seen many people come and go it is still beautiful with few torn places or soiled ones.

Old Dr. Lindsey had patients from other states as well as for many miles around and he built an infirmary for them. He became quite wealthy and planted a botanical garden of several acres, with trees and shrubs from other lands. This was a lush and extravagant hobby, for the servants had to water by hand the many tropical plants, and he would propagate the ones he liked best by his own methods.

After Dr. Durham's death, the garden soon deteriorated and the house as well, but it is still outstanding as you may see by the picture.

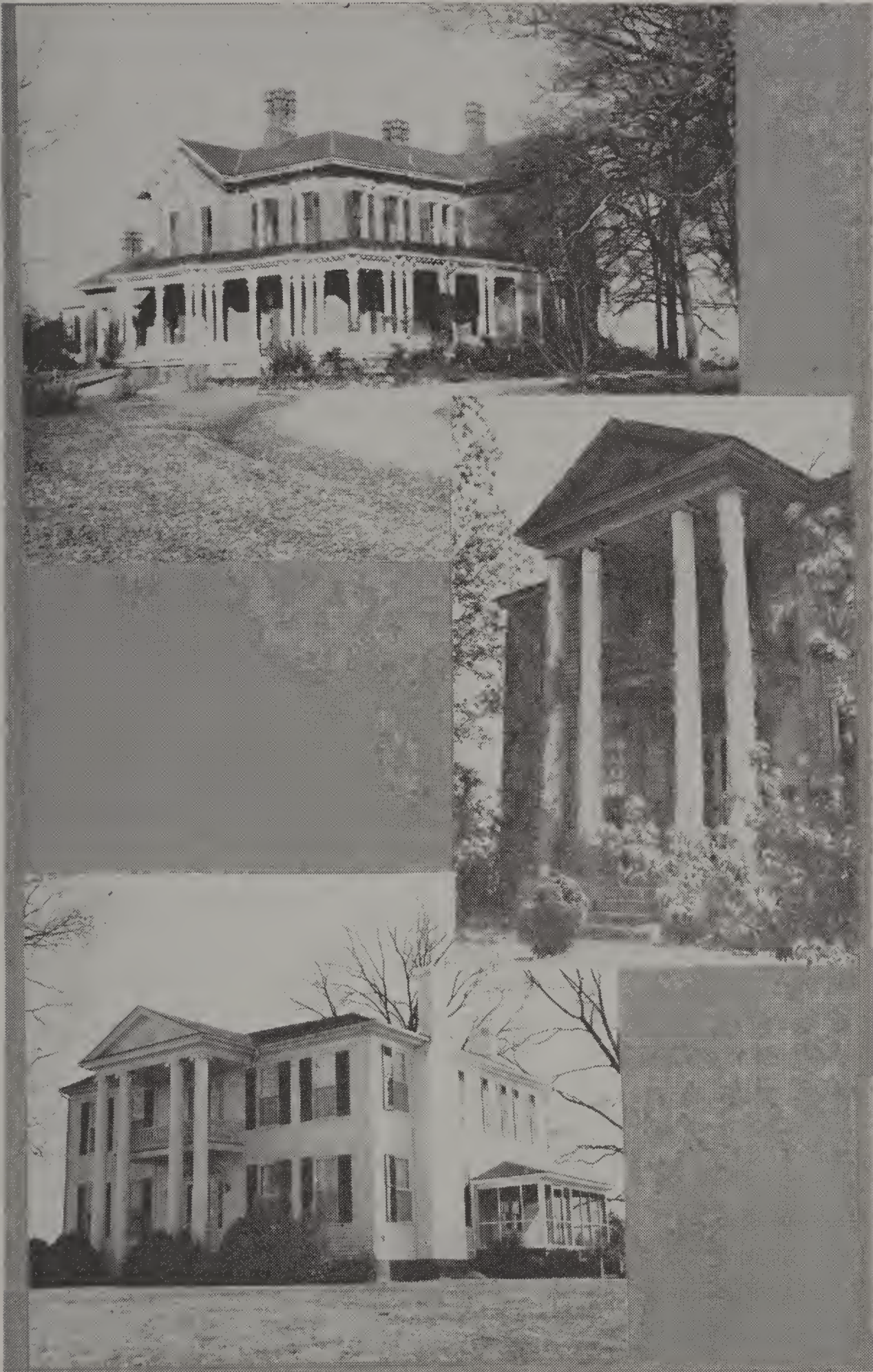
Greensboro (Ga.) Herald
Thursday, January 7, 1875

DAVIS RESIDENCE

"Mr. C. A. Davis, banker, of our city, has near completion, one of the most convenient and desirable residences to be found in the State. It is of brick manufactured at his own brick yard, within the corporate limits of the city.

"Messrs Fay & Bruin are the architects. Cook, Grumby & Company, the contractors and builders. A. W. Stroupe, superintendent; D. A. McDuffie & Brother, plasterers; Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, plumbers; John Mason, painter; all of Atlanta.

The house is forty-one by ninety-one feet long, which includes the library and kitchen. The rooms on the first floor are parlor, library, sitting room, dining room, nursery, family room, kitchen, servant's room, bathroom, store room, and butler's pantry. The parlor and prin-



Charles A. Davis Home, Greensboro. Jefferson Hall, before restoration at Union Point 1820. Jefferson Hall, after restoration.

cipal rooms are 16 x 18 feet excepting the library which is octagonal, finished off on the eight sides with shelving and glass doors, and closet doors below, all of black walnut.

"The house is built in Italian style with Terra Cotta cornice over the windows and ornamented cornice under the eaves, which are projecting and bracketed, ornamented cresting on comb of the roof, which is of slate. Double box-head frame windows to the library, above and below, and over the front door. Veranda front and south side thirty eight feet, and on the north side fifty-four feet, double columns in a space every seven feet: flooring of veranda 2-1/2 inches by 1-1/2 inches thick; mansard roof to veranda and crested. Front door has double shutters, opening into a recess vestibule, which has glass panel doors opening into a hall twelve feet wide by forty-five feet long: a grand platform stair case to the second story. The back piazza and veranda are 12 x 26 feet and contains the well supplying the premises with water. A double force pump fills a tank of 300 gallons in the garret under the roof. Windows on first story open to the floor, each lower sash has two panes, double thick glass, 31 x 40 inches; upper sash one pane of same size—sash hung by weights. Slate mantles and grates on lower floor. Walls hard finished throughout with cornice in three rooms and in entry. There are five chambers on the second floor with the bathroom. Every chamber in the house has a stationary marble-top black walnut washstand supplied with hot and cold water: all the rooms except the parlor have closets. All the woodwork was done in Atlanta, and the doors, sash, and blinds, are all made of Georgia white pine. Ground broken for foundations August 19th, walls finished and roof on October 6th, 1874.

"We have watched the progress of this building with much interest and pleasure and have been delighted with the extreme care with which every part has been put together. The superintendent, Mr. Stroupe, has earned additional laurels in his extreme fastidiousness in having every part to the minutest particular done exactly as it should be, and never have we seen it excelled." (Now owned by Mrs. M. E. Sisk.)

JEFFERSON HALL

Near Union Point, not far from the Georgia railroad crossing is Jefferson Hall, a beautifully proportioned house with tall Ionic columns. This was built in 1820 by Lemuel Green, who sold it to Thomas Brooks Hart of Augusta. Mr. Hart used this as a summer home and the railroad trains later obligingly stopped at the front door when the family traveled. In 1857 the place was sold to Ransom Harwell and remained in this family for many years. Next to own the place were Mr. and Mrs. Clem Gunn.

As you walk in between the tall slim columns you see the beautiful fan light over the front door and see overhead the balcony with hand turned bannisters around it. Inside you see the wide hall with the rooms on either side and the lovely stair.



Top left—Paradise Hill, Greensboro. Top right—Old rock jail built about 1806 and still standing. Lower left—Ruins of the Thomas P. Janes Home, the first Sec. of Agriculture in Ga. Center right—Thornton House, Union Point.

It is easy to imagine the hoopskirted ladies descending this stair in the plantation days of Greene County. No doubt this place was the scene of much entertaining and gallantry and the atmosphere of the place no less than the architecture seems to determine the strong character of it.

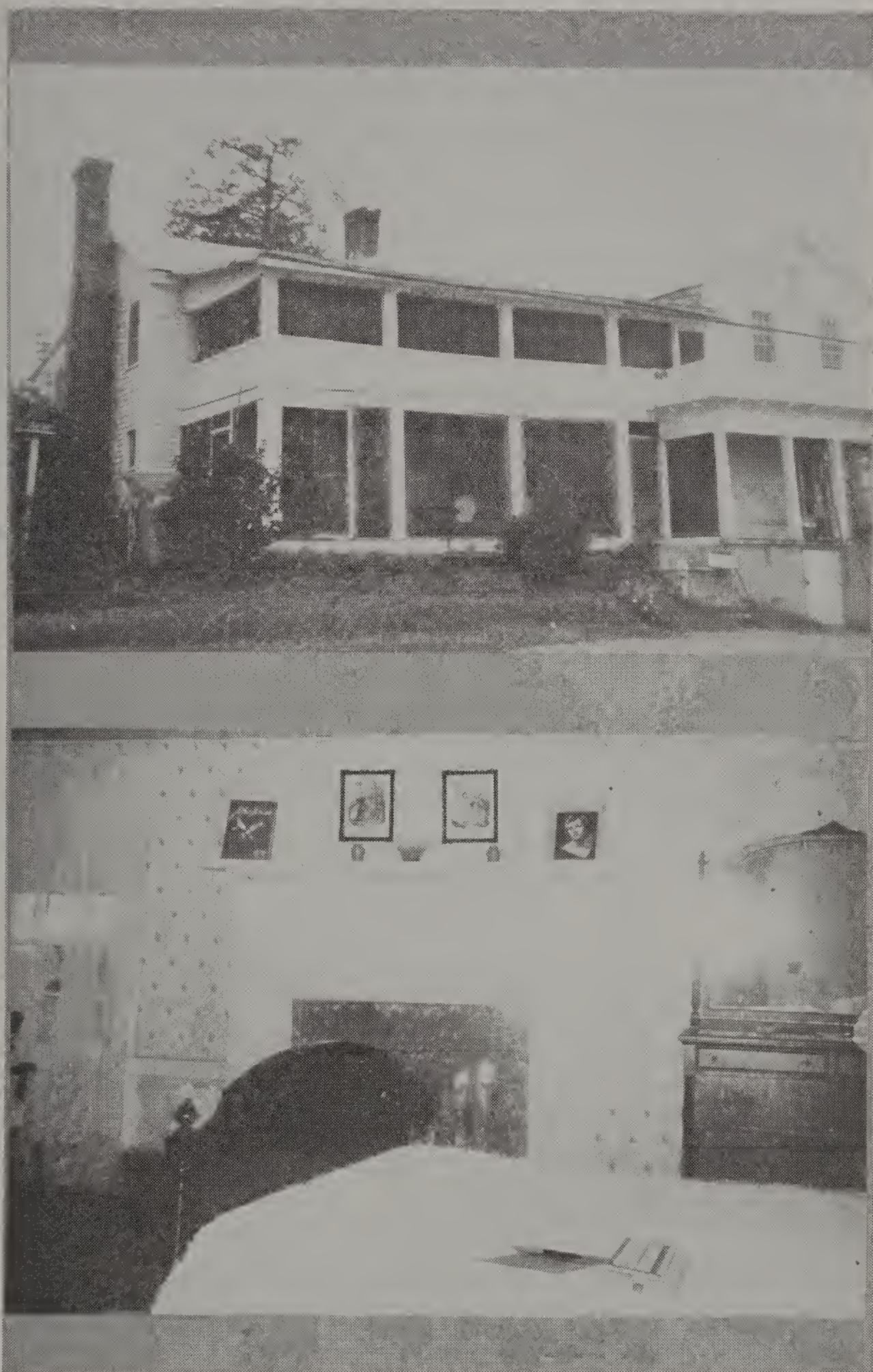
PARADISE HILL

This is probably the most historic house in Greensboro and in the early 1800's was a showplace in the town. A white two story sturdily built structure with four Ionic columns on the front porch and green shutters at the many windows surrounded by great green trees which cast their shadows back and forth as the winds blew. It was a haven on a hot summer day.

The first owner of the land was Robert Dale, a merchant and Postmaster in the town who sold it to John Clark, Pres. of the Trustees of the University of Ga. in 1805, who sold it to Nicholas Lewis. On Dec. 22, 1818 Lewis sold the property to Charles A. and Elizabeth Redd who it is thought built the house. This house was sold later to Senator Thomas W. Cobb of Oglethorpe County. After Judge Cobb's death U. S. Senator William Dawson bought the home and made many improvements. When the house was remodeled it had 20 large rooms and a wine cellar in the basement. After Senator Dawson's death, Oliver Porter bought the place who later sold it to Phillip Clayton of Clarke County in 1859. He was appointed Sec. of the U. S. Treasury in the absence of Sen. Cobb from Ga. Later he was minister to Peru and his son Robert succeeded him. The last member of the Clayton family to own this home was Miss Maude Townsend. This home was used as a hospital in 1865. The last owner is Mrs. C. L. Rhodes.

THE PARK HOME

The Park home was once a tavern and inn and the road in front was once the road called Seven Islands highway extending from New Orleans to Philadelphia. This home witnessed the passing of the Indians, it rested many weary travelers, and survived floods, fire, Sherman's troops and sheltered Pres. of the



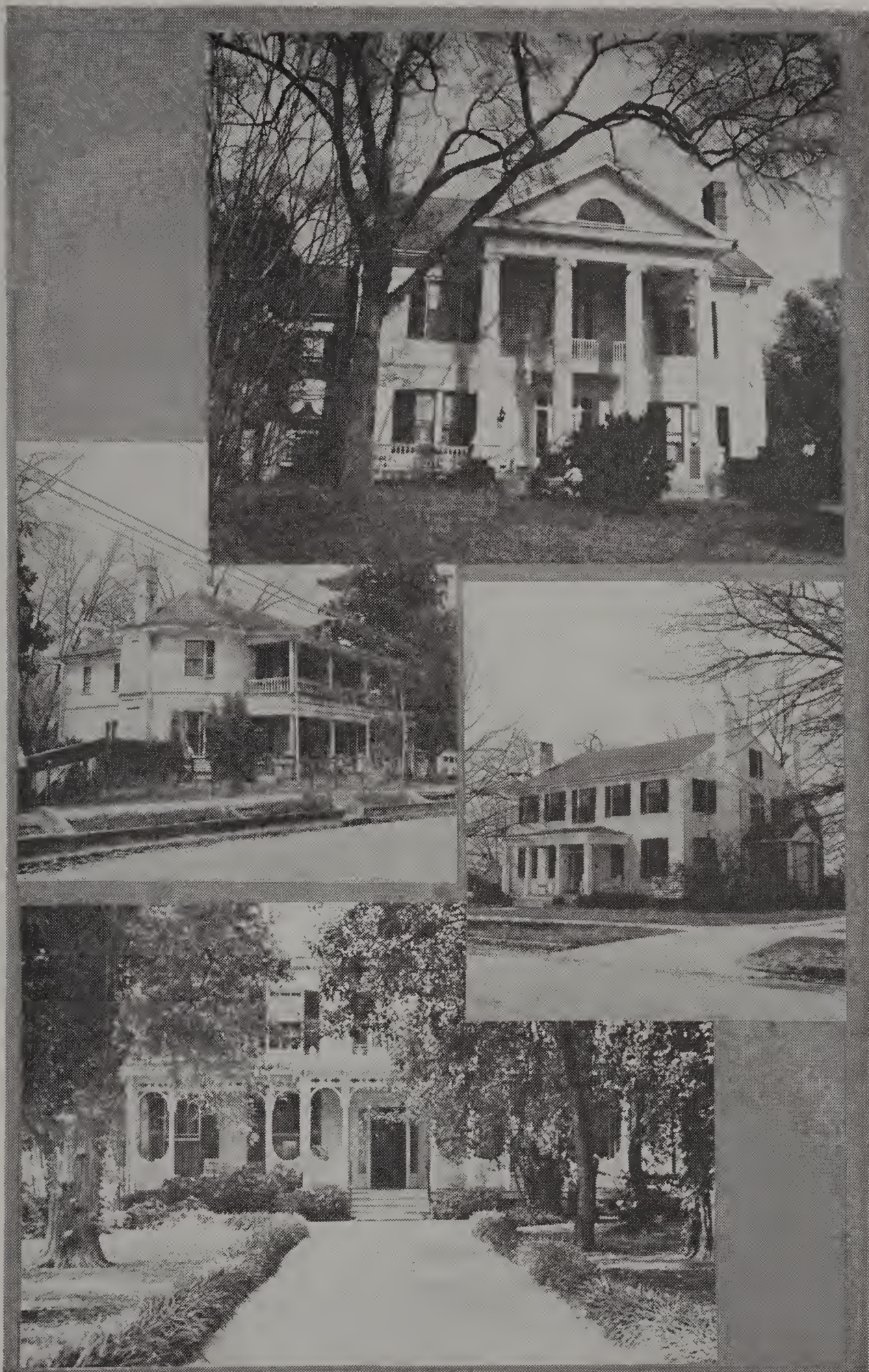
James B. Park, Sr. Home (now in Morgan Co. Fred White, owner) The room where Pres. of the Confederacy slept May 5, 1865.

Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. The big house at Park's Mill is still sturdy after 150 years. James Edrington Parks built the house in 1821 and also built a mill, and a toll bridge across the Oconee, and sons and sons-in-law built grist mills, three stores, saloons and a blacksmith shop. In 1840 floods swept away the bridge and Park built a ferry. The old house has pegged walls and was ballasted with brick between the walls to keep the flooding river from washing it away. There are two long rambling porches as you may see in the picture as well as many rooms and there were many well trained servants. There is a total of eleven rooms, the rafters are heavy and hand hewn, the mantels are simple but beautiful with designs of the rising sun cut on them. The dining room is paneled in walnut. In the room where Pres. Jefferson Davis slept are wide smooth boards and a fireplace. There are two sharply curving stairways leading to the upstairs. This is a typical gabled, house of its era.

Only the stone foundation of the old mill is left now and the land of the Parks spread across the river. As you stand on the old Seven Bridges road, now a dead end road, you can imagine the thriving community and the settlement as it looked to the stagecoach drivers a century ago. Mr. and Mrs. Fred White now own the place and have added modern conveniences and their children enjoy swimming in the nearby Oconee river. "White Columns in Ga." mentions Mr. and Mrs. Ed Askew as owners of a "Park House," on the other side of the river and her grandfather, Dr. Park, built this home.

HAWTHORNE HEIGHTS

At Union Point is "Hawthorne Heights" so named because of the thick hawthorne hedge surrounding the eight acre garden. The house is impressive Greek revival and owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lamb. In the garden stands one of the tea bushes sent to Washington from Japan by Commodore Perry when he opened the ports of that country in 1854. Nearly all of the fine old furniture in the house has a history. Several of the upstairs bedrooms are unchanged since they were furnished by brides of different generations.



Top—Hawthorne Heights. Right center—Cunningham Home (Mrs. P. A. Colhepp). Left center—Davis-Rice Home—1797 Greensboro. Bottom—P. F. Merritt Home, 1954.

Here were reared the Harts and the Sibleys. The sons and daughters of Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley were also reared here. Mrs. Harold Lamb a daughter of Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley collected fine antiques and added to the ones her mother and father had bought while traveling abroad and unlike most old homes the place has improved with age and is still the most beautiful in Greene Co.

CUNNINGHAM HOME

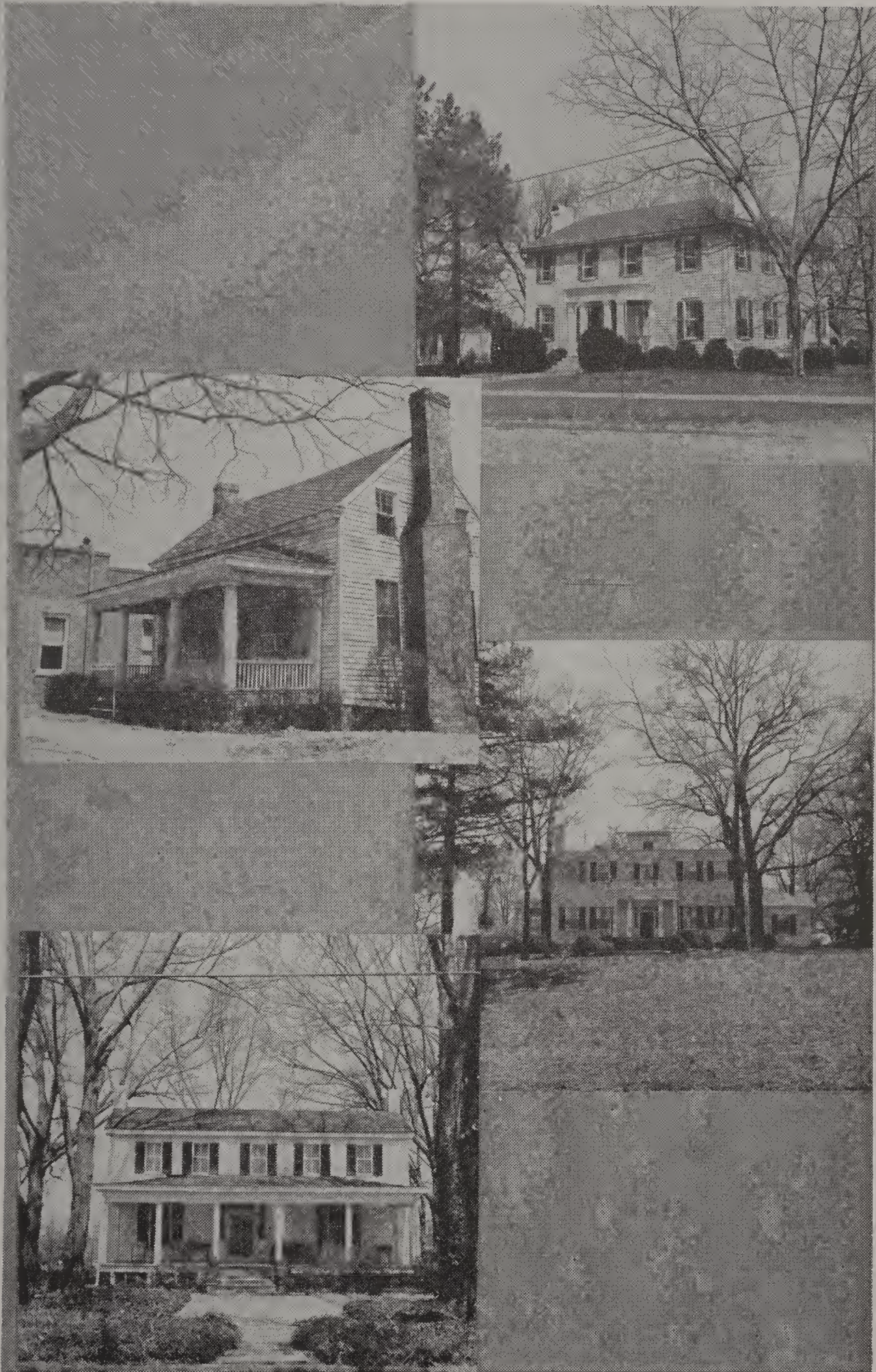
This home was owned by one of the Cunningham brothers but when Robert Wheeler bought the place he had the house turned around to face the next extension of Main Street. The home is one of the outstanding ante-bellum places of the county and was later bought by Mrs. P. A. Cohlhepp. There were two Cunningham brothers who built homes in the 1818's and both are now standing, the other one is owned by C. W. Smith.

THE MERRITT HOME

The Merritt home was built by W. G. Johnson in 1854 and is a handsome structure, on the same block was built the E. A. Copelan home in about 1880. These homes were surrounded by large trees and beautiful gardens and are still used even though progress has pushed out the large gardens and lawns, the homes stand to remind us of, "The Gone With the Wind", country. (Owned by the Merritts and Copelands for over 100 years.)

OTHER OLD HOMES

There were many other homes in Greene County that the older citizens recall. The W. G. Armor home, the Dr. H. H. King home built in 1820, W. W. D. Weaver built a substantial home where Judge W. M. Weaver lived also. The Jonas Fauche house, the Spinks house, John Colt (1800), the Thomas Morgan house, the Nickelson home and old Judge Godkin's home. Capt. in the Confederate army was W. H. Branch who lost an arm in the battle of Antetiam and had built an attractive home across from Judge Godkin's in 1845. The Nicholas home, now the Radford's home was moved across the railroad when Judge Lewis built his home.



Top right—Dr. Walker's Home (Old Williams Home) Left center—Old Vincent Home. Right center, Cunningham Home owned by C. W. Smith.
Lower left—Nicholas-Radford Home.

THE CHAPPEL HOME

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Thompson was built by a Mr. Chappel before the Ga. railroad was built in 1833-37. He was a rock-cutter and is said to have made rock window sills in the house and stone steps. He had a large apple orchard which the school boys delighted in robbing until Chappel caught one up the tree and gave him a good thrashing.

Across from Calvin Thompson's home stood the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robinson which was built in the 1840's. The B. F. Green's home stood near these and Mr. Green will be remembered as saying, "A turkey is an inconvenient fowl, a little too much for one to eat and not enough for two". He liked to eat and was a large heavy man.

Judge Cone owned a fine home on the corner of East and North Streets which was destroyed by fire about 1878.

Green Thompson built a home before the War on the corner of Greene and Walnut Streets, and it is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Harrison.

The Story home and the Vincent home were both torn down many years ago. Judge Durham was an honored citizen of Greensboro and built his home near the Richter house and later sold it to Mrs. Stevens. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Markwalter was built at the corner of Broad and Walnut Streets. At the corner of South Street stood the home of Nicholas Lewis, a lawyer and pioneer citizen of Greensboro. When the old chimneys were torn down several had the date of 1797 on them. It was a two storied house and was owned later by Samuel Davis in the 1830's. This house later belonged to Mrs. T. B. Rice.

The Foster home was built by Dr. Thomas Foster and here Bishop Geo. Foster Pierce's mother was born.

DR. JOHN E. WALKER HOME

At the east end of South Street Dr. John E. Walker built his home for his bride, Mary E. Gaston after their wedding in 1849. He lived here all of his life and his daughter, Mrs. Tor-



Top—Copeland-Evans Home, Greensboro. Bottom—Davis-Evans Home, Greensboro.

bert inherited the home. The attractive home is now owned by Carey J. Williams.

EVANS-DAVIS HOME

This home was built for William S. Davis by Wiley G. Johnson about 1858 and is now owned by Mrs. J. W. Evans and prior to this, owned by H. T. Evans. For over 100 years only two families have owned this place. The house has two stories and a basement. On either side of the front door is found Bohemian glass sidelights in grape design. The overhanging roof of the house has delicate carved woodwork underneath the eaves. In the hallway, which is broad, there are ceiling decorations of handsome design as well as the two formal rooms. The daylight basement has a large fireplace and seems to keep the interior cool in summer. Note in the picture the large columns and shutters at the windows.

THE COPELAND-EVANS HOME

This home is next to the Merritt house and is very old, having many gables and one floor. It was probably built about 1854, and is still in good condition.

CHAPTER IX

EARLY PERSONAGES

MOSES WADDEL

Moses Waddel a famous teacher and preacher was born in N. C. July 29, 1770. He acquired an education the hard way, by walking long distances, with few books and only the encouragement of his parents and his thirst for knowledge kept him going.

After teaching for a short time in N. C., he and his parents moved to Greene County, Ga. He became interested in religion and on the advice of Dr. John Springer he entered Hampden-Sidney and graduated in one year. He preached at Carmel in Ga. and taught school all week. He moved to the Calhoun settlement in S. C. and here he met and married Catherine Calhoun the sister of the famous John C. Catherine lived only four years and then Waddel married Elizabeth Pleasants of Virginia and moved to Vienna, S. C.

In 1819 Dr. Moses Waddel was elected Pres. of the University of Georgia. The institution was at a low ebb having only seven students but with the prestige of Waddel the number soon increased to 100.

Many of the famous men of Ga. went to school here and under his tutelage felt honored to walk at his side on many occasions.

After ten years of active work he returned to Willington, S. C. where he hoped to spend a quiet old age. He died at the home of his son Jamis P. Waddel in 1840. Possibly no teacher has set a finer example, nor any preacher led a truer life than Moses Waddel.

RICHARD HENRY WILDE

Richard Henry Wilde was a poet, statesman and a scholar coming to Augusta, Ga. from Baltimore. He studied with his mother and later a fine lawyer, Joseph Hutchinson and came

to Greene County to stand the bar examination. He was not of legal age but his knowledge brought forth commendation from the Bench and Bar.

By hard work and study he was by 1811 the Attorney General of the State of Ga. In 1815-17 he served in the 14th Congress with such men as Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and Henry Pinckney.

In 1818 Wilde married Mrs. Caroline Buckle who died in 1827 leaving several children. Henry Wilde in 1824 succeeded T. W. Cobb in Congress. He was a Whig, bitterly opposed to Andrew Jackson's removal of deposits from State banks and actions concerning the S. C. nullification dispute. Wilde was an important figure in politics for many years and also wrote poems and was a man of letters. He wrote, "My Life is Like the Summer Rose" and "The Captive's Lament" and others. At one time Wilde taught law at Tulane University and traveled abroad for several years. He died of yellow fever in New Orleans, later his body was moved to Magnolia Cemetery in Augusta.

CHARLES ALFRED DAVIS

Charles Alfred Davis Sr. born in the "Crackerneck" section of Greene Co. Ga. on August 4th, 1820 was the son of William and Amy Ransom Davis from Ransom's Bridge, N. C. and the son of Samuel Davis b. 1787-d. 1875 and Mary Angeline Gant, 1797-1866.

Charles A. Davis, Sr. married Amanda Swift of Morgan Co. Ga. and their children were: Charles Alfred Davis Jr. b. 1850 and married Emily Sanders Willett of Macon, Thomas Samuel Davis, Mary Amanda Davis who married W. R. Jackson and had ten children.

Charles Alfred Davis Sr. was a very successful merchant and spent his whole life in Greensboro, Ga. He amassed a fortune. His business was known as Davis and Bro. and later Davis and Son.

Charles Davis had a trade area of forty miles around. He served during the Civil War as a Confederate soldier and came back to his "Big Store" after the war having lost about all that he had made. He re-established connections with the firms in New York with which he had done business and soon had his store stocked and was making money again.

For years he lived in the old brick residence on Main St. which was once a branch bank of the State of Ga. Later he built a large home in the northwestern Greensboro which still stands. He was a deacon in the Baptist church for many years and a faithful member. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had nine children; Mary Davis Jackson, Edwin Davis, Mrs. Lucie I. Stevens of Gainesville, Mrs. Cora D. Cleckly of Augusta, Mrs. Victoria D. Seals, Charles A. Davis and Oscar Davis of Atlanta, Ga.

EDWARD A. COPELAN

Edward A. Copelan was born in Greene Co. Ga. August 8, 1849 and was clerk for Charles A. Davis Sr., "the merchant prince". Copelan married Leila Davis, daughter of Wm. S. Davis the bro. of Charles A. Davis. They had three children, a son, Annie and Mary.

Edward Copelan opened a private bank which years later became the Copelan National Bank. He bought the Statham Hotel property and he and Wm. R. Jackson subscribed over half the capital stock for a much needed industry the Mary—Leila Cotton Mill.

Thomas Flournoy Foster, was a noted lawyer and legislator of the ante-bellum days. He was sent to Congress while a resident of Greene Co. He afterward lived in Columbus.

Miles W. Lewis, long a member of the General Assembly of Ga. lived here.

R. L. McWhorter, was for many years a power in politics in the State, as was Hon. Hamilton McWhorter, who was born in Greene Co.

Julius C. Alford, a member of Congress and was called, "The old war horse of Troup," spent his boyhood in Greene.

BENJAMIN WEAVER

Benjamin Weaver, a Revolutionary soldier who served in a North Carolina Regiment had a record of bravery and gallantry in battle and participated in numerous engagements. He married Elizabeth Daniel from Va. and N. C. daughter of John W. Daniel of Va. Two sons were born to the Weavers, William Wiley Daniel and Travis Archibald. The first son remained in Greene Co. and the latter moved to Upson Co.

The Weavers were prominent in Greene Co. for 100 years. After the death of Judge Weaver in 1905 the old home was broken up.

JUDGE THOMAS STOCKS 1786-1876

Three days before Greene County was carved from Washington County and three years before Gen. George Washington was elected President of the United States, Thomas Stocks was born in a fort near the Oconee River below Scull Shoals. His father Isaac Stocks was a Revolutionary soldier and settled on the lands ceded by the Indians that became Wilkes County in 1773. After the Revolution Isaac Stocks (d. 1804) married a daughter of Gen. Stephen Heard and when Washington County was laid out in 1784, Isaac Stocks moved his family into that part of Washington which was cut off to make Greene County in 1786.

In order to protect his family from the Indian raids he built a strong fort near his home and it was in this fort that Thomas Stocks was born. The legislature was meeting in Augusta and at this session the Act was passed creating Greene County. Thomas Stocks was born three days too soon to claim the distinction of being the first white child born in the new county.

Thomas Stocks so distinguished himself in many lines of endeavor that his life should be an inspiration to every boy and a rebuke to selfish politicians. Isaac died a few years after Thomas was born and the boy had to assume the responsibility of looking after his mother and younger brothers and

sisters. He attended school only six months but he became a self-educated man and was a power in Georgia politics for many years. He was one of the founders of the Ga. Baptist Convention, Mercer University, Georgia's first state fair, and the first Agricultural Society. He was Judge of the county's Inferior Court. Pres. of the Ga. Senate for many years and a Commissioner for Ga. in establishing the boundary line between Ga. and Tenn. in 1818.

He was the only Georgian who ever elected a Governor by his single vote. This man was Gov. George M. Troup. There was a clash between the Clark and Troup factions although Talbot was Troup's opponent in the race. Clark had had a duel with William H. Crawford and so the latter's friends threw their support to Troup. The vote of the joint session of the House and Senate resulted in a tie and Thomas Stocks broke the tie and elected Troup for Gov. of Ga.

Thomas Stocks and his mother attended old Shiloh Baptist Church in 1832 near Penfield. He walked along beside his mother as she rode the horse on the trail and he carried a gun on his shoulder as protection against the Indians. Pickets were posted during the services so as to prevent a surprise Indian attack. The church had over 400 members. Some were later outstanding men such as; William Reid, Oliver Porter, William Moncrief, Thomas Stocks, and preachers were: Sylvanus Landrum, Adiel Sherwood, Dr. N. M. Crawford, and others equally important.

Thomas Stocks first married Cynthia Coffee, daughter of Gen. Coffee of the War of 1812, after her death he married Frances A. Davis of Greensboro daughter of Samuel Davis and aunt of Chas. A. and Oscar Davis and Mrs. V. D. Seals of Atlanta. Thomas Stocks had no children but his achievements should live in Ga. history.

Isaac Stocks, father of Thomas Stocks married Catherine Heard who was the daughter of Thomas Heard b. 1742-1808 and Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, b. 1750-1790. He married 2nd Mary Veasey dau. of James Veasey. Isaac Stocks, a Rev. Sol. b. 1767-1807, his ch. by Catherine were: Thomas b. 1786, John, Elizabeth and William.

Thomas Stocks was a Mason of the St. Marino Lodge No. 28. of Greensboro, Ga. He helped to educate more than 50 boys and girls from his own funds. A school building erected in 1880 was named the Thomas Stocks Institute. Thomas went by stagecoach in 1832 to a triennial convention of the Baptist and while there he was a guest in the home of Wm. Colgate the founder of Colgate Soap Mfg. While he was in New York he rode on his first steamboat and train. The population then was 200,000 His diary of this trip is in the possession of Mrs. T. B. Ricce of Greensboro. John Stocks, his brother married Nancy Fitzpatrick in 1809, a sister Elizabeth married Aaron Bledsoe in 1807.

Thomas Stocks lived a full life and died at his beautiful home, "Oak Hill" within sight of the fort in which he was born.

From Thomas Stocks Bible—Thomas Stocks b. Feb. 1, 1786, Cynthia Coffee Stocks b. Feb. 5, 1791, Frances, Ann Maria Davis b. June 6, 1822, Thomas Stocks mar. Cynthia Coffee Oct. 27, 1807, Mar. Fannie A. Davis Nov. 26, 1848, Cynthia died Nov. 2, 1847, Thomas died Oct. 6 1876, Fannie A. Stocks died, Sept. 5, 1898. Thomas is buried in the Greensboro cemetery between the two wives.

ELIJAH CLARKE

Elijah Clarke was not a citizen of Greene County, however his Trans-Oconee Republic so affected the growth of the county in its early days that I shall give an account of this as an influence on the county's early growth. Clarke was known in the county and often seen there.

Elijah Clarke was a Major-General in the Georgia Militia and served his country well in the Revolutionary War. Then he dreamed of setting up a Republic of his own and did so on the south side of the Oconee River. Greene County had about 100 miles of territory facing the opposite side of the river before Hancock County was cut out in Dec. 1793 and Oconee County formed in 1794.

Clarke's Trans-Oconee Republic was a constant menace to lives and property and greatly retarded the development of this land for a while. He built blockhouses and the cut-throats and thieves would go over the river and terrorize the citizens of Greene and use rough tactics to get good citizens to join up with him, and sad to relate some of them did, hoping to gain more land and some of the profits. With Indians and Clarke's men raiding, Green County citizens spent many sleepless nights

Clarke tried to establish a separate and independent government on lands allotted to the Indians for hunting grounds within the boundaries and jurisdictional rights of the State of Georgia, and he had induced numbers of good citizens as well as exploiters to join him.

Gov. Matthews of Ga. issued a proclamation against Gen. Clarke warning him and forbidding any citizen of Ga. to join him and engage in such unlawful proceedings and he strictly commanded all judges, justices and sheriffs and other officers to be diligent in assisting to apprehend the said Elijah Clarke and his adherents in order that they should be brought to justice.

Soon after this Gen. Clarke appeared in Wilkes County and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was tried and by unanimous consent by the jury he was acquitted. This made Clarke bolder, so he went right back to his Republic, feeling guilty of no offense and expanded his operations.

Then the President authorized the Governor to call out the State militia and Federal troops if necessary in order to disperse the Trans-Oconee Republic. Lt. Col. Gaither of the U. S. Army was to head the Federals. Gov. Matthews sent Gen. Twiggs and Irwin to warn Clarke and to read the President's order but he refused to give up his dream of an independent Republic.

Troops, both State and Federal concentrated their forces at Fort Fidius, on the Oconee and Clarke seeing that they meant business, knew that now his dream was shattered so he marched out with his followers and the State troops took poss-

ession of the place and burned Fort Defiance and the settlement to the ground, completely demolishing it. On Oct. 12, 1794 Gov. Matthews informed the Sec. of War that the Trans-Oconee Republic was destroyed without loss of blood.

Gen. Clarke was not molested and was forgiven and even honored by his State because of his past record of serving his country well.

Aaron Burr at one time tried to do the same thing but was interrupted before he got established and was dishonored by the nation. Burr passed through Greene Co. and spent the night here while he was under arrest, being carried from New Orleans to New York for trial. Some of Burrs' relatives are buried in the Greensboro cemetery.

JOEL EARLY

Joel Early, Sr. came from Virginia to Wilkes County and then to Greene County. He was in the list of Headright grantees and it shows that he received 1,000 acres of land on the Oconee river in 1803-6. Other records attest to the fact that he must have been here since 1784-5. In Lucian Lamar Knight's book he says, "Joel Early's Manor was the finest house north of Savannah and he lives in the style of an English Lord." Tradition says that he required his sons and daughters to don evening clothes each day for six o'clock dinner.

Under the terms of his will none of his sons were to come into full possession of his property until they reached the age of 45 years. If this will was carried out, his oldest son, Peter Early who was once Governor of Ga., died when he was 45 and so probably did not fully possess his legacy.

It is thought that Joel Early died in December 1806 as this was when the will was probated with Joel Early, Jr. as one of the executors. Both Clementine and Eleazer were disinherited for some reason. The minutes of the Greene Co. Inferior court 1799-1816 show where Joel Early, Jr. made application for letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah Early, and on the same date George Watkins, husband of Polly Early Watkins (co-author of Watkin's Digest of Ga.

Laws from 1733-1800) made application on the estate of Clementine Early. What malady could have caused the death of these two young men of Joel Early? Did they commit suicide? Peter Early also was listed as dead Nov. 1, 1824.

Eleazer Early the son left and also disinherited, was the author and publisher of one of the best maps of early Georgia. Joel Early, Jr. was a wealthy Greene County farmer. His plantation of 5,000 acres started at the town limit of Greensboro and extended to near the Oconee river, joining the lands of Thomas Stocks and Col. Richard Willis.

For many years before the Civil War Joel Early had pronounced views on slave ownership. He called in over a hundred slaves and asked them if they wanted to be free and if they would like to go back to Africa. He also would furnish transportation and give each one \$100.00 Only forty of these slaves accepted the offer. Joel Early chartered a vessel from Norfolk, Va. and the forty slaves sailed with his \$100.00 and belongings from Norfolk to Liberia, Africa.

One of the number who chose to go to Africa was a house-boy who had been taught to read and write. This boy acted as a leader of the migrants and he wrote to Mr. Early from time to time. African fever and diseases took a heavy toll as well as the tribal wars. Those who survived became very dissatisfied and begged to be returned to their former master and slavery. Under the existing laws this could not be done. Finally the slave boys letters ceased, still begging to return. Joel Early took this to mean that the boy had also died. Now this troubled him greatly, he said that in trying to do what he thought was right that perhaps he had done the wrong thing. Joel sought relief from his anxiety in drinking, which is borne out by the fact that the minutes of the Greensboro Baptist church show where he was charged with over indulgence many times. He was excluded, forgiven and restored to membership repeatedly, but at his death was non-affiliated. Stones gave this data on this family: Jeremiah Early married Eliza Cunningham on Oct. 15, 1806. Clementine Early married Frances Terrell, Dec. 24, 1811. George Watkins mar-

ried Polly Early December 26, 1801. Charles L. Matthews married Lucy Early January 3, 1807. In 1957 the once fine home is still standing. James Byrnes owns the place, Gatewood Baynes, Mrs. F. L. Toney and Mrs. E. G. Adams owns parts of the original farm.

PETER EARLY

On a modest headstone that marked the grave is this inscription: "Here lies the body of Peter Early who died on the 15th of August, 1817 in the 45th year of his life." He was buried on the banks of the Oconee but later his remains were moved to Greensboro cemetery by the side of his brother Joel Early, Jr. The remains of his widow were also placed by Peter Early. The inscription reads:" Sacred to the memory of Ann Adams Sherwood, consort of Rev. Adiel Sherwood. She was born in Bedford, Va. in 1783 and died Nov. 1822. Delecta dum vixit Memorabilis in Mortu."

Three years after Peter Early died, his widow, married Rev. Adiel Sherwood, May 17, 1821 and one month later Sherwood and Rev. Jesse Mercer came to Greensboro and with a few members from Shiloh and White Plains Baptist churches, they organized the Greensboro Baptist church with Rev. Adiel Sherwood as its first pastor.

Sherwood was a protege of Jesse Mercer. The "old father" of Mercer University took the young man under his wing, and had him ordained in old Bethseda church, later performed the ceremony when he married the rich, pretty widow of Peter Early. Ann Adams Early Sherwood lived only a year after her second marriage and the child she bore Sherwood died too, and is buried by her side.

Sherwood became guardian for the Peter Early children. There were: Augustus, Cynthia, Alexander, Thomas and Frances. Alexander was educated in Washington City, Thomas went to college there also, Cynthia went to school in Madison, Ga., Frances went to New Hope Academy, (five miles beyond Greshamville).

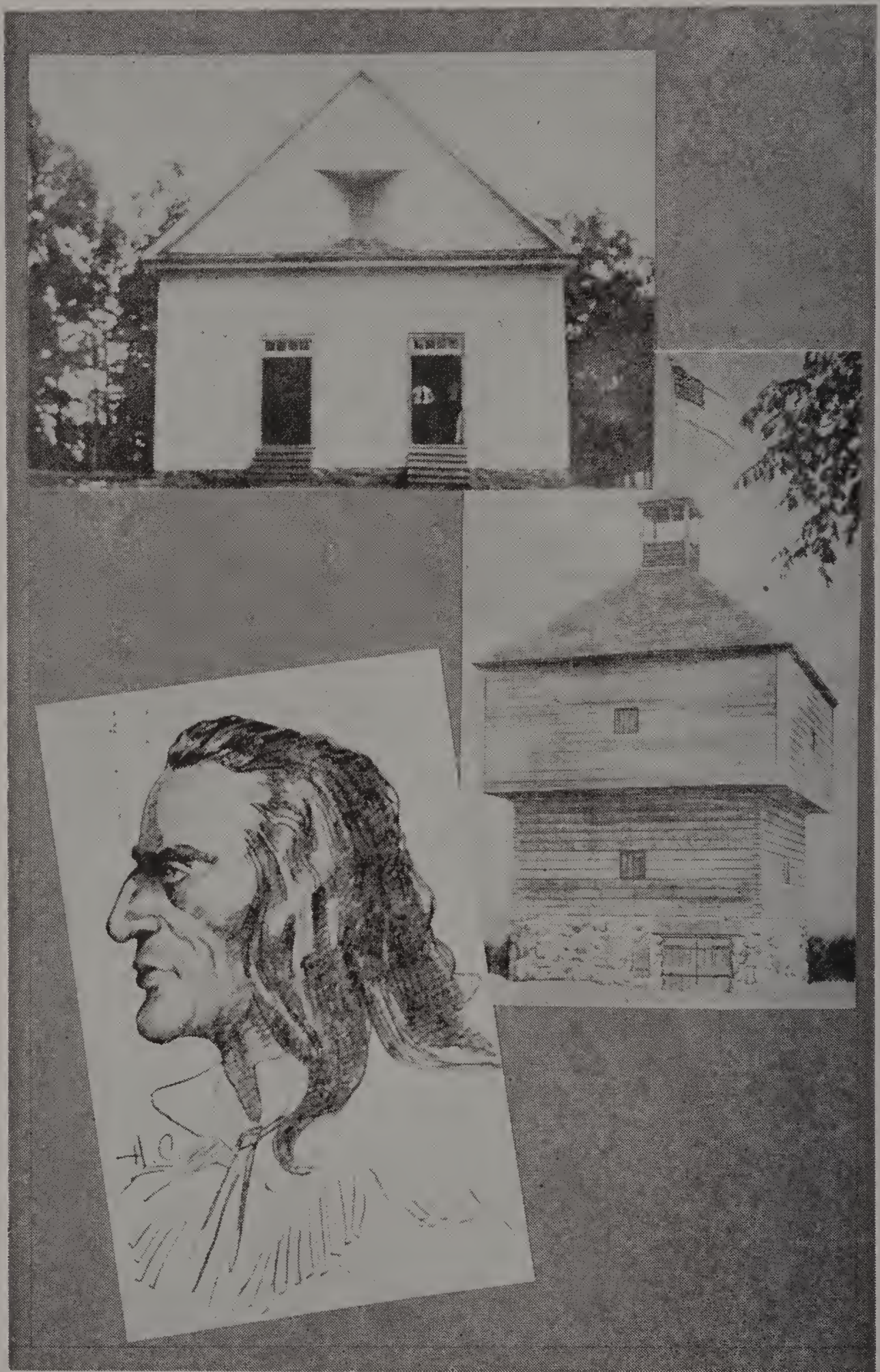
Clementine Early a brother of Peters' married Frances Terrell on Dec. 24, 1811. Her father's hotel stood on the spot where Mr. and Mrs. Kyle Smith now live (1957). Mrs. Early's home was destroyed by fire on Jan. 20, 1821.

Peter Early was Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit before becoming Governor of Georgia. He attended Lexington grammar school and later Princeton University where he delivered the salutatory, "Sympathy". After studying law with Mr. Ingersoll in Philadelphia he came back to Georgia and practiced law in Wilkes County in 1786. His competitors at the bar were: Thos. P. Carnes, John M. Dooley, John Griffin, Wm. H. Crawford, Robert Watkins and George Walker. In 1802 he was elected a member of Congress to succeed John Milledge who had resigned to become Gov. of Georgia. Aaron Burr was Vice Pres. and John Randolph of Roanoke preferred charges against Samuel Chase of the Supreme Bench. Peter Early was one of five prosecutors of the case and presented the ablest argument. In 1807 he voluntarily retired from Congress, then became Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, in 1813 Governor of Ga. The war of 1812 had been going on a year and a half, he pushed the Ga. efforts to end the war through armed men and provisions. He borrowed \$20,000 from the Bank at Augusta for the use of Federal troops under Gen. Floyd. He appointed Gen. McIntosh to help with the fighting. Later Early served in the Senate. He died in 1817 and is buried in Greene County.

SAMUEL DALE

Orphaned at 17, the eldest of nine children, Samuel Dale knelt at night alone beside the grave of his departed dead in Rockbridge County, Virginia. "Never", he said, "Has the iron entered so deeply into my heart." He came to Greene Co. at eleven years of age.

In 1793, at 18 he was a Federal scout in Georgia, and at 23 he began trading among the Creeks and Choctaws, running a wagon line for the transportation of homeseekers to the Mississippi territory. In 1803 he became a guide to mark out a highway through the Cherokee nation to the Mississippi.



Old Salem Presbyterian church. Indian Fort on the Oconee (there were twenty on the frontiers) . Samuel Dale (See personages) .

He set up a trading post, exchanging merchandise for pelts, hides and tallow. In 1811 he attended the council of Tookabatcha in Georgia and heard Tecumseh the great Shawnee stir up 5,000 braves with his tongue of liquid fire.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britain was declared, he volunteered. The trail "Wolfpath, that led from Pensacola to the Creeks sacred city, "Holy Ground" crossed Burnt Corn Creek and here Samuel Dale was wounded by the Indians. Later he occupied Fort Madison where he evolved a crude system of illumination with pine-knot faggots suspended on trace chains between tall poles. He covered the blockhouses with plastered clay to prevent the Indians torches from burning them. He had the women dress in pants to fool the spies. Big Sam Dale was a hero in a desperate conflict in canoes, in which he destroyed nine braves single-handed.

He was with the Mississippi Dragoons and the Tennessee Volunteers in the destruction of the Holy City in which Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston, Gen. Claiborne and David Crockett took active part. In the course of that war they often lived on acorns, hickory nuts ,rats and horse meat.

When Andrew Jackson was in the middle of the battle for New Orleans, Samuel Dale made his record ride from Georgia to the Plain of Chalmette in eight days, 700 miles, on his pony, "Paddy," delivering important messages from the War Department.

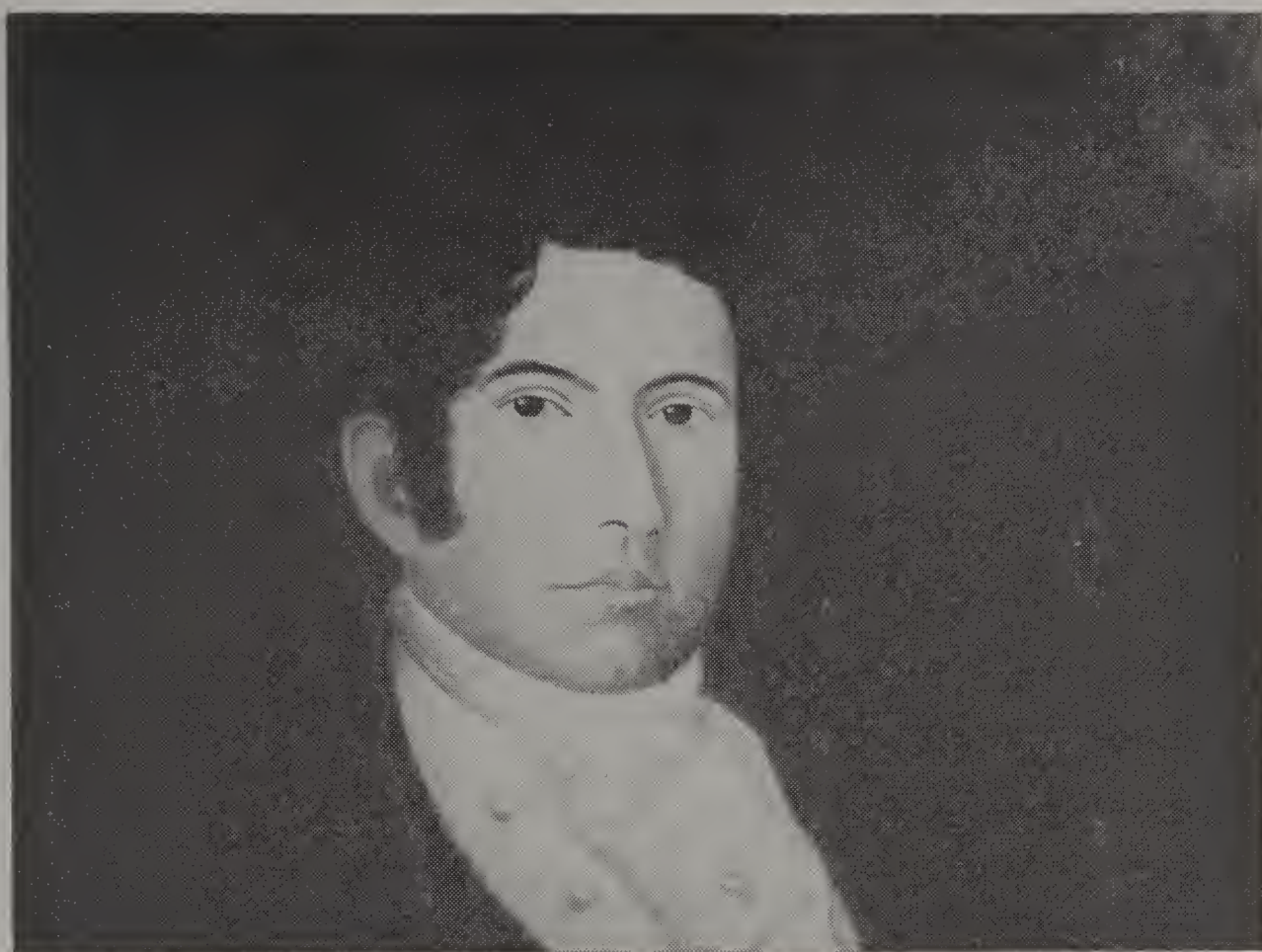
In 1816 he was selected as a delegate to the convention called to divide the Mississippi territory up to make Alabama of the eastern half, he also served two terms in the state legislature. In 1831 he settled on a farm in Lauderdale County, Miss. He was entertained by President Andrew Jackson in Washington in 1832 and imparted vivid impressions of Webster, Clay and Calhoun but thought that Tecumseh, the Shawnee, Pushmataha Chief of the Choctaws and S. S. Prentiss of Miss. exceeded them all in eloquence.

Samuel Dale was a scout, guide, trader, patriot, Indian fighter and farmer and few blazed such a trail through the American wilderness. He was without book learning, but he

had the knowledge that passeth understanding. He was loyal, kind, and fearless and now sleeps near his home in the forest where he died in 1841. Daleville, Miss. near Meridan where he last lived.

When Lafayette, on his American tour visited Alabama in 1825 he was entertained at a luncheon in Monroe Co. at which General Samuel Dale as a member of the state's first Gen. Assembly was the host. The menu which was produced in the country-side is typical of the hearty and lusty times in which Sam Dale lived and of his own abounding vitality. The menu follows: Gumbo soup, catfish chowder, baked lake trout stuffed with pork, vension stew, roast wild turkey, barbecued bear meat, squirrel pie, Brunswick stew, Indian hominy boiled with hog jowl, rhubarb pie, dried apple tarts, peach cobbler, pear preserves, huckleberry jelly, honey in comb, biscuit, cakes, apple brandy and scuppernong wine.

"General Andrew Jackson was in command in the battle of "Horseshoe Bend", Coffee led Jackson's advance across the Coosa and there were with him 900 swaggering, swearing horsemen from Mt. Pleasant. Sam Houston, the "tallow-faced" youth from the Cumberland was there. Sam Dale with his double-barreled, two-triggered shot gun, Bowie with his savage blood-thirsty knife, Davy Crockett from the west Tennessee canebrakes with his "Old Betsey". It was here amidst the roaring cannon and musketry, there was a twang of a bow-string and the buzz of a poisoned arrow, as deadly as the sting of an asp or the bite of a cobra. The arrow buried itself in Sam Houston's thigh, but whirling Sam Dale with his hawk-eyes killed the Indian with a charge of buckshot. Sam Dale dragged Sam Houston behind a boulder and with his knife cut out the arrow and sucked out the poison at the risk of his own life, thus saving Sam Houston for San Jacinto and Texas Independence to become a star of first magnitude in the azure firmament of imperial Texas." (From Col. Jim Walton) Sec. of General Samuel Dale Pilgrimage Society, Eupora, Miss.



Thomas Greer and wife Letitia Greer.

THOMAS GRIER (GREER)

Thomas Grier, son of Robert Grier, served as a soldier in the Revolution (Knight's Georgia Roster of the Revolution, page 88), having first come down from York County, Pennsylvania with his father and other members of his family. He is listed in the Census of Greene County, 1820 and left a will recorded in the County on October 27, 1825. All of his home estate was left to his widow, Lelitia Grier. The remainder of his property was left to his two sons, Thomas Grier, Jr. and John W. G. Grier, and their children. Both married early settlers of Georgia, the former having married Sophia Martin and the latter Jane Pinckard. Neither of his sons produced male heirs, which caused this branch of the Grier family to have remained undiscovered for many years.

Apparently by the time he wrote his will Thomas Grier was beginning to spell his name "Greer", the name appearing both ways in his will. His children at all times used the spelling "Greer".

The complete lineage of Thomas Greer, Sr. and his children is found in the family Bible begun by his son Thomas, Jr. and continued by his eldest granddaughter, Elizabeth (who married Amassa R. Moore, brother of the famous Methodist minister, Mark W. Moore, and moved to Harris County, Georgia and thence to Calhoun County, Mississippi).

Family records also identify the pictures as being those of Thomas and Letitia Greer.

JAMES BILLINGSLEA PARK

James Billingslea Park, Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, was born in Morgan county, Georgia, Feb. 28, 1854, the son of James B. Park, 1825-1901, and Missiouri E. Billingslea Park, 1849-1885. His grandfather, James Park was an officer of the Revolution and present at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington. He settled in Greene County on the Oconee river, while across the river the hostile Indians lived.

Judge Park graduated from Emory college in 1874 with an A. B. degree and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He settled in Greensboro and there married Anna M. Poullain, daughter of Junius Poullain.

Their children were: Henry Lewis (died in infancy), Katherine, died the year she graduated from Lucy Cobb, Noel P. who married Elizabeth Horkan of Augusta, Mrs. Hallie B. Smith, Mrs. Anna M. Harris, Celeste M. (Mrs. R. K. Smith), Marion, who married Chas. B. Merritt of Atlanta. In all seven children.

Called to the bench on Jan. 1, 1911 and for many years was Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit. He was ever fair, patient, courteous and beloved by the people of the eight counties in which he served. Someone said that, "It is a delight to watch the operation of the machinery of law under his just and calm direction."

From 1894 to 1909 he was a director of the experiment station of the eighth district. He was a Methodist and his wife an Episcopalian. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He was always a student, and met every obligation of citizenship, loved his state, its traditions and memories and was loyal and prompt to obey the calls of his state. He is remembered as a fine example of a Chesterfield and a Georgian.

Ezekiel Evans Park was born in Va. and died in Ga. and his will names his wife Susannah Park and sons: Joseph, Peyton, James S., John G. and a son-in-law Peter Jones Williams. Daughters were: Lucinda and Sarah Catherine.

In the Roll of Honor Lineage Book Vol. 1 to 40 and 41 to 80 we find that Lucinda Park married Peter Jones Williams of Milledgeville. The other daughter Sarah Catherine married Von Volkenburg of New York, Lucienda and Peter Williams had the following children: Susan Williams Jones, Bessie William, Florence Williams Olmstead, Callie Lumpkin Williams, Susan Olmstead, Mrs. Joseph Blount Miller was the granddaughter of Catherine (Vol. 11 p. 157.)

Francis Lloyd Park was the daughter of James S. and Harriett Cunningham Park. (grandaughter of Ezekiel and Susannah Smith)

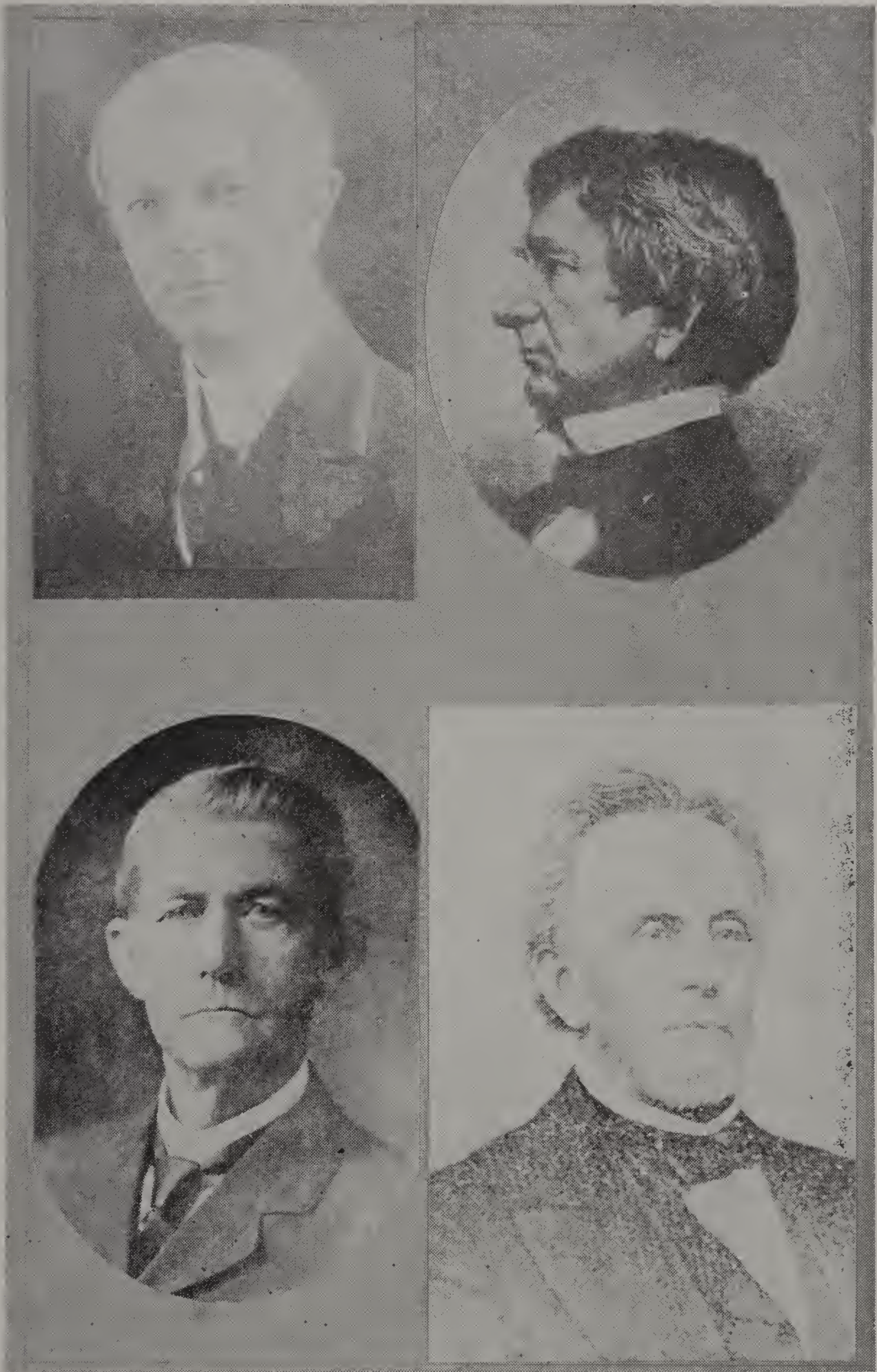
BISHOP GEORGE FOSTER PIERCE

In February, 1811, George Foster Pierce was born in Greene County, Georgia three miles from Greensboro. He was the son of Reverend Lovick Pierce, born March 24, 1785, in Halifax County, N. C. In 1804 Lovick and his brother Reddick were admitted on trial as itinerant Methodist preachers in Charleston, S. C. Rev. Lovick Pierce was first on the Great Pedee Circuit in Eastern S. C., next the Apalachee Circuit in Ga. On this circuit he met and married Ann Foster, Sept. 1809.

George Pierce was nicknamed "Bulger" and was a frolicsome, likable lad. He liked to ride, was a good shot, fisherman and sport. He entered the freshman class at Franklin College, now the U. of Ga., when he was fifteen years old and was a member of the Phi Kappa society and a champion debater. After three and one half years in August 1829 he graduated with an A.B. degree before he was nineteen. He was licensed to preach in 1830 and preached his first sermon at Monticello, Ga. The text was, "They seemed to him as one that mocked". The Quarterly Conference that licensed him was held in Eatonton, Ga. and presided over by Rev. William Arnold. In 1832 he preached in Augusta, then his first station was in Savannah where he met and married Ann Marie Waldron, and had children; Ella, Lovick, Jr., Claudia, Mary, Ann, and Sarah, died.

He was made Pres. of Georgia Female College in Macon now Wesleyan in 1839 and was personally very popular, with his winning smile, joyous manner, hearty laugh and friendliness. He would never compromise with evil and believed the Gospel which he preached.

At the age of 43 he was made a Bishop and his Conference carried him from coast to coast. He never seemed to tire and never spared himself. The Gen. Conference held in Louisiana in 1874 had among its members three distinguished mem-



Top left—William Heard Kilpatrick. Top Right—William Seward, (Sec. War 1861-65 who taught at Union Academy in Greensboro, about 1852). Lower left—James Hines Kilpatrick (Rev.). Lower right—Bishop George Foster Pierce.

bers of the same family, Dr. Lovick Pierce, Bishop George F. Pierce and Lovick Pierce, Jr. a son of the Bishop. He served the Conference for over fifty years and died at the home of his son in Sparta, Ga., Feb. 1884 and was buried there.

He was always interested in education of young women, which in that day was considered very radical. He was editor of "The Southern Ladies Book". While in Macon he lived in Vineville near his sister Julia who had married Rev. Alfred T. Mann. He loved his family and although his duties took him away, he always hurried home. In 1840 Transylvania College conferred the Doctor of Divinity on Pierce. His fame became national in 1844 when he headed a delegation to the Gen. Conference composed of William J. Parks, Lovick Pierce, James E. Evans and Augustus B. Longstreet. In the great debate that led to the separation of the Methodist Episcopal Church into separate parts he made a speech on the Southern side that was electric in its immediate effects and whose echos are still in the air. He was the most popular man at the Petersburg, Va. Conference in May 1846. While he was at Columbus in 1847 he was elected Pres. of Emory College at Oxford. Even at that time he was advocating the admission of women into the college.

There were three distinguished members of the family: Lovick Pierce, Bishop George F. Pierce and Lovick Pierce, Jr. a son of the Bishop.

KILPATRICK

James Hines Kilpatrick was born October 18, 1833 in Burke County, Ga., the son of J. H. T. and Harriet E. Jones Kilpatrick. He was graduated from Mercer University at Penfield in 1853, and taught school in White Plains, 1853-1854. He was called to preach at White Plains Baptist Church on Dec. 7, 1854. He was ordained at Hopewell Church Burke County, on Dec. 30, 1854. He served the White Plains Baptist Church from his ordination until his death, a period of more than 53 years. He was moderator of the Georgia Baptist Association for 23 years, president of the State Convention six years and Vice President of the Southern Baptist Convention

in 1895. He was a member of the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board from its organization until his death. He was a trustee of Mercer University and a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at the time of his death. Mercer University conferred the Doctor of Divinity Degree on him in 1882. He wrote a number of tracts, the most widely read was "Why I am a Baptist". He was the author of a book, "The Baptists, Their Doctrines and Life", which he was asked to compile from his sermons. He had completed this book but died before it was published by the Georgia Association. He married first Cornelia Hall of Greene County, May 9, 1856. She died March 21, 1870, and he married Edna Perrin Heard of Augusta, Dec. 20, 1870, and who died March 26, 1925. He died at his home in White Plains, Ga., March 27, 1908.

William Heard Kilpatrick was born in White Plains, Ga., Nov. 20, 1871, the son of James Hines Kilpatrick and Edna Perrin Heard Kilpatrick. He was educated at Dawson Institute in White Plains, Ga., and in 1891 was graduated from Mercer University with an AB Degree. He spent a year at John Hopkins and obtained his Master of Arts Degree from Mercer University. He taught at Mercer University from 1897 to 1904, when he was made acting president. He left Mercer in 1906, and in 1907 began his work at Columbia University. He was made a full Professor of Philosophy of Education there in 1918. He began at Columbia as part-time teacher and student, received his PhD there in 1915. He retired there in 1938. After his retirement he spent his time teaching at various Universities and lecturing. He is most widely known for his work in "Progressive Education". He wrote a number of books among which are "Foundation of Methods," "Education for a Changing Civilization", and "Our Educational Task". He was married Dec. 27, 1898 to Mary Beman Guyton, of Marianna, Fla. She died May 29, 1907, at Columbus, Ga. He was married Nov. 26, 1908 to Margaret Manigault Pickney of Charleston, S. C. She died Nov. 24, 1938. He married Marion Ostrander of Schuylersville, N. Y., May 8, 1940.

*JONAS FAUCHE, THE MAN WHO PROTECTED THE
GREENE COUNTY CITIZENS AGAINST INDIAN
RAIDS*

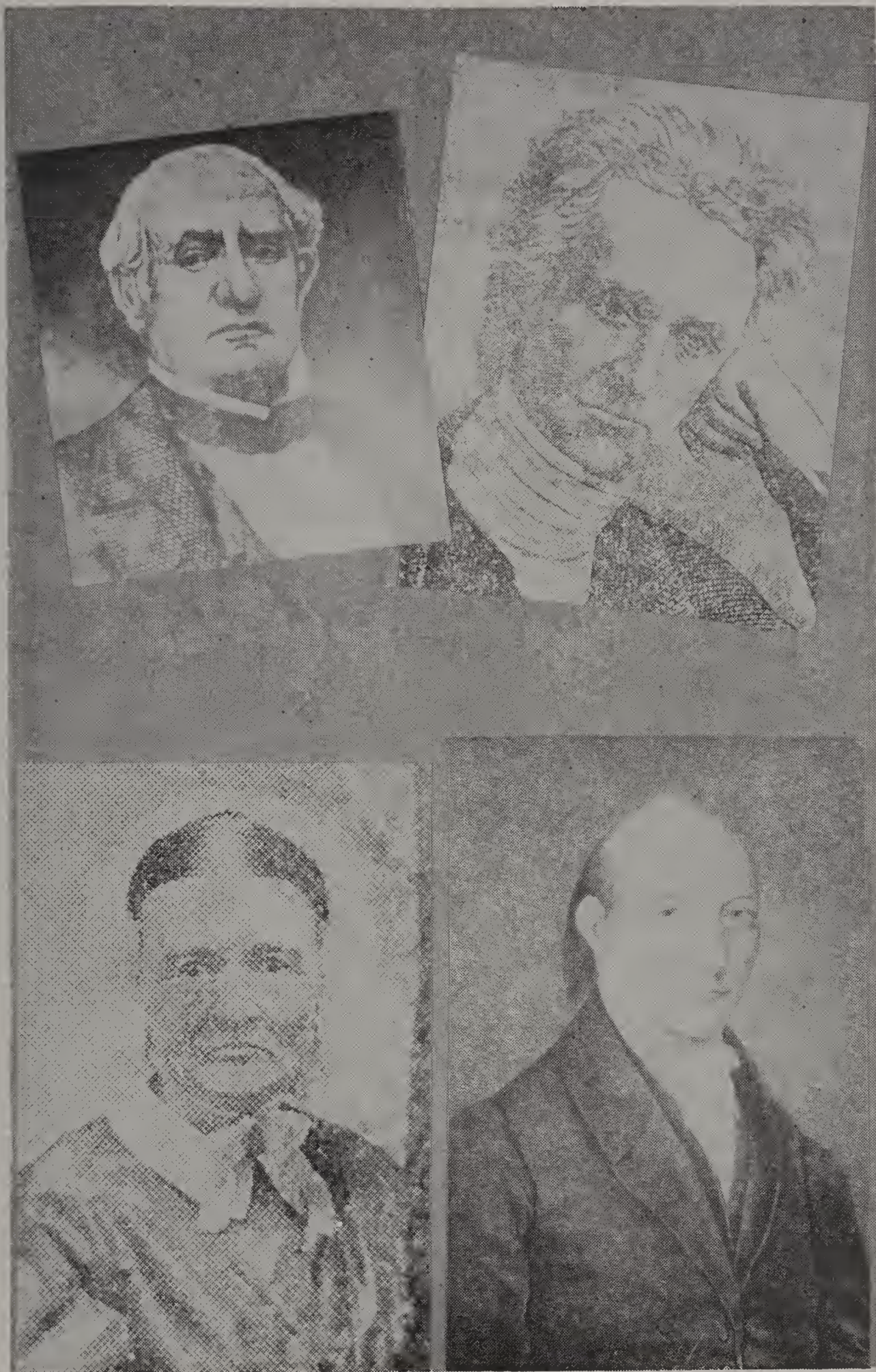
In making a close study of the history of Greene County, I am convinced that Jonas Fauche did more to protect the lives and property of the early citizens of Greene County, than any man of his day; and had it not been for his bravery and alertness, the savage Creek Indians would have, in all probability, exterminated practically all of those who pitched their tents along the Oconee and Appalachee Rivers.

His ability as an able officer won him favor in the State of Georgia and he became Georgia's second Adjutant General. In addition to being a Colonial trooper during the American Revolution, he distinguished himself during the war of 1812 as well as the Indian wars that followed the Revolution; and I am glad that The Greensboro Herald of May 22, 1885, paid this old soldier a well deserved tribute. Note what it had to say:

The Greensboro Herald

Fri. May 22, 1885

JONAS FAUCHE was one of the earliest settlers of Greene. He was a Frenchman by birth, and a man of undaunted bravery, urbane conduct, and loved by the people. He fought with the United States forces in the war of 1812, and gained renown on the field of battle by reason of his courage and unflinching devotion to duty. In the war of 1836, a company of soldiers from Greene county was formed under the leadership of Captain, afterwards Senator William C. Dawson and named in his honor "The Fauche Volunteers." The characteristics of Mr. Fauche were integrity, courage, and a high sense of honor. On one occasion he fought a duel at Love's Spring, where Captain Mitchell's pond now is (1885), and killed his man (Burnsides). As his opponent fell, he rushed to his side and burst into a torrent of tears. Afterwards he would visit his grave and kneeling would weep over the sod.—Spoken to on the subject he proudly repelled the insinuation that his conscience smote him for killing the man, and answering with a grand look he said, "I killed him, it is true. I do not weep that I did wrong, for I did none. I weep that so brave a man, and so noble an opponent was forced to die. That is all. I can weep over an enemy who was brave and noble." Older citizens of Greensboro still remembers him and his elegant courtly style and classic conduct and language; and tell many anecdotes connected with him. Married first, Polly Daniel, 1793, second, Mary Baker. (No children by either)



Top left—Thomas Stocks. Top right—Rev. Billington Sanders, Pres. of Old Mercer. Lower left—Mrs. Billington Sanders "Old Miss". Lower right—Rev. Jesse Mercer (See personages) .

*REV. JESSE MERCER AND HIS WIFE
SABRINA SHIVERS.*

According to Governor James Wright's original Land Court papers, which were found in the Archives of Greene County, Ga., Silas Mercer and a relative named James Mercer, appeared at the office of the Land Court that convened at Wrightsborough on December 4, 1773, and did then and there make application to purchase and settle on lands that had been "Ceded" by the Indians at the Augusta Treaty in May, 1773.

Silas Mercer told the Land Court officials that he came from North Carolina, and that he had a wife and one son and one daughter from 2 to 4 years old, and 3 indentured children. He selected 100 acres of land on Little Spring Branch about one-half mile below his father's land, at a place called "Ye Indian Ladder." He made a down payment of ten pounds, 11 shillings and 4 pence, and the warrent read, "for immediate settlement."

Presumably, Jesse Mercer was the four year old son mentioned in the application for land.

The other Mercer to buy land on the same day was named James Mercer, and he, too, was from North Carolina, had a wife, 2 sons and 5 daughters, from 13 years to 3 months old. James' entry appeared first and Silas appeared immediately following. If James was the father of Silas, he must have been married twice and reared a second family.

The South Fork of Little River is mentioned, and as Silas Mercer is buried at Ficklen, Ga.-between Sharon and Washington, Ga., this must have been where Silas Mercer originally settled; it is only a few miles from Phillips Mill Church and not very far from Bethesda where both Silas and Jesse Mercer's home was on the north prong of Little River, where the second Miriam died.

History records where Silas Mercer baptized his son Jesse in a barrel at Phillips Mill Church and, as Jesse Mercer was received into the membership of Bethesda Church, by letter, in May 1807, he probably came from Phillips Mill.

Silas Mercer was the first pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church and continued as pastor up to the time of his death. Abram Marshall succeeded Silas Mercer and James Heflin succeeded Marshall. Jesse Mercer was the fourth pastor.

As to the date when Jesse Mercer's pastorate at Bethesda began, the old minute book does not show. Bethesda's first minute book was lost many, many years ago. Minute Book No. 2. begins on August 16, 1817. Mr. Mercer was pastor at that time.

Bethesda Church granted a letter to Jesse Mercer and his wife, Sabrina Mercer, in January 1818. In that year they moved to Powellton, Ga. However, Mr. Mercer continued to serve as pastor for a number of years.

The second Miriam died four years before Rev. & Mrs. Mercer moved to Powellton. The first Miriam was born about the close of the year 1798 and died nine months later; the second Miriam was born about five years later.

The following epitome tells something of Rev. Jesse Mercer's life:

Born in Halifax County, North Carolina, December 16, 1769; came to Georgia, with his parents at the age of 4 years, about Dec. 4, 1773, together with one sister, 2 years of age, and 3 other children that his father, Silas Mercer had indentured their names and ages were not recorded, but they were, in all probability, given the name of MERCER;

Baptized — "dipped" in a barrel by his father on July 7, 1787.

Married Sabrina Shivers in Janutry, 1788, when he was 19 years of age;

Ordained to preach, at Phillips Mill Church while in his 20th year;

Sold his little farm and he and his wife moved into a little house on Fishing Creek, Wilkes County, where he studied under Rev. John Springer, a Presbyterian minister, who conducted a school in that neighborhood. While studying under

Rev. Springer he served Sardis Church, previously known as Hutton's Fork, his first pastorate. He served Sardis Church until sometime in 1817. In that year he resigned and succeeded his father as pastor at Phillips' Mill. His membership was at Phillips Mill from 1807 to 1817, in which year he received a letter of dismission and joined Bethesda Baptist Church, then in Greene County. His residence, at that time, was also in Greene County, at a place on Little River, known as Mercer Spring. He and his wife, Sabrina, got letters of dismission from Bethesda in 1818 and are said to have moved to Powellton; and lived there until the latter part of 1825;

He became pastor of the Eatonton Church in January, 1820, and continued through the year 1826;

In the year 1826, he was a delegate to the General Baptist Convention, and his wife, Sabrina, accompanied him. While on their return from the Convention, his wife was taken ill while passing through the upper part of South Carolina, and died at Andersonville, Pendleton district, South Carolina, on September 23, 1826, and was buried there.

He moved to Wilkes County about the close of the year 1826 or early in 1827.

In December, 1827, a Baptist Church was constituted in the town of Washington, and Mr. Mercer became its pastor. He continued to serve the Washington Church up to the time of his death. He preached his last sermon just a few days before leaving for Indian Springs, where he died on September 6, 1841. His remains were placed in a wagon and started for Washington for burial. Embalming was unknown and travel was slow; the body reached Madison after night and rested in the home of David Butler, his friend and executor of his will. The next morning the journey was resumed and reached Greensboro late in the afternoon; the body had begun to decompose and it was decided to carry it to Penfield and bury it on the grounds of the University that bore his name, and to which he had given his fortune. His body was buried in the Churchyard near where the Mercer Chapel now stands, and remained there until sometime after 1848. In that year The Georgia

Baptist Convention set apart a burial ground for the Penfield community, and Mr. Mercer's remains were removed and re-interred on the highest spot in the cemetery. This greatly displeased the Washington Church as they wanted Mr. Mercer's remains buried by the side of his last wife who had been buried in the Church yard. This feeling of resentment still exists, to some extent, after a period of one hundred years. As an evidence of that fact, some years after Mr. Mercer's death, a fund of \$260.00 was created for the purpose of adequately marking Mr. Mercer's grave. On account of the row that continued as to where Mr. Mercer's body should remain, the fund was never used for the purpose for which it was created, and has long been accounted for at every meeting of the Georgia Association as "The Mercer Fund." An effort was made to get the Georgia Association to apply this fund for the purpose for which it was created, but the Executive Committee rejected the appeal and Mr. Mercer's grave was adequately marked with funds from other sources.

The Widely Scattered Graves of Jesse Mercer's Family

The first Miriam died and was buried in Virginia, in 1799; The second Miriam died and was buried in Greene County, Ga. in 1814; Sabrina Shivers, Mercer's first wife, died and was buried in Andersonville, South Carolina, September 23, 1826; His second wife, Mrs. Nancy Simons, died and was buried in Washington, Georgia, in May, 1841; Mr. Mercer died at Indian Springs, Butts County, Ga. on September 6, 1841, and was buried in Penfield, Greene County, Georgia.

Moving the Remains of the Mercer Family

After having lain in his first grave for some eight or ten years, the remains of Rev. Jesse Mercer were transferred to the Penfield Cemetery, about one-fourth mile from where he was originally buried. This became his permanent resting place.

His wife, Sabrina, still rests in her grave here in Andersonville, South Carolina.

The first Miriam still rests where she was buried in Virginia.

Mr. Mercer's second wife, Nancy Simons Mercer, lies in her original grave in the Washington Baptist Churchyard.

The second Miriam, after having been in her grave more than one hundred years, was transferred to another grave, here is the story:

While Rev. R. L. Robinson was pastor of Bethesda Church, he heard of the lonely grave of the second Miriam Mercer and, together with some of his members, located the grave, dug up her remains placed her dust in a box, that is, all that could be found, and reintered them in the Bethesda Churchyard. This was about the year 1925.

After the Penfield Cemetery became endowed with a \$35,000, foundation for its perpetual upkeep, and had been made a beauty-spot surrounded by a granite wall with other improvements, Bethesda Baptist Church, in conference voted to authorize T. B. Rice to remove the remains of Miriam Mercer, 2nd, from Bethesda Churchyard to the Penfield Cemetery and place them by the side of her distinguished father. So, on November 5, 1943, I, the said T. B. Rice, together with Mr. and Mrs. Felix Boswell, of Greensboro, Ga. did go to the home of Mr. Bill Hester, Clerk and deacon of Bethesda Baptist Church, and from there we went to the Bethesda Cemetery and removed the contents of the grave of Miriam Mercer No. 2, and together with the headstone that marked the grave and transferred them to the Penfield Cemetery and placed them by the side of Jesse Mercer's grave.

Authorities consulted; History of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia, compiled for the Christian Index, original minutes of Bethesda Baptist Church, and the original papers of Governor James Wright's Land Court, appointed by him, to dispose of Indian lands Ceded under the Augusta Treaty in May, 1773. Surmises and deductions by the writer.

Some Legends Concerning Jesse Mercer

It is a well known fact that Rev. Jesse Mercer and Governor John Clark were life-long, and bitter enemies. They were about the same age, both came from North Carolina, while

mere boys, with their parents, lived in the same county, Wilkes. Jesse was religiously inclined while John Clark was a veritable devil. He married the writer's great-great aunt, and his antics have been handed down through the family. John Clark, together with Hugh McCall, Georgia's first Historian, were indicted for riot in Greene County, in the year 1793. While attending Court, they got drunk, raised a row on the court-grounds and precipitated a riot. His father-in-law, Col. Micajah Williamson, owned a Tavern in the town of Washington, Ga. and known as the George Washington Tavern. Over the door of the Tavern was a picture of General George Washington, for whom the town of Washington was named.

On one occasion, while John Clark was "in his cups", he proceeded to shoot up General Washington's picture. When he sobered up he did have the manhood to have the damage repaired; but many other drunken brawls are to his credit, or discredit. So much for John Clark's reputation.

Sabrina Shivers and her younger sister, were left orphans at an early age; they were reared by a Mr. Weaver who lived near Phillips Mill. Jesse Mercer fell in love with Sabrina and married her. Several years later Sabrina's sister developed into a beautiful girl and she caught the eyes of John Clark; the family, knowing of Clark's reputation, forbade his paying her court. However, the girl seemed to fall for the reprobate, and met him on the sly. One cold afternoon while the family was away, John Clark rode up on his horse, took the girl up behind him and went in search of a preacher to perform their marriage ceremony. They rode far into the night and finally reached the home of a friend of John Clark. The weather had turned bitter cold, snow and sleet had covered the ground, and the girl was almost frozen. The lady of the house took her in, got her warm and put her to bed. She developed pneumonia and died.

This event caused Jesse Mercer and his wife to hate John Clark to their dying day.

This experience seems to have caused Clark to reform, for a while; in any event, about the year 1791, he married the

oldest daughter, said to have been a beautiful girl, of Col. Micajah Williamson. Col. Williamson had five or six beautiful daughters who married prominent men; one of whom was the grandmother of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, another married Duncan G. Campbell, she was the mother of Justice John A. Campbell of the U. S. Supreme Court. A grandson of Col. Williamson was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Texas. None of these had any use for John Clark.

The Clark-Troup feud kept the state of Georgia in a political uproar for many years; and it was a Greene County man, Thomas Stocks, who cast the vote that broke the tie and elected George M. Troup Governor of Georgia. This sounded the death knell of the Clark party.

Jesse Mercer was present in the old Capitol, at Milledgeville, when Stocks cast the vote. He forgot his dignity as a minister and shouted;

“Thank God, John Clark and the devil are dead.”

Bedlam broke loose in the old Capitol and a wild scene followed.

(This is graphically described in William H. Sparks, “Memories of Fifty Years, published by the Burke Co. in 1870).

ANOTHER CLARK-MERCER LEGEND

The following legend has been handed down through the Greene County Weaver family. W. W. D. Weaver was one of the early settlers of Greene County; he married a sister of Leonora Mounger-Greenwood who became the wife of Bishop J. O. Andrew, whose slaves caused Bishop Andrew to be unfrocked and thereby, brought about the split in the M. E. Church in the year 1844.

The Mounger girls were daughters of Edwin Mounger who married a daughter of General Elijah Clark, therefore, grand-daughter of the old Revolutionary General, and nieces of John Clark.

Here is the story as related to me by the Weaver family:

During John Clark's first term as Governor of Georgia, Jesse Mercer was pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church; Governor Clark's home was in Milledgeville but he owned property in Wilkes County and often visited there. The road from Milledgeville to Washington passed by Bethesda Church. When he reached the church on one occasion, he observed a large gathering of men standing around the church, and as was his custom, he and his companions alighted and mingled with the crowd. When the preaching hour arrived Governor Clark decided to attend the service.

Mr. Mercer had arrived early and had taken his seat in the old high, boxed-in pulpit, presumably, to study his sermon, but he soon went to sleep and did not see the Governor when he entered.

When time arrived for the services to begin the old preacher was snoring, loud; one of his deacons went up to the pulpit and tapped the brother on his shoulder and told him the congregation was waiting. Mr. Mercer arose, wiped his eyes, adjusted his glasses and looked over the congregation. He spied John Clark and his cohorts, anger was shown in his face, and he began turning the pages of his Bible; finally he said, "Brotheren; I will have to change the theme I had selected for today and choose another text." He then proceeded to read Proverbs 29;3.

"When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice, but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn."

Then the preacher proceeded to do a "Louie Newton," while the Governor squirmed in his seat.

In Memory of Jesse Mercer at Penfield

"Inscribed to the memory of JESSE MERCER by the Trustees of the University which bears his name and of which he was a munificent Benefactor. This eminent man was born in Halifax County, N. C. Dec. 16, 1789 and departed this life in Butts County Sept. 6, 1841 in the 72nd year of his age. He was ordained a minister of the gospel at Phillips Mill, Ga. Nov. 7, 1789. He was Moderator of the Georgia Baptist Association 23 years; President of the Baptist Convention of the State of Georgia 19 years, President of the Board of Foreign Missions 11 years and a Minister of the everlasting gospel 52 years.

His manners were simple; his mind was original, discriminating and profound. His piety was enlightened and fervent, exhibiting great love for the truth and zeal for the glory of God. He was wise in counsel, firm in purpose, and energetic in action. He was mighty in Scriptures; and as a minister of the

Gospel, instructive, laborious and successful. Though greatly honored and wielding an extraordinary influence, he was modest and humble. While he was the friend of all benevolent objects, he fostered this University with special solicitude, and bequeathed to it the principal part of his large estate."

DR. THOMAS N. POUILLAIN

Dr. Thomas N. Poullian b. 1793 and d. 2-27-1889 when 97 years old. He married Harriett Byron Wray who died in 1872 and they had nine children. They were: Antoine, Felix, Phillip, Thomas, William, Junius, Walter, Mrs. J. G. McHenry of Madison, Mrs. Celeste P. Moore of Augusta. Two of his granddaughters now living (1940) are Mrs. James B. Park and Mrs. Henry T. Lewis. He married second Mildred Sanford.

Dr. Thos. N. Poullain owned property at Scull Shoals on the Oconee River about twelve miles from Greensboro. He and his associates built a dam across the river and a cotton factory which made yarns and cloth in 1834. The mill prospered and was burned in 1848, but Poullain rebuilt a second and larger mill which also prospered. Most of the cotton he used were grown by his 278 slaves and thousands of acres of land and those of his wife's brother the Wray's of Wraywood who owned 143 slaves and grew much cotton. The Wrays' had a beautiful home and large plantations.

Dr. Poullain built a large and beautiful home in Greensboro with 22 rooms and a basement of six rooms with a large two-story brick kitchen in the back.(1833) The furniture, china and silver were imported from France and England and this was the show place of the county. This home burned in 1905.

The Scull Shoals Factory was sometimes called the Fontenoy Mills as that was the name of the home of the former owner of this property, that of Joel Early.

During the war of the 1860's the mill made the first heavy cotton bagging and continued to operate, but after Sherman's march through Georgia and the slaves were freed and all

of the cotton Poullain had shipped had been seized on the high seas by the Federal government he lost his wealth, and the debts piled up and he died almost penniless. There is no record of Dr. Poullain of having practiced medicine or to have been in politics. He owned in addition to Greene Co. property, two plantations in Floyd County which he willed to Junius and William Poullain. It is said that two of Georgia's first three millionaires were Dr. Poullain and Absolom Janes.

OLIVER PORTER

About 1740 John Porter and Mary Anthony married in Belfast, Ireland. In 1750 they left with children William and Florence landed at Philadelphia and went to Prince Edward Co. Va. The six other children born in America were: John, Nathaniel, Oliver, Frank, May and Sarah .

Oliver, the youngest born in Va. in 1763 and was only 17 yrs. of age when he witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He married Margaret Watson and settled on Fishing Creek in Greene Co. in 1787.

Oliver Porter was four times Presidential elector of Ga. he was always active in social, educational and religious affairs. He contributed the brick church, Bethesda in 1818. His great grandson, James H. Porter of Macon, Ga. was also a benefactor in his will and life to Wesleyan and Mercer University.

Oliver was a representative of Greene Co. in Louisville and Milledgeville for 21 years. He with George M. Troup and Augustine Beall were chosen to lay off the town of Milledgeville. Oliver died at his home in Greene Co. 1838 in his 76th year. Margaret died a year before he did and the family is buried in a substantial enclosure near his old home.

Their children were: Douglas Watson, John Watson, James Madison, Ann Porter, Margaret Porter, Catherine, all who married and left descendants. A grandson, Oliver Porter Jr. was the founder of Porterdale and the mills near Covington, Ga.

DR. THOMAS GRESHAM JANES

Dr. Thomas G. Janes, an eminent physican of Greene Co. was born July 11, 1794 and died Sept. 14, 1843. He represented Greene Co. in the legislature in 1827-28, 34-35 and was Senator in 1836-37-38. He was one of the first Trustees of Mercer University. He was the son of William Janes, IV Born Dec. 9, 1771 near Petersburg, Va. and died July 9, 1827 in Greene Co. He was a planter and merchant and married to Selah Gresham. He was the grandson of an architect in Richmond, Va. who married Miss Reams in 1770.

The Janes family is of French-Norman origin. Guido de Janes was a follower of Henry II of England in 1154. Grandson Geoffrey Janes made three pilgrimages to the Holy Land during the Crusades. William Janes, first American ancestor came from Essex, England to New Haven Conn. Died 1690.

Dr. Thos. G. Janes married Malinda West in 1821, in 1828 married her sister Emily West, married third Elizabeth Sanford.

JUDGE EUGENIUS NISBET AND OTHERS

Judge Eugenius Nisbet was a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia and represented Georgia in Congress and wrote the Ordinance of Secession.

Bishop James O. Andrew, the martyr-bishop of Methodism lived for a short time in Greensboro and it was here he married the widow Greenwood from whom he acquired slave property which rent Methodism asunder in 1844.

Yelverton P. King was a distinguished legislator and was at one time Charge d'Affairs in one of the South American countries.

John L. Dagg and Nathaniel M. Crawford were eminent Baptist theologians.

Billington M. Sanders was the first President of Mercer lived at Penfield. Other educators who lived there at this period were: Shaler G. Hillyer, Shelton P. Sanford, J. E. Willet and Patrick H. Mell.

Dr. Adiel Sherwood while serving the Greensboro Baptist church in 1829 published his famous *Gazeteer*.

Archibald Henry Scott, an eminent educator taught school at Greensboro and Bishop Pierce was one of his pupils. Scott's son, Dr. William H. Scott was a scholar and a man of letters.

Judge John C. Hart was born at Union Point and was Attorney-General of Georgia.

Albert Foster was a jurist of note and his brother, Nathaniel G. Foster, a member of Congress and a Baptist minister.

Four counties of Georgia have been named for residents of Greene County, viz; Early, Cobb, Dawson, and Haralson.

Francis H. Cone was an eminent lawyer whose personal encounter with Alexander Stephens on the steps of the old Atlanta Hotel in 1844 was one of the most dramatic episodes of ante-bellum politics.

REVEREND DOCTOR FRANCIS CUMMINGS

(White's Statistics, Page 292; Miller's Bench and Bar, page 304; Sherwood's Gazetteer, pages 155 and 156; and others)

Dr. Cummings was the master of a high-class, select school at Bethany and Greensboro. Senator William C. Dawson, Judge Eugenius Nesbit, Colonel Y. P. King and General H. A. Harrelson, all natives of Greene, were among his students.

Dr. Cummings published a pamphlet on Presbyterianism in 1820 and another on Salvation of Infants in 1828; and other matters of interest came from his pen.

Rev. Dr. Francis Cummings died in Greene County. With few interruptions by occasional sickness, he had preached the gospel more than half a century. He was one of the oldest and most respectable Presbyterian ministers in the southern states. His native place was Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. After completing his education in his native state, he served for some time in the army in defense of his country. Before the

close of the Revolutionary War, he was licensed to preach the Gospel in the state of North Carolina, and soon after the peace settled in South Carolina. He afterwards removed to Greene Co. Georgia and preached to the congregation for twenty-three years amongst which he died. Having resigned his charge and preached his farewell sermon, he was taken sick on the next day, with influenza, and was unable to go out again. He died as he had lived, in the vigorous exercise of his faculties, intelligently, calmly, and confidently trusting in the gospel of Christ.

Robert Grier

Robert Grier was born March 8, 1780 in the State of Georgia. He was the uncle of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-Pres. of the Confederacy. Grier went to school in Greensboro to his uncle, Andrew Burns, after this he moved to Butts County near Indian Springs, Ga. It was here he made the astronomical calculations for his Almanac. He was offered the chair of Mathematics at the University of Ga. which he declined, preferring the work that he was doing in a quiet rural life.

He acquired much property but lost it all when Sherman's hordes swept through the State.

Every household had a Grier's Almanac and it was the most popular publication in the State for a long time. In 1929 the issue of Grier's Almanac Publishing Company of Atlanta, Ga. offered prizes for the oldest copies to be found. More than 1,000 copies for the first year of its publication were found. Some came from Mass., Texas, and almost every state in the Union. Copies of the book for 1810 and 1811 won the most perfectly preserved copies and they were sent in by Milledgeville and Atlanta families. The De Renne Library in Savannah had the first one published in 1807 but would not let it out of the library to win the prize for fear of losing the copy.

ARTIST P. P. CARTER

P. P. Carter who painted portraits, lived in Greensboro for many years. He married the daughter of Dr. H. H. King

in 1885. He painted a large portrait of Governor Jenkins now hanging in the State Capitol in Atlanta. He also painted portraits of Hon. Evan P. Howell of the Constitution in Atlanta, Judge James Jackson, Col. L. P. Grant, and Rev. H. C. Morrison of the Methodist church.

In Augusta he painted portraits of Hon. John S. Davidson, Pres. of the Ga. Senate, Col. C. C. Jones, the historian, Mr. Ferdinand Phinizy and Hon. W. H. Miller.

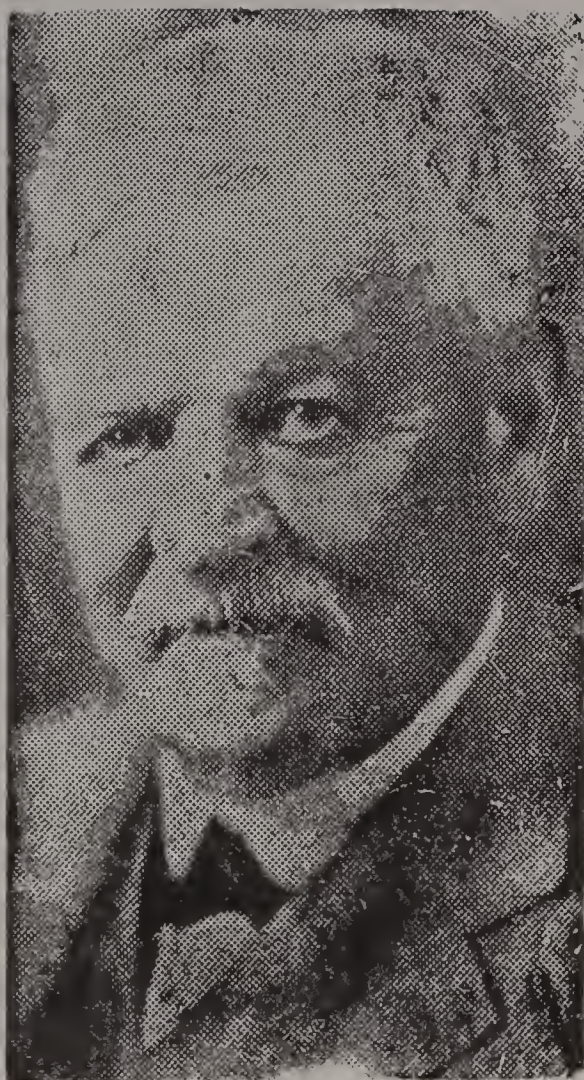
Many beautiful portraits were painted in Charleston, S. C. by Carter and now hang in the finest drawing rooms. Some of these were: Gen. James Conner, Gen. Johnson Haygood, Gen. John A. Wagner, Dr. A. Simonds, George W. Williams, F. J. Pelzer, Mrs. F. S. Rogers, Mayor Ficken, Mrs. W. W. Simons, and Hon. Wm. A. Courtney.

The Charleston News and Courier on May 25 1893 said, "The contract for painting the large portrait of General G. F. Beauregard, which is to hang in the Council Chamber was yesterday awarded to Mr. P. P. Carter, the Georgia artist . . . he will receive \$1,000 for the Beauregard picture.

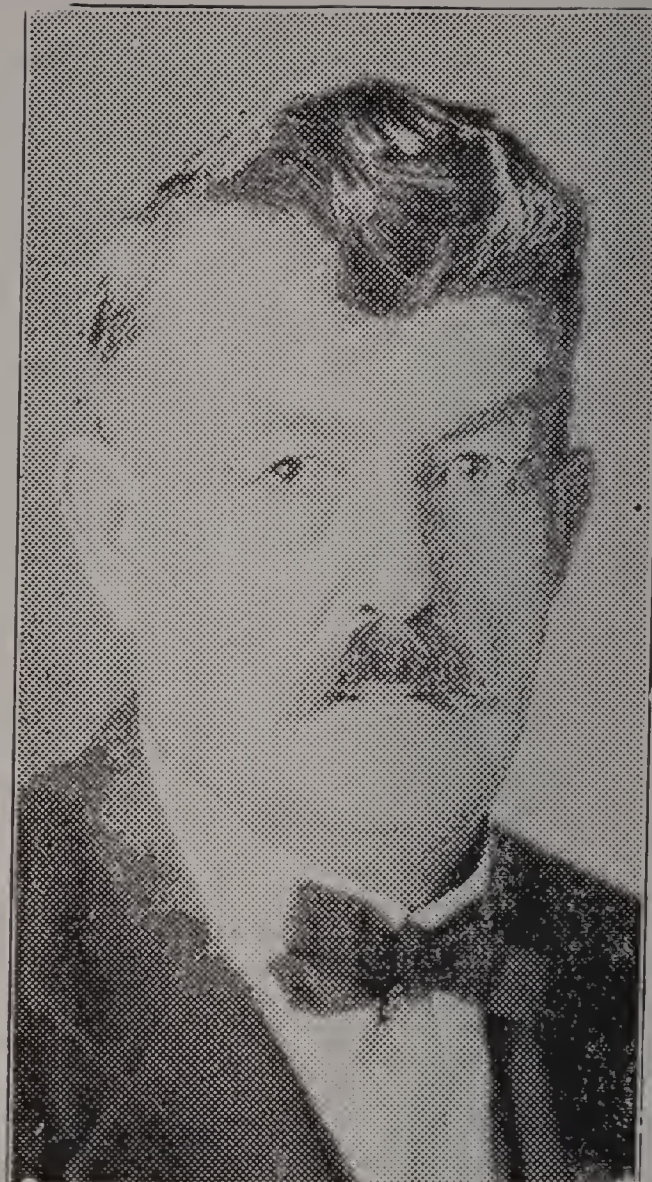
BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK

From the Planter's Gazette published at Greensboro June 20, 1860 I quote: "We see from our exchanges that Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama, a former citizen of Greene Co. Ga. declined the nomination for Vice- President of the United States, (by the Rump Convention), and that Ex-Gov. H. V. Johnson of Georgia has been nominated by the Douglas Executive Committee, in the place of Mr. Fitzpatrick."

Benjamin Fitzpatrick was born in Virginia and moved to Greene County about the time the county was laid out. His father owned the land now known as the Billups place. He built a fort for the protection of his family against the Indians. The map made in 1794, called a military map, shows the location of Fitzpatrick's Fort. Fitzpatrick moved to the new state of Alabama soon after it was organized; no Southerner of his day was more highly honored, both by his adopted state and the United States.



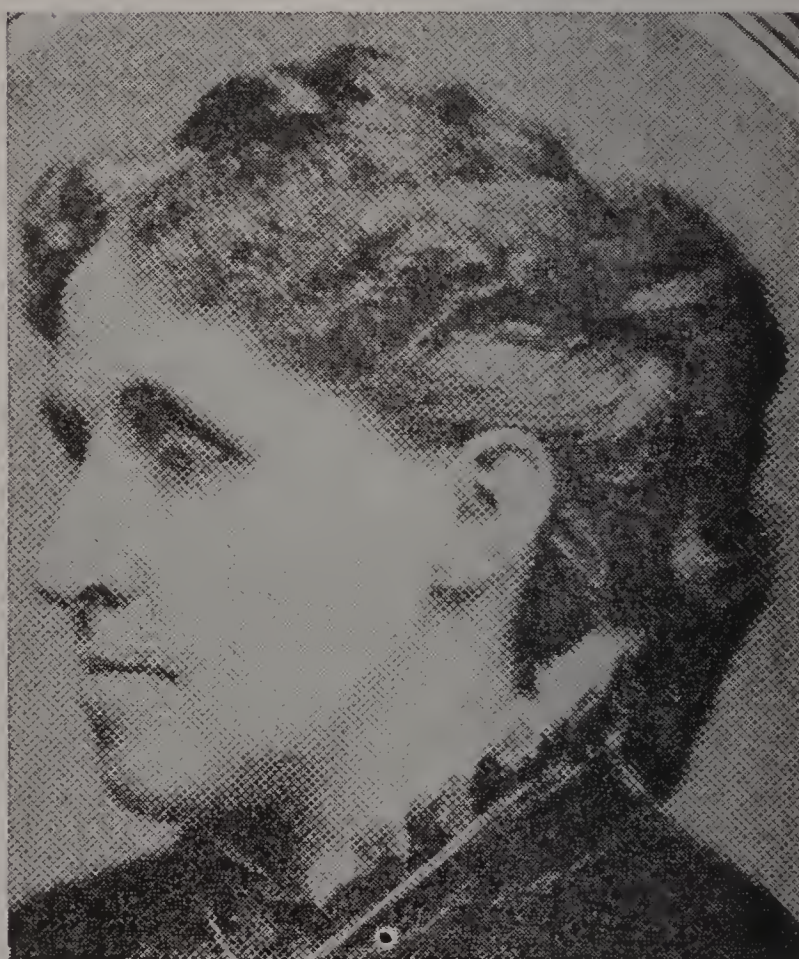
Judge James B. Park Jr. Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit for many years.



James Cranston Williams, Owner and Editor of the Herald-Journal. (1906-1936).



Senator William C. Dawson, lawyer, soldier and statesman (See Personages).



Louisa Mae Alcott, teacher in the Greensboro Female Academy and author of "Little Women."

PHILLIP CLAYTON

From the "Greensboro Gazette of May 11, 1859 I quote, "Phillip Clayton Clayton of Greensboro, Ga. has been appointed Acting Secretary of the United States Treasury, during the absence of Secretary Cobb of Georgia."

Mr. Clayton was the father of our fellow townsman, George Clayton. After the Civil War Mr. Clayton entered the diplomatic service of the U. S. A. and was Minister of Peru. He died of yellow fever. His son, Robert was his Secretary and succeeded him as Minister to Peru. Mr. Robert C. Townsend is a grandson of Phillip Clayton and was named for his uncle, Robert.

JAMES CRANSTON WILLIAMS AND SONS

"Uncle Jim" Williams was the editor of the Herald-Journal of Greensboro and published it from 1906 to 1936. He was courageous, humorous and keen. The people liked him. He wrote encouraging and helpful articles during the depression when the people on farms and about everywhere had lost hope. When the boll weevil destroyed cotton crop after cotton crop "Uncle Jim" plead with his folks to turn to cattle and dairying, to live at home and conserve the soil.

When the Ku Klux Klan was active in Greene County he was anti-Klan to the core and he never let up on them, he said that they were undermining the foundation of American government. He stood steadfastly in the face of threats, and he often said, "If you want to be missed when you're gone, you had better get busy and do something for humanity." He pled for reforms in prison camps, the repeal of the poll tax and he was steadfast against capital punishment.

People living now remember how tragic the struggle for a livelihood grew in the 1929's and early thirties. They did turn to shipping sour cream and to cattle, growing peanuts, sawmilling and bootleg whiskey. The Union Point and Greensboro mills employed around 900 people although the wage was not high, it helped. "Uncle Jim" was always optimistic when it was needed most.

Carey Williams, son of "Uncle Jim" or James Cranston started writing short and witty sayings for his father's paper when he was still in High School along about 1930. He showed an awareness of current events and humor and philosophy of a more mature mind than most boys at his age.

His column was called "Sense and Nonsense" and it was nationally recognized by many periodicals. We quote two of his sayings, "An old-timer is one who can recall when map-makers didn't specify that the map was subject to change without notice." "When posterity inherits all the debts, we imagine it is going to be the end of ancestor worship" When retirement pensions were proposed for veteran Congressmen many years ago, Carey quipped, "After eating at the public trough, it is hard to get on another diet."

He is now the editor of the same Herald-Journal and has an outstanding paper in Georgia.

Cranston Williams, the older son of James or "Uncle Jim", also worked first with his father then became editor of the Americus-Times Recorder. He served in France in World War I in a machine gun company and was made Captain. He was private Secretary to Senator William J. Harris for six years and then became manager of the Southern Newspapers Association. He has lived in New York since 1939 when he was made General Manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Both brothers as well as their father are listed in Who's Who in America. (Father died in 1936)

DR. THADDEUS BROCKETT RICE

Dr. Thaddeus Brockett Rice, was born August 13, 1865 in Prattsville, Ala. and died April 18, 1950 in Greensboro, Ga. He went through the county schools and on to Atlanta where he received his license in pharmacy in 1889. He studied under Theodore Schuman, a German chemist. He opened a drug store in Greensboro on Sept. 1, 1889 and operated it until 1913.



Thaddeus Brockett Rice and Maymie Bowen Rice (Made at their golden wedding anniversary)

He was Pres. of the Pharmaceutical Association in 1910, and a member of the U. S. Pharmacopial Convention in Washington, D. C. in 1910.

He was one of the first members of Gate City Lodge Free and Accepted Masons in Atlanta, Ga. transferring his membership to San Marino Lodge F. & M. in Greensboro. He filled all of the offices in that lodge and was Master many times. He organized the Greensboro Chapter Royal Arch Masons in 1916 and was its first High-Priest and also he organized the Select Masters and became its illustrious Master. He was a member of Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery at Athens, Ga., and a member of the Yaarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Atlanta.

Dr. Rice was District Manager for the Southern Bell T. and T. Co. for Greensboro territory from Oct. 1, 1898 until Sept. 1, 1930 when he was retired. He organized the Bank of Greensboro in 1926 and remained its President for many years.

He was a Baptist, and deacon and Treas. of his church for many years, a Democrat, and was Chairman of the Welfare Board of Greene County.

Dr. Rice wrote for the Greensboro weekly newspaper a column on history of the county. He was Chairman of the Red Cross Chapter and Mayor of Greensboro several times. Judge Park appointed him historian of Greene County while he was Judge and Dr. Rice gathered data for this book over a period of ten years and it was his wish that some day Greene County would have a history.

Dr. Rice was known for his varied interests, diligent performance of duty, a willingness to spend and be spent in the service of others. He was a dynamo of vital energies. and has not been known to fail at anything which he undertook. He was genial and obliging, a man of unsullied integrity and Christian character. He was modest to a fault and disposed to question his success, but no one else did. Greene County is justly proud of its adopted son.

Dr. Rice's father was a Confederate Soldier, William Thornton Rice, born March 13, 1882 in Autauga, Ala. and his mother was Julia Rebecca Williamson, born March 1836 in the Republic of Texas, Wharton Co. She was the daughter of Judge Robert M. Williamson, known as, "Three-legged Willie," because of a crippled and bent leg to which he also wore a wooden peg. You may read of this interesting man in Yoacum, Bancroft, Coryell and other early Texas histories. He was the grandson of Col. Micajah Williamson a Col. of the Revolution of Wilkes Co. and a cousin of L. Q. C. Lamar of Miss.

Dr. T. B. Rice married Maymie Bowen, born June 8, 1866 in Greene County. She was graduated from Mary-Sharpe College in Winchester, Tenn. For 40 years she was Pres. of the W.M.U. of the Baptist Church and Supt. of the Primary Dept. of Sunday School. She was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Jefferson Bowen, born Jan. 2, 1814 in Heard County, Ga. who died in Nov. 24, 1875 in Milledgeville, Ga. He was a Capt. in the Seminole War and a Capt. in the Texas-Mexico war of 1837.

Rev. T. J. Bowen went to Africa as a Pioneer Missionary in 1849 and charted the Youraba country in Nigeria for the British government. He wrote the Youraba language and his word-book and grammar are still in use there, and a copy of his books may be found in the Smithsonian Institute and the Congressional Library in Washington. He married Miss Laurina Davis of Greensboro and both served many years in Africa where they lost their only child. Later after surviving many fevers and illnesses they went to Rio de Janerio, Brazil as missionaries until the Civil War cut off the funds for this work.

Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowen after their return to Georgia; Mrs. J. H. Moncrief and Mrs. T. B. Rice.

Maymie Bowen Rice, no doubt with her varied interests, religious faith and zeal for living a full and active life, greatly influenced the life of her husband. Greene County citizens will long remember their hospitable and charming home, rich in

treasures of historic mementoes and quaint heirlooms recalling many a spicy romance of the ante-bellum days.

So to Thad and Maymie Rice, Greensboro is thankful for your lives so busy and so useful and the great example you set for others to revere and follow.

"Two lives beautifully blended, as the rays of the setting sun, lighting and purpling the crystal clouds, until sun and clouds are mingled in one mass of crimson beauty."

Commemorating the Golden Anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Rice, Greensboro, Ga. Tuesday January 6th, 1942.

There is a man in our town;
His name, why it is "Brockett"!
He makes the wheels of time go round;
In fact he is it's Sprocket;
What shall we do, when he is gone;
This man who has no vices?
In secret, lets mold a Golden Crown;
And—all will say 'tis Rices!

—by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lamb.

DR. T. B. RICE'S GRANDFATHER

Dr. T. B. Rice's grandfather was Judge Robert M. Williamson "Three-Legged-Willie" of Texas and his daughter the mother of Dr. Rice was born there. The following inscription was copied from his tomb at Austin, Texas.

"Robert McAlpin Williamson, "Three-Legged Willie", Born in Georgia in 1806; came to Texas in 1826, died at Wharton, Texas December 22, 1859. His life was consecrated to his country. Erected by the State of Texas. On the reverse side:

1832. Opposed Mexican despot, Bradburn at Anahuac.

1835, Delegate from Bastrop to the "Consultation".

1836, Major in Rangers, Fought in the battle of San Jacinto.

1837-40, Member of the Supreme Court of Republic of Texas.

1840-45, Served in Congress of Republic of Texas.

1846-50, Served in the Legislature of the State of Texas.

He also held the first court ever held in the Republic of Texas, under a spreading liveoak tree in the town of Columbus, Texas and there is a bronze tablet attached to the tree

which still stands. Judge Williamson was born in Washington, Wilkes Co. Ga. His grand-father was a Colonel under General Elijah Clark, his aunt married Gov. John Clark, his uncle married Elijah's oldest daughter, another aunt married Duncan G. Campbell and their son became a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Another aunt married Judge Charles Tait, U. S. Senator from Ga. 1809-19. Another aunt married Dr. Thompson Bird and their daughter was the mother of L. Q. C. Lamar who became another Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. His father was a Col. and fought the Spaniards under the French flag in Florida and rendered military service along the Ga. frontier in the 1790's. He picked up the trail of the marauding Indians who pilfered, burned and murdered citizens at Skull Shoals, Greene Co. Ga., followed them to Little Ocfuskee west of the Chattahoochee, destroyed their town, killed a number of Indians and delivered eight Indians to the Greene Co. authorities. (See Pickett's History of Ala.)

This old patriot, Peter B. Williamson is said never to have discarded knee pants, cocked hat nor other dress of Colonial days. He moved to Ala. and was the first Judge of Montgomery Co. Ala. He died there at China Grove, Pike Co. Ala. on May 6, 1849.

TWO NOTED SENATORS - COBB AND DAWSON

In the town cemetery of Greensboro rest two distinguished Georgians, both of whom were members of the United States Senate. They also served on the Superior Court Bench. These two were, Thomas W. Cobb and William C. Dawson. Counties in Georgia were named for these two illustrious sons. Judge Dawson married first in 1820 Henrietta, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wingfield and second in 1850 Eliza M. Williams, a widow of Memphis, Tenn. His son William Reid Dawson died while a Junior at the University of Ga. The second child Henry lived three years. George Oscar Dawson became a lawyer of Greensboro and was a Representative in the legislature. A fourth child, Henrietta Wingfield, became the wife of Joseph B. Hill of Columbus. A fifth child, Edgar Gilmer Dawson married the only daughter of Dr. Wm. Terrell, of

Sparta and lived in Columbus. Emma Caledonia, married Edward W. Seabrook of S. C. Lucien, the last child and a lawyer married Eliza Dent of Athens.

William Crosby Dawson, lawyer, soldier and statesman was born June 4, 1798 in Greene County, which at that time was on the frontier. The family came from England by way of Virginia. He grew up amid the hardships and privations of a frontier settlement.

After studying under Dr. Cummin he entered Franklin College and graduated in 1816. He then studied law under Thomas Cobb of Lexington and then went to the famous law school at Litchfield, Conn. and after completing his courses there he came back to Ga. and was admitted to the bar. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives twelve years, compiler of the laws of Ga. from 1820-30, a Rep. and Senator in the State legislature, Captain in a volunteer company in the Creek war of 1836; Representative in Congress 1836-41; Judge of the Superior Court of the Ocmulgee Circuit and a United States Senator from 1849 to 1855. When he left Washington he was presented with a silver pitcher and two silver embossed goblets from the city in token of his services as city chairman of the committee of the District of Columbia. He died on May 5, 1856 in his 59th year, in Greensboro.

Crawford was picked and trained for Jeffersonian party leadership by Albert Gallatin and during his rise to power in Ga. his main opponent was John Clark. Crawford's home was called "Woodlawn". In a duel Crawford killed Peter Van Allen. As Sec. of the treasury he won fame for wiping out the national debt. When Crawford ran for Pres. of the U.S.A. there were only 24 states in the Union. His chances to win the presidency were crushed when he suffered a stroke from the wound he received in the duel with Van Allen.

REDMOND THORNTON

Redmond Thornton and wife, Sarah Alford Thornton of Va. were early settlers in Greene County about 1786. They had four children, three sons and a daughter. He was the great

grandson of Matthew Thornton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He was an educated man and it is thought that he designed and directed the building of the house recently bought by the Atlanta Art Association. The story of the house and restoration will be found under "Homes," Chapter VIII, also the picture before it was restored. The home and much of the original lands remained in the hands of the Thornton family for over 100 years.

Thornton had many slaves and lived the life of the country gentleman, growing cotton and fine horses and cattle. He educated his children and his name is found on many of the records.

Harry Thornton and Miss Lola Richards of Atlanta are descendants of Redmond Thornton and no doubt there are many others unknown to the writer.

DR. JOHN E. WALKER

Dr. John E. Walker was a beloved physician and trained many young men to become doctors. He took them into his office and directed their course of study, such as materia medica, chemistry, Latin, and Dungelson's medical dictionary. They would also accompany him on his trips to see his patients and would learn to diagnose illnesses, watch his procedure and the remedies that he used. These boys would look after the office and after several years of study the Doctor would recommend them to a Medical College. A diploma from a High School or college was not a prerequisite for admission to Medical College. After two or three years in this college, he stood examination and if passed he was given a diploma to practice medicine.

Dr. Walker owned a drug store with Torbert in 1886, and his hobby was collecting metal scrap of which he had tons on his land. He also preserved tumors and growths which he had removed from his patients. He set a date to die when he became very old, and called in three of his brother Masons; Judge W. M. Weaver, Martin Markwaller and T. B. Rice and told them just when he would die and to give him a Masonic funeral. He died near the time he had set and his wishes were carried out.

His daughters were: Mrs. J. E. Tolbert, and Mrs. L. H. Branch.

JULIUS SAUNDERS (Sanders)

Mrs. Fletcher King of 3801 Jackson Blvd., Birmingham, Ala., a granddaughter of Robert Leroy Saunders sends in information that Julius Saunders her g.g. grandfather was shown on indentures in Greene County in 1792-97. In the 1830 census in White Co. Tenn. he is listed with son Robert Uriah Saunders. Julius died in White Co. Tenn. and his wife Catherine Pound Saunders with son Robert migrated to Marshall Co. Miss. and also a daughter, Sarah. Robert had a son David Crockett Saunders. The children of Julius and Catherine Pound known are: Susan b. 1793 in Ga. mar. William J. Harlowe, had ch. Barney, Nancy and John.

The second child Sarah born in Ga. 1805, unmarried. (3) Uriah Robert, b. Ga. 1810 mar. Mary -----, ch. William C., 1830, Angela, 1832 White Co. Tenn. mar. Rufus B. Ragan in Miss. had dau. Mary C. b. 1850 Tenn., David C. b. 1835 called "Crockett" had dau. Mary. (4) Julius C. b. 1812, Ga. mar. Susan Hudson, Apr. 17, 1837 Miss. d. 1850's in Hind's Co. Miss. (5) Elizabeth, b. Tenn. (6) Martha, b. 1820, Tenn. in 1860 was in Marshall Co. Miss. mar. John Hensley, ch. Sally, Mary, Mary Mann (Merriman), John M., Alexander, Thomas.

REDDS AND OTHER PROMINENT FAMILIES

Charles and Elizabeth Redd were prominent landowners in Greene County. They were members of the Shiloh Baptist church and sold the land where Mercer University was built.

Nicholas Lewis was a prominent lawyer and speculator in Greene Co. lands and lots. He built the home where Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Rice lived in 1797 and Lewis lived there until 1833.

Oliver Porter Daniel the grandson of Major Oliver Porter was at one time Greene County's foremost citizen and a wealthy planter.

Archibold Scott was an eminent educator and taught George Foster Pierce. He was the father of Dr. William J. Scott who founded and edited Scott's magazine of Atlanta during the 70's.

Judge John C. Hart, a distinguished former Attorney-General of Georgia was born near Union Point.

Nathaniel G. Foster, was a member of Congress and a Baptist minister as well as his brother Albert G. Foster a lawyer, of that period.

William Bird and his wife Catherine of Warrens County lived in Greene Co. in 1804. Other members of this family are listed in deed books as: Mark Bird from S. C., Job and Judith Bird, George Bird, Zachariah Bird, Price and John Bird, Philemon and John Bird. Michael Bird married Susanna Lovern, Wm. Bird mar. Nancy Hudson, Fitzgerald Bird mar. Eliza B. Springer in 1825, Joseph Bird mar. Lucretia Watson in 1825. Dr. Thompson Bird mar. Susan Williamson and moved to Powellton, Hancock Co. He built the home which he sold to Alexander Stephens.

The Blanks family is found in old deed and marriage books in Greene Co. William Blanks mar. Jane Hill in 1799, and Nancy Young in 1819. Other names found are: James, Nancy and William, Jr., Joseph, Henry and Jefferson Blanks.

William and Mary Lee left a will naming their children: Nathan, Elizabeth Jett, Moses Lee, Stephen and David. (Will Book F)

Jonathan Haralson married Jane Huston in 1782 in N. C. but married Clara Browning Culberson in Greene County. William Browning Haralson was born in 1799 in Penfield. Jonathan had brothers, Abner, James, Herndon (Rev. Sol.) d. in Tenn., Vincent d. in Ga., Major d. in Texas. Clara Browning Haralson died in LaGrange, Ga. and is buried there with her son Gen. Hugh Anderson Haralson for whom Haralson Co. is named and the town of Haralson. Several of this familys' wills are on record in Greene Co.

THE FIRST JACKSON DAY DINNER WAS HELD IN GREENSBORO, GA.

On May 31, 1820, Major General Andrew Jackson come to Greene County, Georgia. in his old high-wheel sulkey for the

purpose of having a settlement with his uncles, Alexander, John and William Allison. All three of them had been Revolutionary soldiers and had received land grants in the State of Tennessee. Like many others of that day, they failed to look after their grants and "squatters" settled on their lands. When they learned of the "squatters claim" they employed their nephew, Andrew Jackson, to run them off and clear the titles to the property, which he did, and his visit to Greene County was for the purpose of having a settlement with his uncles. His presence was not known to others than his kinsmen; and it was by accident that Col. Robert E. Martin, in passing the Allison home, discovered the distinguished guest. He came, post haste, to Greensboro and spread the news which resulted in the following correspondence:

Greensboro, Ga., June 2, 1820.

"Major General Andrew Jackson,

We the undersigned, have been deputed as a committee in behalf of the citizens of this village, to manifest their respect and gratitude toward you, for the important military services which you have rendered your country, and as the highest testimony of their wishes and feeling on this occasion, we are instructed to request that you will favor us with your company to partake of a dinner which will be prepared at Mr. Thomas W. Grimes, in this place, this afternoon, with a view of paying you that respect and honor due to such important services. We, as a committee, take this opportunity of individually expressing our gratification at your appearance in our village, and of further expressing our sincere wishes for your future prosperity and happiness. And we sanguinely hope that you will find it to comport with your convenience to attend.

We have the honor to be, with consideration and respect, your fellow citizens

Thomas I. Moore
 Thomas Greer
 Sterling Grimes
 Nicholas Lewis
 Franklin C. Heard, Committee

"At two o'clock, a numerous collection of our fellow citizens, together with our distinguished guest and his aide, Captain Call, sat down to an elegant dinner prepared at Mr. Grimes. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drunk:

1. This Union—May it be as lasting as the firmament.
2. The memory of General George Washington—He does and ever should live in the hearts of his countrymen.

3. The President of the United States, the firm and enlightened statesman—may his strength be reflected in the conduct of his successors.
4. The Heads of Departments.—
The old adage, 'There is wisdom in the multiplicity of councils.)
5. The Missouri Question.—
It has excited much argument. It has exposed individual views. May the King of the North be confined to his own dominion.
6. The Army of the United States.—
The safeguard of our liberties in time of war, the guarantee of perpetuity in time of peace.
7. The Laurels of Liberty.—
Natives of America, may they become flourishing exotics in the climes of despotism.
8. The Navy of the United States.—
Man for man, and gun for gun, the UNITED STATES against the world.
9. American Independence.—
The Temple of Liberty, the admiration of the world.
10. Commodore Stephen Decatur.—
In his fall our navy galaxy has lost one of its brightest ornaments.
11. A volunteer toast by General Jackson,
The Governor of Georgia.
12. The General having retired,—
To our distinguished guest, Major-General Andrew Jackson.—
His military fame has spread from shore to shore. May he long live, the active defender of his country's rights.

THE BANQUET

"The banquet—according to the King papers—which was given in General Jackson's honor was one of the grandest affairs which the people of this section had ever known. Prominent men from all over middle Georgia were in attendance." Speeches were made and enjoyment ran high, and the night and the banquet were long famous in the history of good old Greene."

LEAVING FOR HOME

"General Jackson made the trip from his Tennessee home in his own sulky, and returned in the same unostentatious manner. His departure, however, was witnessed by hundreds of admirers, and he drove away amid the huzzas of the gathered crowd. The visit, though one of private business, became eventful, and the presence of "Old Hickory" on Greene's soil was the subject of conversation for many months afterwards."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS AT THE DINNER TO GENERAL JACKSON.

By Col. Joshua Horton, (President of the Day)—The Memory of Peter Early.

By Judge Christopher B. Strong,—May the internal improvement in the State of Tennessee equal her valor in the field!

By Major Thomas I. Moore.—May an equilibrium of rights be observed between the north, the south, and the east and west!

By Major Franklin C. Heard.—General Gaines of the United States Army.

By Dr. Thomas Wingfield.—May the Congress of the United States reward merit and condemn envy!

By Mathew Wells, Esq.—The Patriots of South America. Success to their efforts against foreign tyranny, and may their internal government be founded upon the principles of equal rights!

By Captain Woodlawn.—May we obtain the Floridas without the shedding of blood!

By Nicholas Lewis, Esq.—The new government of Spain, the Cortes. May it be as enlightened and virtuous as the old government was vicious.

The above story appeared in The Augusta Chronicle and Georgia Gazette of July 1, 1820. And, on June 12, 1885, The Greensboro Herald-Journal published a lengthy article referring to General Jackson's visit to Greensboro and the banquet that was given in his honor.

The Herald-Journal article was based upon some correspondence between General Andrew Jackson and Col. Yelverton P. King of Greensboro. Col. Yelverton King's son, Dr. H. H. King, in looking through his father's old papers discovered the Jackson-King correspondence and loaned it to the Editor of The Herald-Journal.

The King papers show that Mr. Robert E. Martin discovered the presence of General Jackson at the Allison home, some two miles from Greensboro. He met the General and came post haste to Greensboro and spread the news of the distinguished soldier's presence.

A committee of Greensboro citizens consisting of Judge Francis H. Cone, William C. Dawson, A. B. Longstreet—the author of "Georgia Scenes", Judge Thomas Stocks, and others waited upon General Jackson and tendered him an invitation to a reception at the Grimes Hotel.

A GREENSBORO, GA. ROW CAUSED THE DEFEAT OF A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES AND LED TO FOUR DUELS

A thief, a counterfeit gang, and a shyster lawyer not only caused four duels and the defeat of William H. Crawford who was a candidate for the Presidency of these United States, but disrupted families, brought on a political war that led to the

unseating of every Circuit Judge in Georgia, save one, and brought about the election of George M. Troup, one of Georgia's greatest Governors. All of this was brought about by an unguarded remark by a Judge of the Western Circuit while holding Court in the County of Greene, in the year of our Lord, 1806.

Nor, was this the final chapter of this tragic event: the defeat of William H. Crawford meant the election of Andrew Jackson President of these United States. Andrew Jackson's election shook the very foundations of Washington society. The scandal that had centered around Peggy O'Neal and Senator Eaton was forgotten for the moment, and the idea of Rachael Jackson becoming the First Lady of the Land, seemed destined to disrupt Washington society and cast a shadow over White House functions for years to come. However, Rachael's timely death relieved the situation. Her nieces, the Donalson girls, were acceptable to Washington society and everybody was happy, except Andrew Jackson. He never deserted a friend or turned his back to a foe. He insisted that Senator Eaton's wife should be graciously received at the White House; but his nieces demurred. They were banished for their lack of co-operation, and sent back to Tennessee.

"That man, from the wilds of Tennessee" this being the constant reference to Jackson, elected by the common people, never enjoyed a moment's rest from his political enemies; and poor Rachael's character was assailed on every side. His arch-enemies, the John C. Calhouns' and Henry Clay, saw to that; and Nicholas Biddle, President of the United States Bank, supplied money to try to check his every move; but he, too, felt the weight of the mailed fist of Andrew Jackson and, together with his moneyed friends, went down in defeat and financial ruin.

The Clark-Crawford-Tait feud resulted in a triumph for Clark; he was elected Governor of Georgia and ruled the State with a rod of iron. The bullet from his pistol in a duel had so weakened Crawford's constitution that a partial stroke resulted. His political enemies made capital of his physical

weakness and spread the report that, "If he was elected, he was not physically able to fill the office," so he was defeated.

Judge Charles Tait, after leaving the bench, was elected United States Senator from Georgia, and served from 1809 to 1819. On May 1, 1822, in Sparta, Ga., he married the widow of John Clark's brother-in-law and friend, Judge John Griffin. They moved to Mobile, Ala., where Judge Tait practiced law until his death.

Gen. John Clark was a war hero and felt very "cocky", about it. After the Revolutionary War Clark settled in Wilkes county. He dropped the "e" off the family name of Clarke because he thought it would be a democratic gesture. He helped to guard the state's coastal defenses during the War of 1812. He won his second term as governor by a two vote majority. On Jefferson Street in Milledgeville he lashed Charles Tait. During Clark's two terms as governor the state was considered wealthy. Clark was prominent in Greene county relations and politics.

The Clark party met its "Waterloo" when Thomas Stocks, a Greene County man, then President of the Georgia Senate, cast the vote that broke the tie, and elected George M. Troup Governor of Georgia. Realizing that he was politically dead, in Georgia, Ex Gov. John Clark accepted an appointment, under the President of the United States, and became custodian of all public lands in Florida. He died of Yellow Fever, at St. Andrews Bay, Fla., on October 12, 1832. His wife soon followed him in death. William H. Crawford survived his arch-enemy by some two years, and died at "Woodlawn," his country home, on Sept. 15, 1834.

ORIGIN OF THE QUARREL BETWEEN JOHN CLARK AND WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD

Judge Garnett Andrews' "Reminiscences of an Old Georgia Lawyer, pp. 9:

General Clark's Version

"A man by name of Clary-accused as horse-thief was arrested in Greene County and carried before Judge Tait for (1 presume)

inquiry—and who (Clary) charged General Clark with complicity. Mr. Clark, I think was attorney for the prosecution. Whatever faults General Clark may have had, he was entirely above the suspicion of anything so disgraceful. I think the meeting between Clark and Crawford grew out of this affair. It is proper to say that Clark accused the Judge and Crawford with instigating Clary to make the charge."

Note: Judge Garnett Andrews further states that he got the information from a booklet or pamphlet written by General Clark and entitled "A Legacy for my Children," see pages 74, 75, 76, 77.

Clark-Crawford Feud.

Clark accused Crawford of having manipulated Judge Griffin's defeat and Tait's election as judge of the Western Circuit. Crawford and Tait were law-partners; Tait maintaining an office at Elberton and Crawford at Lexington. Peter Van Allen of Elberton, a young lawyer of note, had allied himself with the Clark faction; Van Allen had brought some petty suit against Judge Tait, and was merciless in his satire. This riled the Judge who challenged Van Allen for a duel, but the challenge was declined. This drew Crawford into the fray and he was challenged by Van Allen. Crawford accepted the challenge, reluctantly, and killed Van Allen.

Two years later, John Clark challenged William H. Crawford to mortal combat; but friends entervened. Still later, Clark again challenged Crawford, Crawford accepted the challenge and, according to custom, details were arranged and they met at High Shoals, in Walton County, Crawford fired first and missed his man. Clark's pistol shattered Crawford's wrist. Clark was not satisfied but Crawford's principal declined to allow another shot.

Note quickly these events followed the affair in the Courthouse in Greensboro.

Judge Dooly takes a hand in the feud.

John M. Dooly, Solicitor General for the Western Circuit, was present and had some part in the examination of Clary when this tragic investigation took place in the Courthouse in Greensboro. Solicitor Dooly was elevated to the bench. He had some controversy with his predecessor, Judge Tait out of which, grew a misunderstanding and, being a member of the Clark faction, it is not surprising that bitter feeling was developed.

Judge Tait challenged Judge Dooly to mortal combat, Dooly accepted the challenge; Dooly chose John Clark as his second, and Tait chose William H. Crawford. The principals and seconds met according to agreement: but, according to tradition, when Tait and Crawford arrived upon the scene of battle, Judge Dooly was setting on a stump and his second, John Clark, was not there. Upon being asked where he was? Dooly replied "Gen. Clark is in the woods looking for a bee-gum". May I enquire," asked Crawford," what use he intends to make of a bee-gum?"

"I want to put my leg in it," replied Dooly, "Do you suppose for a minute that I am going to risk a good leg of flesh and blood

against Tait's wooden stump?" If I hit his leg he can get another one before tomorrow morning; but if he hits mine I may lose my life; certainly my leg; and to put myself on equal footing with Tait, I must have a bee-gum for protection. I can then fight on equal terms."

"Then am I to understand that you do not intend to fight Judge Tait?", enquired Mr. Crawford. "Well", responded Judge Dooly, "I thought everyone knew that."

"Perhaps so," replied Mr. Crawford, "but you will fill a newspaper column in consequences of this day's business."

"So be it," replied Judge Dooly, with an arch smile, "I would rather fill a dozen newspapers than one coffin."

Note: The Tate-Dooly fiasco was copied from Lucian Lamar Knight's "Georgia Landmarks Memorials and Legends", the balance of the story was gathered from old newspaper files, Judge Garnett Andrews' book, and the minutes of the Greene Superior Court. (3-21-41) T. B. R.

Now for John Clark, the boy of seven years, who came to Georgia in 1773.

Like his father, John Clark was a physical giant, and, like Andrew Jackson, he had some part in the American Revolution. He could not have been more than fifteen years old when the Battle of Kettle Creek was fought; but he knew how to go gunning for Tories and Indians long before the battle. He did not gain the title of General for services during the Revolution; but he distinguished himself in the Indian wars that followed—the battle with the Indians at Jack's Creek in 1787, in what is now Morgan County, may have won him that distinction.

That John was a "Rounder", there can be no doubt. Soon after reaching manhood, he turned his attention toward marriage, and began paying court to an orphan girl by the name of Shivers—a younger sister of Mrs. Jesse Mercer. The family resented his attentions and forbade her from seeing him. That she encouraged him, is borne out by her actions. On a bitter, cold night when the ground was covered with snow and sleet, she eloped with her lover, rode behind him on a fleet-footed horse, and they went in search of a parson, who would pronounce them man and wife. After traveling many miles the girl became ill and intensely cold; they stopped at the home of a friend who kindly took them in and tried to make the girl comfortable. She had a chill, developed pneumonia and died during the night.

The girl's family were notified of what had happened; and this was the beginning of the bitter hatred that Rev. Jesse Mercer held for John Clark so long as they both lived. Nor, did Rev. Mercer, and the Baptists, ever cease to fight John Clark and his political ring. The Methodists also took a hand, and when finally met his political Waterloo, they all shouted "Thank God, John Clark and the Devil have been defeated."

After John Clark's disappointment in his first love affair, he turned his attentions toward a beautiful daughter of his father's com-

panion in arms, Col. Micajah Williamson. Somehow Nancy Williamson fell for Clark's attentions, and they were soon married. As to whether peace and harmony prevailed in their home, this writer sayeth not; but, if she preserved peace in the home, she was either a saint or a devil.

This is typical of John Clark's career:

Minutes of the Greene, Superior Court in the early
eighteen-hundreds; General presentments by the
Grand Jury:

The State)	
Vs	)	Indictment for Riot.
John Clark)	
and)	
Hugh McCall)	

The evidence shows that John Clark came to Greensboro, while court was in session, brought a number of his pals with him, and precipitated a row on the streets of Greensboro, and it assumed the proportions of a riot. Clark and McCall plead guilty and paid the fine assessed by the court.

Hugh McCall was from a good family, and later became Georgia's first Historian. McCall's History tells much of Revolutionary times, in Georgia and South Carolina.

(He, like "Poor dog Tray", seems to have
fallen in with the wrong crowd).

That harmony did not prevail between John Clark and the Williamson clan, is evidenced by such early Georgia writers as William H. Sparks, author of "Memories of Fifty Years", and who knew the Clarks and Williamsons, personally. He was one of the attendants at Ann Clark's wedding (daughter of John Clark) when she married John W. Campbell in the old Governor's Mansion in Milledgeville, while her father was Governor.

Sparks left for the west immediately after the wedding, with his pal, young Robert M. Williamson. Sparks remained in New Orleans, while Williamson went on to Texas. They never saw each other again. In 1831, when Sparks was an old man, he returned to Georgia and, while visiting in Atlanta, by accident, he met Ann Clark Campbell. More than fifty years had passed since he had seen her. She was a widow and was living in Galveston, Texas. They recognized each other on sight; and what a glorious time they had while reminiscing! Ann Clark Campbell had three sons who had become prominent lawyers and physicians in Texas, and each of them were around six feet and six inches tall: Sparks had just visited Greensboro and Greene County, where he was born in the year 1800, and where he had been admitted to the Bar. Most of his old friends had passed into the "Great Beyond", so he visited the cemetery and read the inscriptions on their tombs. These events together with the urgent request of Governor Lumpkin, induced him to write his "Memories of Fifty Years"—one of the most interesting books on Early Georgia.

After meeting Ann Clark Campbell, he felt constrained to describe the scene of Ann Clark's wedding. His story was published in The Atlanta Constitution, and was published in January 1881. He not

only gave a clear description of the wedding, but told of the worries and troubles Ann Clark and her aunt, Mrs. L. Q. C. Lamar, had in establishing a truce between the Clark and Williamson factions. She succeeded; but the nervous strain was so great on her aunt, Mrs. Thompson Bird, that it brought on a heart attack, and she died while the dancers were on the floor. However the "hatchet was buried" for the occasion only; and hostilities were renewed as soon as the wedding was over; nor, did it ever cease until John Clark was laid low by Yellow Fever, and buried on the banks of St. Andrews Bay, in Florida.

CHAPTER X

FACTS ABOUT GREENE COUNTY AND GREENSBORO

Greene County is so rich in history, so steeped in tradition so indelibly associated with the development of the South that this, the eleventh county in Georgia, bears a great distinction.

Some of the most interesting facts about the county are:

In 1897 the first telephones were installed and T. B. Rice was soon "the telephone man", also in 1897 the changing of the spelling of Greenesborough was changed to Greensboro, a fact which Dr. Rice fought with all his might, but to no avail.

In 1886 Bethany Presbyterian Church was 100 years old.

Dr. Thomas Woodrow was tried for heresy, by the Augusta Presbytery for discussing Darwins theory too favorably to suit his fellow churchmen. The "monkey trial" lasted two days and Dr. Woodrow was acquitted. He was the grandfather of the young lawyer Thomas Woodrow Wilson, (Pres. of U.S.A.).

J. Edgar Thompson, a former citizen of Greensboro changed the name of Marthasville to Atlanta. The Grants', the Adlers' and many other prominent Atlantians came from Greene County.

In 1820 the first Jackson Day dinner was held and Gen. Andrew Jackson was there in person.

The bloodless conquest of Florida had its origin in Greensboro.

It was at Greensboro that the first trail to the west was started linking this town with Walnut Hills, now Vicksburg, Miss.

It was from Greensboro that Alabama's greatest statesman, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, trekked across the border.

Talk about the message to Garcia, well a Greene Co. man named Samuel Dale made the record horseback ride and car-

ried the message to Gen. Andrew Jackson during the battle of New Orleans.

Major Oliver Porter was four times a Presidential elector.

Teachers in the early schools were: Louisa M. Alcott, (1830') William H. Seward (Sec. of War), Dr. Thos. Woodrow, Moses Waddel, Alexander Means, Rev. Francis Cummins, Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, (father of Pres. Woodrow Wilson), I. S. K. Axon, (father of Ellen Axon Wilson), Dr. Francis Bowman, Ann Maria Lyman, from Northampton, Mass., and many others.

Adiel Sherwood's Gazetteer was written while he was the pastor of Greensboro Baptist Church.

Ga's first Agricultural Society was organized in Greene Co.

Nationally known men and women once were citizens of Greene.

Dr. Mary Harris Armour, Dr. John Roach Stratton, Judge Samuel H. Sibley, Dr. Nathan Hoyt grandfather of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson taught here, Dr. Francis Goulding wrote "The Young Marooners" and taught here.

The thirteen mayors of Greensboro since it was incorporated in 1856 to 1897 were: Yelverton P. King, 1856-63, F. C. Fuller, 1857-58, Jas. L. Brown, 1859-64, Phillip B. Robenson, 1861, Reuben J. Dawson, 1862, Tunis Tunison, 1865, W. G. Johnson 1866-71, Wm. M. Weaver, 1871-78, 1892, W. H. Branch, 1878-81, James B. Park, Sr., 1881-84, and 1893-96, H. T. Lewis, 1884, 1889-91, Edward Young, 1896-98.

In 1897 Aldermen were: Thaddeus B. Rice, and James B. Williams.

The house where Pres. Andrew Jackson stayed while he was a mule driver, years before he became President, is still standing near Greensboro. While here he always visited his old North Carolina teacher, Dr. Francis Cummins.

Four men were sentenced to be hanged for forgery in Greene County in the year 1800. They rode on their coffins to the execution grounds, where their funeral sermons were preached by Dr. Cunningham, after which he handed them their pardons.

P. Lorillard, the snuff king and racehorse owner, always had the hay cut and cured for his fine horses in Greene County.

Rev. Thomas Bowen, of Greensboro wrote the Yoraba language (African), chartered the Yoraba country in West Africa and published a map of that section and was the first Baptist missionary to enter Brazil, South America. His language book was used to translate the Bible into Yoraba and is still used in that country.

A Greene County man, Mercer Reynolds discovered the process of solidifying cotton seed oil thereby making it possible to ship the oil in blocks instead of barrels or tank cars. Mr. Reynolds now lives in Chattanooga, Tenn. (1941)

Joel Early, the father of Peter Early, is said to have built the finest home north of Savannah. It was located near Scull Shoals in Greene Co. and was known as "Early's Manor" being built prior to 1800.

John Clark, who later became Governor of Georgia, and Hugh McCall, Georgia's first historian, were jointly indicted for riot. The assault was made on John Foster Pierce, father of Bishop Pierce.

A Georgia man presided over the first court held in the Republic of Texas in 1837. This court was held under a spreading live oak tree in the town of Columbus, Texas. The culprit was charged with grand larceny and found guilty and sentenced to be branded with a hot iron with the letter "T" for thief and given thirty-nine lashes on the back and fined \$500.00 and chained to the tree until the fine was paid. This Judge was Robert M. Williamson who was born in Wilkes Co. Ga. The court tree is still standing (1941) and bears a marker with the story on it

Elberton was a port on the Ogeechee River in 1799 and was not far from where the town of Millen now stands.

In 1799 while Alabama was a part of Georgia there was a town at the confluence of the Coosa and Talapoosa rivers spelled Alabama and the Indian village just across the river was Coosade. The village was later known as Coosada and settled by Hancock Co. people exclusively.

Although the dividing line between Ga. and South Carolina is the Savannah river, the entire river belongs to Georgia. This is due to the change in the channel of the river which occurred many years ago. Sand Bar Ferry was Georgia's famous dueling ground.

Long before the telephone was invented, neighbors used Conch shells to convey messages to each other. A code was worked out whereby each blast had a definite meaning. T. B. Rice had one used by the Thomas Stocks family in Greensboro.

Richard Henry Wilde, the poet-lawyer who lived in Georgia at Augusta put one over on Judge Peter Early and was admitted to the bar in Greensboro before he was of legal age. The records show where he was admitted.

W. M. Tryon graduated from Mercer University at Penfield Greene County and went to Texas as a Missionary. Later he and Dr. R. E. B. Baylor organized Baylor University at Independence, Texas which was later moved to Waco and is now one of the leading Universities of the South.

Governor R. B. Hubbard of Texas graduated from Mercer University at Penfield, Greene Co. in 1851 and served two terms as Governor of the Lone Star State, later he was U. S. Minister to Japan.

The town of Stone Mountain bore the name of New Gibraltar in 1850 and Georgia's first State Fair was held there.

Thomas Stocks of Greensboro and Gen. Cocke of Tenn. met at Nickajack in May 1818 to run the dividing line between Georgia and Tennessee. Stocks was the Boundary Commissioner of Georgia and James Camak was the Surveyor and

mathematician. Camak was one of the founders of the Georgia railroad and Camak, Ga. was named for him.

Georgia's first Agricultural Club was organized at Penfield in the 1830's and out of it grew Georgia's Department of Agriculture. Thomas Stocks was its President and the father of the Department of Agriculture. Its first Commissioner was Thomas P. Janes from Greene Co. The Beach Island Club got its inspiration from Penfield and organized and for 85 years has met each month except when the War Between the States made it impossible.

Georgia's first chain store operator and perhaps the first in the South was George Galphin the pre-Revolution Indian trader. He operated stores throughout what is now, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. He operated on a credit basis and the Creeks and Cherokees in order to discharge their debts ceded him land. Wilkes County was created out of this land in 1777. The American Revolution prevented Galphin from cashing in on the sale of these lands, and he died while litigation was pending, however his heirs received \$300,000.

Fish and game played an important part in the life of the early settlers and almost every stream was lined with fish traps. The two important fisheries in Greene Co. were the Yazoo and the Methodist fisheries. Both were incorporated and each had twelve share-holders, and one for each month in the year. That meant that each share holder was responsible for looking after the traps and dividing the fish, and the by-laws provided if the traps were damaged by freshets or otherwise, that the member on duty should notify all shareholders to send helpers to repair the damage and if anyone failed to send help he was to forfeit his fishing privileges for one year.

Many of the descendants of Major Oliver Porter of Greene Co. Ga. have special dials made for their watches, instead of numerals they spell out the words Oliver Porter. Thus they keep green the memory of their worthy ancestor.

Many of the stories in A. B. Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes" were written while he was in Greensboro and some of the characters were people here that he knew.

Churches were very strict in the early days of Greene County and the records show where men were tried and excluded from membership which was at that time carried the same social standing as an ex-convict. Some of the records that the charges were brought for chicken fighting on Sunday, betting on horse races, false measures in grain and cider, taking roasting ears from a neighbors field, profane language before ladies, retaining a plow that a neighbor had loaned him, that he had put dirty cotton in the center of the bale with good cotton on the outside, and for immorality. Often these "brothers," would come to a called conference and confess their sins and ask forgiveness and would be restored to the privileges of membership.

Samuel Whatley, a Revolutionary soldier whose father and Uncle were killed by Indians at Cherokee corner, in Georgia, was twice captured by Indians and Tories, twice hanged and twice shot but he managed to live to a ripe old age and his grave has a Federal marker.

In the 1790's tobacco was legal tender in Georgia and it was a capital offense for any warehouse owner or employee to change the weight, name, markings or any description on the hogshead or other container. The penalty prescribed by law for such conduct was, "To be hanged by the neck until dead and denied the benefit of clergy."

The minutes of Bethesda Church in Greene County, Ga. show where as late as 1817, the Greene County Militia was asked to furnish four armed guards to guard the church grounds at every service from lurking Indians.

It is believed by many that Grier's Almanac had its origin in Greene County at Greensboro. In 1800 an uncle of Robert Grier (author of the Almanac) taught school in Greene County in the old Union Academy and his nephew, Robert Grier was one of his pupils studying higher mathematics and astronomy. At the age of twenty-one Robert fell heir to an almanac and calculations started by that uncle, Andrew Burns. Robert continued astronomical calculations from a huge rock ten miles east of Crawfordsville, near Raytown. He married his first

cousin Elizabeth Grier of Greene Co. and became an extensive planter and published his almanac.

Robert Grier died in Butts County and is buried there. The Griers were Presbyterians and were members of the Bethany Church. On Dec. 7, 1773 Robert's father came from Pennsylvania with a wife, four sons and two daughters and settled on 450 acres of land below Beaver Dam. This was near the line between Greene and Warren Counties. Like many of the Scotch-Irish of Georgia, they came from Pennsylvania to a milder climate and to rich cheap lands. No doubt that Benjamin Franklin's Almanac inspired the Grier boy to create a similar publication which made its bow in Culloden, Ga. Its importance in the home was only second to that of the Bible. No advertising was used in the first issues.

The J. W. Burke Co. of Macon, Ga. became the publishers and later the owners of this Grier's Almanac, they did not own the calculations which it is said that Robert Grier had made for 100 years ahead. These belonged to Otis Ashmore of Savannah and from them the J. W. Burke Co. had to buy the calculations for each year. About 1865, J. H. Zelin, a Macon druggist, began buying space in Grier's Almanac to advertise Simmon's Liver Regulator and Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. (of Culloden, Ga.) Zelin and Simmons had friction over the formula and copyright and this was in the courts. Lamar, Rankin and Lamar, wholesale druggists of Macon and Atlanta used the Almanac as an advertising medium and bought thousands of the almanacs from Burke Co. to distribute to their customers. At this time (1941) the almanac belongs to John B. Daniel, Inc. in Atlanta.

It was on Feb. 3, 1786 that an act of the Georgia Legislature which was meeting in Augusta created Greene County. This land was to be taken from the large County of Washington which had been created two years before.

The original boundaries started at Rock Landing, on the Oconee River, five miles below Milledgeville and following 45 degree line to the Shoals of the Ogeechee, thence up the Ogeechee via of Union Point, to the Cherokee Corner; thence

westward via Watkinsville to the High Shoals of the Appalachee River; thence down the Appalachee and Oconee to the starting point.

The first Superior court was held in Greene County in January in 1790 by Judge George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He and Judge Henry Osburn constituted the Supreme Court of Ga. and met here to formulate rules and regulations for the procedure of all courts of Ga.

Greene County was in the Northern Circuit until the Ocmulgee was formed on Dec. 7, 1807 and Peter Early was the first Judge. Prior to 1877 all Judges were of the Superior courts of Ga. were appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. It was 1897 that this right was conferred on the people.

Bethany Presbyterian Church was the first organized in Greene County in 1786 and Siloam, a nonsectarian church was built on cemetery hill. In 1821 the Presbyterians outnumbered all other denominations in Greene Co. About 1799 the Methodists organized their first church that stood where Col. and Mrs. Joseph G. Faust's residence now stands. Bethesda Baptist, was once Whatley's Mill church and was organized in 1785 and was in Wilkes Co. until 1802. The present building was erected in 1818. Churches now extinct are: Scull Shoals, Beaver Dam, Ridge Grove, Oakland, Burks Chapel, Salem, Richland, Friendship and others.

Union Point has three or four nice churches, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian, and so has White Plains, Siloam and Greshamville built in later years.

In the early part of 1800 a gold mine was operated at Union Point toward Daniel's Spring and was known as the Mitchell Hill Gold Mine.

Greensboro was once the home of Bishop Geo. F. Pierce and Bishop James O. Andrew.

Greene County was the home of one J. Edgar Thompson, chief engineer of the Georgia railroad, the founder of St. Phillips church in Atlanta, and later the President of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Tradition says that of Georgia's first three millionaires, two lived in Greene County, Dr. Thos. Poullain and Absolom Janes.

Greene County was a refuge of those who fled from the yellow fever epidemic in Augusta, Savannah and Charleston. In their provender they brought the hated nut grass, which farmers cannot get rid of.

The home of U. S. Senator Thomas W. Cobb and William C. Dawson is still standing in Greensboro.

The first Bermuda grass grown here was brought from Bermuda Islands for use as hay for the fine race horses of P. Lorillard.

Morgan Co. and Jones Co. was formed out of a part of Baldwin Co. in 1807. Baldwin Co. was created in 1802 and included a vast territory south and west of the Oconee river. Many Greene Co. people moved over into Morgan Co. some were already there before the county was created. There were also in Baldwin some white families before it was created. For some reason the Indians seemed to tolerate their presence while the land was still occupied by them before any treaties had been made.

First Courthouse and Jail

The first courthouse, jail and gallows occupied the block immediately in front of the present jail. There is no record to show that there was ever held there a term of Superior Court. The second courthouse a more substantial building was built where the first one stood. This courthouse and jail were burned by the pal of a runaway Negro who was confined in the jail in 1805 and the burning was published in the Augusta Chronicle.

The third courthouse and old rock jail were built in 1806-7 and the courthouse stood where the present courthouse stands. Probably some of the records of courts were lost as well as damaged by fire.

The fourth and present courthouse was built about 1848 a most imposing three storied structure. A picture of this building and the story will be found later. In the minute book of July 1806 page 187 we find that the Clerk was engaged to have a man erect stocks in the public square, and later the receipt for \$2.50 to Resdon Walston was paid for building the stocks.

GREENSBORO 1786-1860

Soon after Greensboro was surveyed and laid out as a town, in May 1786, a few families bought lots and began erecting log huts in which to make their homes until they could build more comfortable houses. They realized the danger of Indians raids and one of the first things they did was to build a log Fort surrounded by upright posts set deep into the ground, and sharpened at the top so that the Indians could not climb over.

From the best information obtainable, tradition handed down from generation to generation, this fort stood about where the new City Auditorium now stands. The fort and enclosure was large enough to hold the population and a company of soldiers.

No doubt, the citizens were drilled to flee to the fort whenever an alarm was sounded, and if tradition can be relied upon, the fort proved a haven of safety on more than one occasion.

The following description of Greensboro appeared in the Greensboro Gazette of Dec. 14, 1859:

"We are glad to note that our city is beginning to look up a little—that the spirit of improvement has taken hold upon some of our citizens, and that soon, some of those old weather-beaten, wooden houses, which occupy such conspicuous places on Main Street, in the business part of our city, and which seem to be almost ready to tumble down under their own weight, will be removed and brick buildings erected in their stead."

"The first and greatest improvement of which we are proud to speak, is that completed by our worthy townsman, Jas. W. Wingfield, Esq." (the building now owned by Mr. Charles Poulos).

"We have also, learned that the Messers Davis and J. F. Zimmerman, were going to put up brick buildings where their old store-houses now stand (meaning what is now known as the "Big Store", the store where Mrs. Hunter's drug store is, and the building now occupied by the Georgia Power Company).

All three of the last named buildings were erected in 1860. Also, the two buildings occupied by Moore's Pharmacy and the Bank of Greensboro.

The building known as the "Brown Building" was owned and occupied by Wakefield, Murry & Co., and is probably, the oldest brick building on Main street. This firm did the leading business in Greensboro of that day, made a fortune and returned to their native home in Saratoga, N. Y.

Originally, this was a three-story building; and, in 1860, we find the following advertisement:

"A. F. Durst, Photographer, Ambrotypist, etc",
Studio occupies the upper floor of the Wakefield building."

The old "Norton Building," opposite the Courthouse, is the only "old timer" left. It now belongs to Carey and Cranstons Williams, and they are making plans for a new home for The Greensboro Herald-Journal.

Note: Greensboro ranks sixth in points of age among the cities and towns in Georgia, that are now in existence, and her seniors are as follows: Savannah, Brunswick, St. Marys, Augusta and Washington, and the latter was just three years old when Greensboro came into existence.

DAVID LOVE AND LOVE'S SPRING

Most Greensboro citizens have heard of Love's Spring all of their lives, but few of them know how the name originated or that they drink its sparkling water every day. This spring contributes a very important part of our city water supply. David Love bought one of the land lots that constituted the Richland Academy Survey; and his purchase included about

100 acres of land in the suburbs of Greensboro. The Love land lays east of Walnut street, and is bounded on the south by Broad street and included a beautiful spring that now constitutes a part of the City of Greensboro's water supply, and was bought by the writer some years ago for that purpose.

For the past fifty years, the Love home has been known as the Mitchell lot. This old home was built about, the year 1810, and it was to this home that David Love carried his bride, Elizabeth King when they were married on April 7, 1810, therefore, this house is one of the oldest landmarks in Greensboro. However, this was not the David Love whom many people think the Spring was named for, but was his son.

We are indebted to the Hon. W. H. Sparks, author of "Memories of Fifty Years" for the romantic story of Col. David Love who was among that small group of brave souls who settled in the Bethany neighborhood in 1784, while this territory belonged to Washington County. W. H. Sparks was a grandson of Col. David Love, and lived with his grandmother near old Bethany Church after the death of Col. Love of whom Sparks wrote as follows:

"Col. David Love was born and reared in North Carolina, and when his father married the second time, and as is frequently the case, there was no harmony between step-mother and step-son. Their jarrings soon ripened into open war. To avoid expulsion from the parental roof he "bundled and went".

Nor did he rest until, in the heart of the Cherokee nation of Indians, he found a home with Dragon Canoe, then the principal warrior of the nation, who resided in a valley amid the mountains, and which is now Habershan County (Ga.). With this chief, who at that time was young, he remained for some four years, pursuing the chase for pleasure and profit. Thus accumulating a large quantity of peltries, he carried them on packhorses to Charleston, and thence went with them to Europe. After disposing of his furs, which proved profitable, he wandered on foot about Europe for some eighteen months, and then, returning to London, he embarked for America. During all this time he had not heard from his family. Arriving

at Charleston he made his way back to the neighborhood of his birth. He was ferried across the Pedee river by a buxom lass, who captured his heart. Finding his father dead, he gathered up the little patrimony left him by his father's will, should he ever return to claim it; he then returned to the neighborhood of his sweetheart of the ferry; and, being a fine looking man of six feet three inches, with great blue eyes, round and liquid; and, Othello-like, telling well the story of his adventures, he very soon beguiled the maiden's heart, and they were made one. About this time came off the battles of Concord and Lexington, inaugurating the Revolution."

It was not, however, until after the Declaration of Independence, that he threw aside the plough and shouldered the musket for American Independence. With his neighbors Love was a favorite; he was very fleet in a foot-race, and had remarkable strength; but, above all, was sagacious and strong of will. Such qualities, always appreciated by a rude people, and at that particular juncture brought their possessor prominently forward, and he was chosen Captain of a company composed almost to a man of his personal friends and acquaintances. Uniting himself with the regiment of Colonel Lynch, just then organized, and which was ordered to join the North Carolina line, they marched at once to join General Gates, then commanding the South. After Gates' defeat, Love served under General Francis Marion, (The Swamp Fox) and was promoted to Colonel, and became a terror to the Tories."

Of his grandmother Love, with whom Sparks went to live just twenty days after his grandfather's death, Sparks wrote: "She was a little, fussy, Irish woman, a Presbyterian in religion, and a strict observer of all the duties imposed upon her sect, especially in keeping the holy Sabbath day. All her children were grown up, married, and, in the language of the time, "gone away." It was a favorite pastime with my grandmother, when the morning's work was done, to uncover her flax-wheel, seat herself, and call me to sit by her, and, in my childish manner, read to her from the "Life of General Francis Marion." by Mason L. Weems, the graphic account of the General's exploits, by the venerable parson. There was not a story in the

book that she did not know, almost as a party concerned, and she would ply her work of flax-spinning while she gave me close and intense attention."

Thus did W. H. Sparks acquire an intimate knowledge of his grandfather from his "fussy little Irish" grandmother who never could relish the fact that her grandson was named "Billy Crafford." It was the glory of her life that she had seen General Washington, and every detail of his face and figure was told to the boy who read to her while her nimble fingers spun flax that she wove into linen cloth to make him trousers, which she often split with a paddle as she laid him across her lap and obeyed the injunction, "spare the rod and spoil the child."

This story of the early life of David Love, also reveals the fact that, there were white settlers dwelling among the Cherokee Indians, in north-east Georgia long years before Governor James Wright's Land Court began functioning.

And what a galaxy of notable men formed the bench and bar when W. H. Sparks practiced law in the courts of Greene, Baldwin, Putnam, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Wilkes and other counties in middle Georgia!! Augustus B. Longstreet, L. Q. C. Lamar Sr., Thomas W. Cobb, William C. Dawson, Yelverton P. King, Robert M. Williamson, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Tooms, William H. Crawford and countless other legal lights that have never been excelled in the history of Georgia. Then too, among his associates were; Jonas Fauche, Thomas Stocks, Thomas W. Grimes, Jesse Mercer, Dr. Francis Cummings, Dr. Francis Goulding, Dr. I. S. K. Axon, the Beemans, the Weavers, Bishop George F. Pierce and James O. Andrew, the Cunninghams, Mark A. Cooper, Mirabeau B. Lamar and countless other men who graced society and wrote chapters in Georgia's history that future generations will not be ashamed to admit were Georgians.

Another thing that has made Love's Spring so long remembered, was the duel fought there between Jonas Fauche and his unremembered opponent. The duel was an out-growth of the Yazoo Fraud; and while Fauche killed his opponent, he

himself was wounded in the arm. It was fought according to the code "el-duelo," and Dr. James F. Foster was the attending physician. He did his best to save the dying duelist, and dressed the arm of Major Jonas Fauche who had posted a runner to watch the duel and inform his wife as to the outcome. The story of the duel was told by Dr. Foster and other eye witnesses, and has been handed down by word-of-mouth, but no written or printed record is known to exist.

When "Booze" was cheap

In the month of May 1858, it became necessary for a certain wholesale house to sue certain Greene County merchants for an unpaid account; and in order to file suit, the account had to be itemized and become a part of the Court record. The outstanding items of this account consisted of Ten (10) barrels of whiskey containing 40 or more gallons each; and the price ranged from fifty to eighty-five cents per gallon. One basket of Champagne \$12.00 was sandwiched between 50 lbs. of candy and a box of raisins. This was in December, and was evidently intended for the Christmas trade.

This firm operated two "Dogeries" in different parts of the county under somewhat different names; but both handled "Firewater" along with "Moe" Snuff and Aquilla cigars; the cigars cost \$5.00 per thousand. "Moe" snuff was the kind the men used to "sniff-up their noses;" and, from the quantity of Lemor Syrup that appeared on the bill, I would judge that many of their customers did not take "thern" straight, I mean their liquor.

Who is so unwise as to want to see a "Grog-Shop" at every cross-road as it was in 1858? Yet, we have men in our legislative halls that would vote for that very thing. (1941)

GREENSBORO AS I KNEW IT.

Back in the pre-automobile days Greensboro had as many fillings-stations as it has now. But they were altogether different as to the fluids they handled. Now when you drive up, ask for ethyl or plain, but back in those days you would ask

for corn, rye, bourbon, gin or plain beer. And the question of how many miles to the gallon, was never asked.

The "tanks" varied in those days just as they do now, but milage did not count for much. The thing that counted then was, how long would a "filling" stimulate?

Back in those days most of the stores had wooden sheds in front to protect customers from the sun and rain. While the "filling-stations" went the other business houses one-better, by having a wooden bench both against the front of the building, and along the outer edge of the side-walk. These benches were usually adorned (?) with those who had been "filled", and who were awaiting an invitation from some belated friends to "take-another".

These side-walk decorations of "full, half-full", and near emptys, constituted a menace to ladies and girls who had to come to town to do their shopping, as each business-block had its "filling-station". And in order to eliminate the necessity of the lady-customers having to pass through these lanes of thirsty souls, the merchants arraigned a zig-zag course by placing boards, crossings the muddy streets so as to dodge these places.

Back in those days, Greensboro had a peculiar way of celebrating Easter. The day following Easter was called Easter-Monday, which was always a holiday. All business houses closed and the day was devoted to picnics, hunting-parties etc. Flat-rock and Bowden's pond were the favorite picnic grounds. Carriages, buggies and two-horse wagons were the means of transportation. And fortunate was the young man who could get the only new side-bar buggy the livery-stable afforded, to carry his girl to Flat-rock.

Of course some enterprising fellow would have a lemonade stand at the picnic grounds and serve red-lemonade, if he could get ice and lemons. If lemons were scarce, he would use the slices over and over, and produce the acid taste by adding tartaric acid to the water and sugar. In this way every body was served, and every body was happy.

Ice was an item in those days and cost a dollar per hundred pounds in Atlanta with express charges added. The story

is told on one well known vendor who packed experience in keeping ice; that on one occasion an early visitor to the picnic-grounds at Bowden's pond, found a rope tied to a tree and the other end was in the pond. The early visitor started to pull the rope to see what was on the other end, and the vendor called to him to let that rope alone, and said "I tied my ice to the other end of that rope and threw it in the pond to keep cool, I was afraid it would melt if I kept it out on the ground."

On one of these Easter-Monday occasions, there was a crowd sitting in front of one of the "filling stations" planning where they would go, and what they would do. The benches were full, and about that time a wagon load of men drove up to slake their thirst. and as they went into the "filling-station", one of them leaned his gun against the wagon. This gun was an old muzzle-loader, flare-barrel duck-gun, and designed to scatter shot over a large area. he driver left the mules standing unhitched while he went in to get filled up. And in some way the gun was knocked down and both barrels were discharged at an angle that side-swiped the bench-sitters. he result was that everybody got shot from head to foot, and all of the doctors were kept busy picking shot out of the victims. Hudnall Weaver says one of the fellows who was shot came here to spend Easter with his sweet-heart, and that after he was shot, he got some friends to go around and tell her that he had been called home hurriedly and did not have time to come by and tell her good-bye. He says the fellow never came to Greensboro again, and that he saw him years afterwards in Chattanooga, and he told him that he had never forgotten Greensboro, or gotten rid of all the shot.

The Easter-Monday habit became a nuisance to both business men and farmers. Laborers even went so far as to stipulate in their contracts that they were to have Easter-Monday, and if the employer balked, they would not sign up. And the only way that it was ever broken up was through the co-operation of the owners of the picnic grounds, who refused to let their premises be used on that day, and in this way, Easter-Monday became a tradition.

The Herald-Journal

In 1886 The Herald-Journal was owned and edited by Prof. W. E. Reynolds, and dedicated to "The cause of Truth and Justice and the Interests of the People".

Among the news items in the issue of October 22, 1886 was the loss of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howell T. Evans by fire. And a timely caution about safeguarding the premises against fire.

Greensboro had a number of brick stores at that time, but there were many wooden buildings sandwiched between them, which constituted a very dangerous fire hazard.

Stores and business houses

The following merchants did business in Greensboro:

Copelan, Seals & Arnold (E. A. Copelan, A. S. Seals, and J. E. Armor) Department store. This was one of the largest, if not the largest Department store in Georgia at that time. And they handled everything that could be crowded into a store, and did an enormous business.

W. A. Kimbrough & Co., M. J. Rossman, J. E. Torbert, Jones-Greene & Company, Mrs. R. W. Griffin, (druggist) J. W. Johnson, V. S. & G. A. Hall, J. M. Story, Lowe & Co., C. C. Vincent, and several other small merchants that are not clearly recalled.

The practicing physicians were: Dr. J. E. Walker, Dr. W. L. Bethea, Dr. J. C. Asbury, Dr. J. H. Gheesling. (Dr. W. E. Adams moved to Greensboro later)

The Lawyers were: Capt. W. H. Branch, H. T. Lewis, H. G. Lewis, James L. Brown and James B. Park. Judge W. M. Weaver was Judge of the County Court, and Judge Thomas W. Lawson was Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, and Col. John C. Hart was Solicitor General. (He afterwards became Judge, as did Col. H. G. Lewis)

There were five churches in Greensboro in 1886. Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic.

There were no public schools in Greensboro at that time. There were however, several private schools. The only school that was regarded as the town school was located next door to where Mr. Frank Mullins now lives, and Prof. W. E. Reynolds was the Principal. And "they say" he knew both how to teach and "apply the rod". Prof. Reynolds later became the head of the Military school for boys at Milledgeville, Ga.

Greensboro collected no advalorem taxes in those days, and the town was run on money paid into the treasury by those who were licensed to sell liquors and beer. The Georgia laws at that time made it optional with incorporated towns to license, or to refuse to license the sale of liquors. And Greensboro was the last town in the County to extend this privilege, which practice was discontinued about 1895.

Up to this time Greensboro had no civic improvements, except a horse-rack, mulberry tree and public well. The streets were almost impassible in wet weather, and there were a few plank street-crossings. The side-walks were paved with brick in front of a few stores, and board-walks in front of a few others. There were a few kerosene oil street lamps in the business section, but they were never lighted on nights that the moon was supposed to shine. And the so-called light nights were supposed to save money for the town, therefore, the lamp-lighter never filled, or lighted the street lamps no matter how dark and rainy it was. Whatever oil was left in the lamps when the street lighting period ended each month was appropriated by those who had rather steal oil than buy it.

The horse-rack was located under the mulberry tree. And flies were plentiful. The public well was located in front of Jones-Greene & Company's store and was the drinking place for all except those who preferred something stronger. There were no soda-founts in Greensboro in those days. The public well was the pride of the town, and was supposed to heal all manner of ills. No one claimed radio-activity for the water, because Madam Curie had not discovered radium up to that time. The liquor men claimed that it was very fine for diluting proof spirits, and very beneficial to those who were inclined to imbibe too freely.

The writer saw a physiological effect that had not hitherto been produced by the healing waters of this well. And the demonstration occurred in this way: Mr. E. Du Bose Jones, in front of whose store this well was situated, was quite corpulent and was very fond of going to his store early each morning, and the first thing upon arrival at the well was to drink as much water as he could hold. And just before going home to breakfast, he would fill up again. Just as he was returning to the store after breakfast one morning, and after he had had his double dose to start the day with; he discovered quite a crowd around the well, and just as he reached the edge of the crowd, he saw the old darkey who cleaned up the streets pull a large white object out of the well. Upon close observation he discovered that it was a nice large dog that had been in the well long enough for the hair to slip, and the skin to become bleached by the healing elements in the water. Ipecac, or no other emetic ever known ever acted more quickly than the sight of that dead dog did on Mr. Jones. I was never particularly fond of the water before that, and I am sure that I never tasted it afterwards, and I know that Mr. Jones always looked the other way as he passed the well in after years.

The following "ad" appeared in the Herald-Journal under date of October 22, 1886: Pemberton's French Wine of Coca. The world's great nerve tonic. The conqueror of disease, promotes health and longevity, cures and prevents Neuralgia, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Hysterics, Hypochondria, loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Blues, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Mental and Depression, General Nervous Debility, Muscular Relaxation. It gives power to the brain and strength to the entire nervous system, firmness and elasticity to the muscles and enriches the blood. Exhilarates the mind and body, prolongs life, brings joy and health to the afflicted with mental and physical exhaustion.

The writer knew Dr. Pemberton personally. He was a high toned, ethical man of his day, and no doubt believed all that he claimed for his medicine. Cocaine was the "balm" that caused those who took his medicine to believe that they felt

better after taking a "swig" of his concoction. Dr. Pemberton did not put cocaine in his "elixir of life", as that worse than all other drugs, was not in use, or even known in his day. It was the active principle in the deadly coca leaf that he used in compounding his "cure-all", and he passed away long before its demoralizing, deadly effect was discovered.

This advertisement is unrelated to the subject of this series of articles. But the writer came across it in looking through some old papers, and could not resist the temptation to warn all who read this article, to beware of the things that cause pleasure for the moment, but bring desolation, despair and death, to all those who fall victims to vicious habits either through ignorance on their part, or a desire to "boost" their feelings for the moment.

1870's

In 1873, THE GREENSBORO' HERALD was owned by James W. Wingfield, and edited by W. W. Thurmond. Its advertisements reveal the names of the business houses, lawyers, doctors, carriage makers and other firm that did business in the county. And, with few exceptions, they have all passed into the great-beyond.

The lawyers were: M. W. Lewis & Son; Phillip B. Robinson, R. R. Thurmond, E. C. Kinnebrew, Wm. H. Branch, W. W. Lumpkin, Union Point; James L. Brown.

The physicians were: Dr. John E. Walker, Dr. W. H. Cunningham. If there were other physicians at that time, they did not advertise. Dr. Wm. Morgan seems to have been the only dentist; and M. Markwalter the only Jeweler; L. W. Grant manufactured carriages at White Plains; and H. C. Sitton manufactured carriages, buggies, rockaways and wagons, in Greensboro.

The merchants were: G. A. Davis & Son, James W. Winfield, W. C. Cartwright, McCall, Copelan & Co., K. C. Williams, J. M. Storey & Co., Hightower & Co., Torbert & Bro., Dr. Wm. L. M. Harris was urging his patients to pay up; and James L. Brown was advertising for hides for his Tannery. J

P. Harris was advertising a "Mill Dress," that he had just patented, and telling how his invention would make better cornmeal. The paper had evidently been "jacked up" on account of the lack of local news, as we find the following. "Thank you friend," "Atlanta Herald," we are again at our post and will try to give you a few locals this week, beginning with the rabbit hunt." The only local news item in the paper of December 11, 1874 was, "Married, on Thursday morning last, 4th inst., by Rev. C. H. Strickland, Dr. T. N. Poullain to Miss Mildred P. Sanford, all of this county."

The Annual meeting of the Greene County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was held at the Court House on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1873, and the following officers elected: Captain D. B. Willis was unanimously elected President; Col. J. N. Armor, 1st Vice President; R. G. Carlton, 2nd Vice President; Capt. Smith, 3rd Vice President; W. H. Branch, Treasurer, and J. Conklin Brown, Sec'y.

GREENSBORO, GA. AS I KNEW IT IN THE 1880's TO 1940's

There are only a few people, now living, who remember Greensboro as it was in the 1880's; and the present generation cannot appreciate the improvements that have taken place. Of the five or six hundred adults who were here when I came, less than fifty are now living; but many of the teenagers have a faint recollection of the changes that have taken place throughout the almost sixty years of which I write. My first visit to Greensboro was in the mid-1880's, I came as a salesman (drummer, back in those days) for the wholesale drug house of Lamar, Rankin & Lamar of Atlanta, Ga. The customers on whom I called were, Mrs. Rose Griffin whose drug store was where Moore's Pharmacy is now, Dr. John E. Walker's drug store, where Chandler's drug store is, Davis Bros. & Seals, now known as the "Big Store," Jones, Green & Co., where Bickers, Goodwin Company is, and several other smaller stores that handled patent medicines, paints, oil and other things that my house handled.

I spent the night at the Sly Hotel that was located where Bowen Thomas' Service Station is and, for many years, was the home of Mr. & Mrs. V. S. Hall. It was mid-summer when I first came, the streets were dry and dusty, a number of the stores were unpainted wooden buildings with wooden awnings that extended across the side-walks with benches on the outer edges; the store windows were covered with wooden shutters and a few stores had brick pavements in front and some plank pavements. Watermelons were displayed in front of the stores and were offered for sale at five and ten cents each. In those days, the merchants were, Davis Bros. & Seals, Jones, Greene & Co., W. A. Kimbrough & Co., J. E. Tolbert, fancy groceries, Rossman & Gardner, E. A. Copelan, warehouse and farm supplies, V. S. & G. A. Hall, J. M. Story, Mrs. Rose Griffin's drug store, Dr. J. E. Walker's drug store and four or five bar rooms. There were three hotels, so called, and "drummers" just about supported them. The hotels were as follows: The Corry Hotel, later known as the Richland, the Sly Hotel and the Doherty Hotel which stood on the lot occupied by the Georgia Power Company and the new building now being erected for Maurice Goldstein.

The county officers were, W. M. Weaver, Judge, Joel E. Thornton, Ordinary and Postmaster, Jesse P. Wilson, Clerk, Henry English, Sheriff.

The city officials were, Judge James B. Park, Sr., Mayor, and John Henry Wood, J. M. Story and several other aldermen whose names I do not recall. John S. Hall was Marshall. No city tax was levied and the bar room licenses and fines from drunks ran the town. Many eye-sores dotted the town and the streets were knee deep in mud, when it rained. The business section was lighted with a few kerosene street lamps.

Mr. Charles A. Davis, Sr. had retired from active business and his office was where Mr. William R. Jackson's office is located. Mr. Davis was the monied man of the town and county. His tall, erect form clothed in a frock-tail black suit topped with a beaver hat, was a familiar figure and highly respected. Old men wore beards and young men wore mustaches, skin-tight trousers and derby hats. Clerks were required to wear their

coats while in the stores and waiting on customers. Along the counters, in dry goods stores, were long rows of stools for ladies to sit while they examined the texture of cloth and made their purchases, they could sit on their stools and have all manner of merchandise brought to them for inspection. The most useful man, in the Davis store, was a colored man named John Clark. He filled orders and looked after the grocery department and knew the stock better than any clerk in the store. John Clark had the confidence and respect of all who knew him, other stores had similar characters, but none equaled John.

The four churches, meaning white churches, Baptist, Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian, all had part-time pastors but services were held in one of them every Sunday and were well attended. There were no places of amusement but most of the young people belonged to one or more social clubs that met once each week. Homes were thrown open to these social gatherings and they were greatly enjoyed. John Parkie Dawson and Ben Robinson prepared the programs and assigned who was to accompany such and such young lady. Under this plan no young lady was left out. How did we go to these parties? We "hot-footed-it" . . . There were no automobiles and few buggies and carriages. Much courting was done on these long walks. As a matter of fact, I did most of my courting while going to and coming from these weekly social gatherings.

The one and only amusement hall was up stairs over V. S. & G. A. Hall's store, where the Bank of Greensboro stands. Occasionally, a small opera troupe would come to Greensboro, and almost every fall there would be a circus. These were rare occasions and were largely attended.

The young people of today know nothing of the past. They view a beautiful little city with nicely painted homes, beautiful lawns, paved streets and sidewalks, handsome stores, beautiful churches, pictures shows, electric lights, telephones, radios, banks filled with money, handsome brick school houses and school buses bringing children from far and near, free school lunches, free books and free tuition. The streets are lined with shiny automobiles and the highways are paved and thousands of people pass over them every hour in the day and night. Many

of these cars are driven by teen-agers who go at a break-neck speed. Accidents occur frequently, and thousands of lives are snuffed out every year. More people have money to throw away than ever before.

The process of rejuvenation of Greensboro was slow; and the people of the town did not wake up to the fact that other towns were forging to the front and, unless something was done to improve the town it would join the rank of some of Georgia's "Ghost Towns".

The Greensboro Herald-Journal did its part by reminding the people how backward we were, and what other towns were doing. Citizens meetings were held in the Courthouse, and our woeful plight was discussed. We had no industries to supply idle people with work; and were entirely dependent on the rapidly declining farming industry. Most of our citizens owned their homes and business houses but few had any money to speak of. Our neighboring town of Eatonton had just built and installed a waterworks plant and the town had taken on new life.

Greensboro had elected a new, young progressive Mayor and Council which was composed of the following men: James B. Williams, Mayor, T. B. Rice, E. W. Copelan and J. E. Armor, Councilmen. They were chosen by a Citizens meeting that was held at the Courthouse, and were urged to do something to revive Greensboro. Several destructive fires had occurred, so, one of the first subjects discussed by the new Council was a plan to secure a system of water works and sewers for our town. We conferred with the Mayor and Council of Eatonton and were invited to pay them a visit and inspect their water works. We accepted the invitation and went over in a body. We were delightfully entertained in the new Hotel and were shown around their beautiful little city. A demonstration was given to show us the value of an abundant supply of water and how easy it was to put out a fire. We discussed their plan, interviewed their engineer and the contractors who built their plant. We then had their engineer, Mr. E. H. Davis, come to Greensboro, survey the town and make an estimate of a similar plant for Greensboro, which he did, and the cost was a little more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00).

We then called a citizens meeting, outlined the plan and asked them to express their views on the subject of building a system of waterworks for our town. While we were given much encouragement, quite a number of our older, well-to-do citizens opposed it on account of the cost, and a bond issue meant more taxes. However, the vast majority approved the plan and we called an election to vote on a bond issue. Then it was that the fire-works began! Many meetings were called and the opposition supplied able speakers against the plan. They pictured our homes being sold to meet the bond payments, many lively spats, and a few near-fights took place in the Courthouse; friends became bitter enemies and lines were clearly drawn between the "fors and againsts." Election day came, every voter was corralled and almost every voter came to the polls. Water-works carried by a handsome margin, the bonds were validated and sold at a nice premium, the contract was let to Walton & Wagon, and work began. The plant was completed in the fall of 1898. If you will go the stand-pipe you will find an iron plate embedded in concrete at the base of the stand-pipe bearing the names of the Mayor and Aldermen together with the contractors and engineer.

Other improvements followed the building of the water-works and Mary-Leila Cotton Mills, electric lights, then a Creamery, Cotton Oil Mill and other smaller industries were built. However, the period between 1900 and 1915 was not a "bed of roses," periods of depression came, small investors were forced to dispose of their holdings and then came World War I. After the United States entered the War, business and prices began to pick up; cotton jumped to 45 cents per pound, and everything else advanced in proportion. Farmers went wild, land values jumped from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre and many farmers increased their land holdings, mortgaged their farms to buy more land, merchants got rich by marking up their goods as prices advanced, there was no shortage of consumer goods and the people went wild spending their money for things they did not need.

This spending orgy lasted until 1920, in which year, the boll-weevil made its appearance, in Greene County; up to that

time, Greene's normal cotton crop was from 18,000 to 25,000 bales of cotton, but it dropped to around 300 bales the first year that the boll weevil came; the price had dropped from 45 to 10 cents per pound. Result; many farmers went broke, lost their land, abandoned their farms and turned them over to tenants. The farmers could not pay the banks for money they had borrowed to buy land and operate their farms. The notes to borrow money to finance the farmers, the lender banks called their loans and many banks closed their doors never to open again. Tenants were unable to finance themselves, landlords were unable to supply them; migration followed and Greene County lost one-third of its population between the years 1920 and 1930. Many farms were abandoned, houses burned or rotted down, erosion followed and many farms became almost worthless.

Nor, was this condition confined to Greene County; the whole of the agricultural states had their own problems; the West suffered from drouth and dust, cattle had to be shipped to where they could find grass and other feed stuff; farms were abandoned, the U. S. established seed loans and other methods of assisting farmers, and chaos prevailed, in many sections.

Then followed the bank moratorium throughout the nation, all banks were closed under government orders, and the outlook was dark. Franklin D. Roosevelt had just been inaugurated as president of the United States; the banks were allowed to open in a few days, that is, such banks as were considered fit to open and operate. F. D. R. called in College Professors, theorists and "Brain Trusters" to help work out a plan to save the nation; a multiplicity of bureaus and alphabetical codes came into being and we were plunged into the greatest spending spree that the world has ever known. Millions of men and women were given jobs, C. C. Camps were set up in all parts of the nation; F. S. A., W. P. A. and other work programs were set up, the "Nine old Men" were gradually weeded out and the "New Deal" got under way.

Forty thousand acres of abandoned Greene County land was bought by the Government, a small army of men and wom-

en were housed in an office in Greensboro. Houses and barns were built on the lands purchased by the Government and sold on long, easy terms to both white and black farmers. These farms were supplied with live stock and money to finance their farming operations. Some farmers made good but many others failed; the failures were rooted out and others put in their places; some few paid for their farms within a few years while others did not do quite so well. Some farmers "cussed" the Government while others thought well of the plan, time alone will prove whether or not it was the wise thing to do.

In the midst of this readjustment we found ourselves in the midst of World War II. Our young men were called to arms, training camps were built throughout the nation; billions of dollars worth of bonds were issued to pay expenses and other billions were issued for "Lend-Lease". Prices on all commodities advanced to fabulous prices, wages kept pace with high prices, dependents of soldiers were given liberal allotments, farm labor, cooks, washwomen and all classes of labor became scarce, and money flowed like water. Almost every item of food was rationed, shoes and many other items required stamps in order to buy them, and the supply did not equal the demand. "Black Markets", sprang up in all parts of the country and fleeced their customers. Many of us had to tighten our belts and wear patched clothes, *but we won the war.*

Producers liked high prices so well that they hid their products after O. P. A. was removed, and many commodities reached a higher price level than they were during the war. Everybody, who had anything to sell, were, and are still on the "grab", people have gone money-crazy. Greensboro, like the rest of the towns and cities, is suffering from house shortage and there is not a vacant house, of any kind, to be found. (1946)

The abandoned, sub-marginal lands grew up in short-leaf pines, and saw mills have cut millions and millions of board feet of lumber. Our forefathers would not have used such lumber to build a hog pen, but it is being processed and shipped to all parts of the country. What about the price of this low grade lumber? If you are able to buy it, you will have to pay from \$60.00 to

\$100.00 per thousand board feet. This old field timber has been the salvation of Greene County. Some of these abandoned farms that were sold for three or four thousand dollars ten years ago, have netted their present owners fifty or more thousands of dollars, and the same is true all over the South. All wars have made millionaires and paupers; those who profit like an occasional war, it is the poor people who hate wars.

Inflated prices does not mean that there is a scarcity of food and many other commodities; but just so long as the people are willing to plank down their money and pay ridiculous prices just so long will inflation continue. Periods of depression always follow orgies of spending; and we might as well prepare ourselves for the worst panic this country has ever seen. When that little "nest-egg" the common people have been laying up has been exhausted in reckless spending, and the obligations they have assumed fall due, and salaries and wages drop to normal levels-which they undoubtedly will, we will wake up to the fact that we have done many unwise things and many of us will suffer. Those who bought high priced homes and land, on credit, will be unable to meet their payments, mortgage-foreclosures will follow, the property will be sold to the highest bidder and will not bring enough to satisfy the debt. The rich will grow richer by buying in mortgaged property for a song, and the poor will have to live in rented homes and struggle to feed and clothe their families.

I realize this is a dismal picture; and the only way to prevent it is to immediately begin sane living and keep out of debt. Our older citizens have not forgotten what followed World War I; but the younger generations will not, in all probability, believe that the same thing may happen to them.

The first part of this article told of Greensboro as it appeared in the mid-1880's; but it presents an altogether different appearance in 1946. Handsome stores and homes, paved streets and sidewalks, several manufacturing plants, two banks, paved highways to Atlanta and Augusta, many new homes being built and old ones remodeled; automobiles occupy every available space in front of the stores and many parked in the residential section; a handsome theater, splendid Public School Build-

ings, a beautiful, commodious City Auditorium, modern Vocational Building and Freezer-Locker and Cannery, handsome brick churches, a number of school buses that bring High School children from all parts of the county, a splendid Dial Telephone system, and last but not least, the Georgia Power Company supplies our little city with ample electric facilities at a very reasonable price.

Almost every home has electric lights, electric refrigerators, cook stoves, fans, radios and many other conveniences that our fore-fathers never dreamed of. Yes, these improvements have come to us step-by-step until we have within our reach almost every convenience that only large cities could afford only a few years ago.

MURAL IN THE GREENSBORO, GA. POSTOFFICE

(By T. B. Rice)

The picture showing the mural in the Greensboro, Georgia Postoffice is explained as follows:

When the new Greensboro Postoffice was being built, about the year 1838, T. B. Rice, the Greene County Historian, was asked to suggest a subject for the mural to be put in the Postoffice. I suggested the burning of Greensboro by the Indians in the summer 1787; proof of the event was furnished and my subject was approved. An artist was sent from Danburg, Virginia to confer with me, he returned to Virginia, made a sketch and sent it to Washington for approval; the sketch was sent to me for my approval, which I could not give, but made several suggestions for changes to be made. The second sketch was allright except the artist had the soldiers dressed in blue yankee uniforms. I had him strip off the uniforms and dress them in leather breeches and coon skin caps. When this was done I approved the picture.

The picture shows the new Postoffice, the mural, the picture of Peter Williamson standing with a gun in his hand and a group of Indians standing between him and Sam Dale mounted on his horse. This represents Williamson's return from following the Indians, giving them battle and bringing eight pri-

soners back to Greensboro and turning them over to the authorities. Sam Dale was his guide. The Indians were located at Little Ocfuskee, now in Alabama, in what is now Chambers County.

The picture at the bottom, left, is Robert M. Williamson, ("Three-Legged-Willie"), son of the man who went after the Indians. The other picture is that of the Greene County Historian, who is a g, grandson of the man who captured the Indians, and the grandson of "Three-Legged-Willie."

Sam Dale was a noted Indian fighter and the man who carried the message from the War Department to General Andrew Jackson during the Battle of New Orleans. The original messenger reached Milledgeville frozen and had to be lifted from his horse; volunteers were called for and Sam Dale offered his services and made the trip, on the same horse, in record time .

The Shoulderbone Treaty of 1786, is said to have aroused the Indians and they showed their disapproval by making a raid on Greensboro, burned the village and massacred a number of citizens. Historian Pickett, one of Alabama's early historians and a friend of Peter Williamson, recorded this event as he got it from the lips of Peter Williamson.

The Augusta Chronicle published the story of the burning of Greensboro and Williamson's pursuit of the culprits.

The general presentments of the Greene County Grand Jury shows where Jonas Fauche who was in charge of Military operation in Greene County, was indicted for riot, in that, he drove the guard from around the jail. The indictment was quashed at the next term of court. I interpret this to mean that, when the Indians were lodged in jail the authorities placed a guard around it to protect the prisoners; and that those citizens whose homes had been burned, and whose families had been murdered, went to the jail and demanded that the prisoners be turned over to them. The Sheriff saw that trouble was brewing. Fauche and his men appeared at the jail and, fearing trouble, he drove the guard away and turned the Indians over

to the tender mercies of those who had gathered for the purpose of dispatching the guilty Indians.

No record of the trial of the Indians is recorded in the Court minutes.

Greensboro, Georgia, November 6, 1945.

GREENSBORO'S FIRST WATERWORKS AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled, "An act for the better regulation of the town of Greensboro etc. etc."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the commissioners of the town and corporation of Greensboro, for the time being, and their successors in office, shall have full power and authority to impose such tax and taxes on the inhabitants of said town and corporation as they deem necessary for the purpose of improving and keeping in good order the springs within the limits of said incorporation, commonly called and known by the name of Rucker's spring, Armor's or Rock spring, and Park's spring: Provided, that such tax shall not exceed the sum of one dollar on each and every person liable by law to pay a poll tax, or who shall be the head of a family without being so liable, within the term of one year.

Signed by Benjamin Whitaker, Speaker of House,
and William Rabun, President of the Senate.

Assented to, 16th December 1815.

D. B. Mitchell, Governor.

Who can identify these springs in 1934?

It is highly probable that one of them is now being used in connection with our present water system, and is known as Love's spring. The location of the other two springs mentioned is somewhat doubtful; but the writer believes that one of them was near the old Baptist church site and near the Ice plant, and that the other is near the Mary-Leila Cotton Mills.

The campaign that was put on by the Mayor and Aldermen of Greensboro just prior to the election held to authorize a bond issue for the purpose of providing money to build the water works, was fast and furious.

The opposition to the bond issue came almost entirely from the old people who had lived in Greensboro all of their lives. Many of them were men of influence, and their opposition were hard to overcome. The business men and the younger men of the town were almost unanimous in wanting this public improvement, and many of them were related to those who opposed it. Fortunately for the progressive element; there were several fires in town just a few days before the election. These fires emphasized the importance of fire protection. One of them occurred on the eve of the election, and bonds carried overwhelmingly.

There public meetings that were held at the court house, proved a great benefit to a crop of young lawyers that came along about that time. It gave them an opportunity to practice speech making before large crowds of people. And there was enough "pep" in some of the speeches to put them on their metal. In fact-several fist-fights occurred, but nothing worse than a few punches and hair-pulling ever took place.

Men were not cowards in those days. And did not go around with pistols in their pockets looking for somebody to shoot like they do now. When a man called another a liar, or other uncomplimentary things; they went for each other in the good old fashioned way with naked fists, and when the "scrap" was over, it was over.

All of the wounds that were made during the bond election healed without leaving scars, and the friends who took opposite sides were soon reunited. Other bond elections for Municipal improvements followed a few years later with little opposition. The affairs of the town were honestly administered, and the people began to realize that in order to have the conveniences that added so much to the pleasure of living, they must cooperate with their influence and their means.

About the same time that the water works was built, the Southern Bell Telephone Company put an exchange in Greensboro. The first and only page devoted to Greensboro subscribers is reproduced below:

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company
Greensboro, Ga.

T. B. Rice, Manager R. L. West, Supt., Atlanta, Ga.
Report Trouble to Greensboro No. 50.

All subscribers' stations are equipped with Long-Distance
Metalic Circuits.

December 1, 1902.

50	Central Office, Manager's of- fice	7—3	McCommons, R. L., Resi- dence
17—2	Asbury, J. C. Dr. Residence	1—3	Moncrief, J. H., Residence
18—3	Bickers M. L. Dry goods	13—2	Orr, M. L., Grocer
7—2	Boswell & McCommons Gen. mdse.	13—3	Orr, M. L., Residence
21	Brooks, G. T. Grocer	1—2	Rice, T. B., Residence
8—2	Buchanan, S. T. Residence	25	Richland Hotel, Mrs. G. C. Arnold
50	Central office (Pay Station)	4—2	Rossman, M. J., Grocery
10—2	E. A. Copelan, Bank	4—3	Rossman, M. J., Residence
10—3	Copelan, E. A. Residence	9—2	Shipp, F. B., Herald-Journal
17—3	Evans, J. W., Residence	9—3	Shipp, F. B., Residence
18—2	Fister, Julia M. Miss, Re- sidence	19—2	Southern Cotton Oil Co., office
11—2	Georgia R. R. Co. Office	11—2	Southern Express Co., office
5	Gheesling, J. H. Dr., Resi- dence	12—2	Torbert, J. E., Grocer
11—3	Hall, G. W., Residence	12—3	Torbert, J. E., Residence
26	Hall, Guy, Residence	22	Vincent, L. A., Residence
23—3	Hixon, E. C., Residence	6	Water Works, Pumping Station
2	Jackson, W. R., Residence	13—4	Wheeler, R. P., Residence
24	Jones, M. K. Mrs., Residence	3—5	Williams, J. B., Residence
19—3	King, C. M., Residence	3—2	Williams & Boswell, Hdw. & Gen. Mdse.
8—3	Mary-Leila Mill, Office	23—3	Wright & Hixon, Stables

The quickest way to get over ground is to stay at home
and use the Telephone.

Not a single individual or firm that was in business in
Greensboro in 1901 is in business here now. Of all the indivi-
duals listed; only J. W. Evans, S. T. Buchanan, Guy Hall, T. B.
Rice, J. B. Williams are now living. The firm of Wright &
Hixon was composed of M. C. Wright, E. C. Hixon both of
whom are still living in Greensboro, along with T. B. Rice.
(1941)

In 1902 there were less than one million Telephones in
the United States. Now there are practically twenty million.
(1941)

Comer Vincent says that he and T. B. Rice are largely responsible for Greensboro' water-works. He says his bar and Rice's soda fount drew so heavily on the town well, that the water supply just had to be increased, and that on circus days when the elephant had to be watered, and red lemonade had to be made, there simply was not enough water to go around. He also says that Rice drew very heavily on the old well for Aqua Pura for prescription purposes. And he tells a tale about a prescription that got on Rice's conscience. The story is as follows: He says that a man came into Rice's drug store one day with a prescription that called for 20 grains of Permanganate of Potash and one quart of Aqua Pura, and that Rice filled the prescription and charged the customer one dollar for it. And that Rice sent his porter down to his (Vincent's place to get an empty quart bottle to put it in and drew on the public well for the Aqua Pura, therefore, all that he actually furnished was the 20 grains of Permanganate of Potash, and that there are no fractions small enough to express the actual cost.

Rice admits that the story is partly true, and that after the customer had brought the bottle back five times to be refilled, and paid five dollars for it; that his conscience got the better of him, and that after that, he filled the prescription free of charge as long as the customer lived.

Well, it does not matter so much who is responsible for the splendid water works that furnishes the citizens of Greensboro with an abundant supply of fine artesian water, and protects them from fire hazard. And we will let the tablet at the base of the water-tower tell the story.

The tablet reads:

Built in 1889 By
Lombard Iron Works, Augusta, Ga.
Walton & Wagner Contractors, Rome, Ga.
Mayor, J. B. Williams, Aldermen T. B. Rice,
E. W. Copelan, J. E. Armor
Engineer, E. H. Davis

Greensboro 1890

In 1890 Greensboro had a population of 1,313, and Greene county had 17,051. Many of the men who fought in the Confederate army were still active, and the county was in a prosperous condition. Practically every farmer owned his farm and lived on it. The exodus from the farm to town did not begin until late in the 1890's and continued until a very large per cent of the once fertile lands became hills and gullies. The older people are practically all dead, and their children have been scattered to the four-winds. Some of them have become prominent and prosperous in Atlanta and other cities. Many of them have moved to other states and made good citizens, but very few have remained in the old homes.

The rise and fall of the population of Greene county since the first census was taken by the Federal government in 1790 as shown by the following table tells a pathetic story. And should cause us to reflect upon the causes and conditions that have prevented this historic old county from keeping pace with more prosperous sections of Georgia.

Greene county has many natural advantages that should be capitalized. Her fertile land, native grasses never-failing streams, good water, unexcelled climate and other resources should make her one of the leading counties of the state, and some man or men with vision is going to reap a rich reward by buying up and rehabilitating the cheap lands that are now idle.

The population of Greene county, Ga., and incorporated place therein, so far as shown by each of the Federal Censuses, from 1790 to 1930, both inclusive, as follows:

Census year.	Greene County.	Greensboro city	Penfield town	Siloam town	U-Point town	W-Plains town	Woodville town
1930	12,616	2,124	184	369	1,627	405	332
1920	18,972	2,128	315	243	1,126	479	458
1910	18,512	2,120	475	.....	1,363	407	.....
1900	16,542	1,511	375	.....	.....	290	.....
1890	17,051	1,313	.....	.....	.....	510	.....
1880	17,547	1,621	.....	.....	576	459	.....
1870	12,454	913	.....	.....	.....	374	.....
1860	12,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1850	13,068	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1840	11,690	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1830	12,549	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1820	13,589	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1810	11,687	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1800	10,761	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1790	5,405	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

No census is shown for Greensboro prior to 1870. The blanks for Union Point in 1890 and 1909 are not explained by the Census bureau, but the notation was made that it was incorporated in 1901, but the reason for showing a population of 576 in 1880 is not explained.

The above tabulation was furnished and signed by W. M. Stewart, Director of Census, Washington, D. C.

HOW GREENSBORO AND GREENE COUNTY
APPEARED TO A TRAVELER IN 1839

(By T. B. Rice)

It is interesting to note how this part of Georgia appeared to an Englishman as he toured the "Slave States" one hundred years ago; and his experiences give an idea of the inconveniences travelers had to endure-as well as the high cost.

The Stagecoach route from Greensboro to Athens, ran pretty much along the same route that highway No. 15 follows, that is, as far as Mr. De Forest Buice's Dairy Farm. Here, it turned left, and went to Daniel's Ferry, from thence to Watkinsville leaving Wrayswood to the right.

About halfway between Daniel's Ferry and Watkinsville, stood the village of Salem at that time, larger than Watkinsville, but no longer in existence.

"At six o'clock on the Torning of Friday, the 21st of June (1839) we left Augusta for Athens, in the northern part of the same State of Georgia, intending to go from thence through the mountains into North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, on to the mineral springs among the ranges of the Alleghenies, which are greatly resorted to by the opulent families of the Southern and Western States, during the hot summer months."

“Our route from Augusta to Greensboro, was by railroad, for a distance of eighty-four miles, and being through an almost continuous forest of pines, it offered nothing new to our observation. The rate of speed was about fifteen miles an hour while in motion, or twelve miles including stoppages, as we were seven hours going the eighty-four miles, stopping for breakfast, and several times to replenish fire-wood and water during the way; and the rate of charge was five cents a mile.

“At Greensboro, which is an old, though very small place, not containing more than fifty houses, we dined at one o'clock, and here the road terminating for the present—though it is intended to carry it all the way to Athens—there were stage-coaches in waiting to convey passengers from the north, west, and south, to their respective destinations. Among the buildings pointed out to us at Greensboro by a gentleman of our party who was born there, and was now nearly sixty years of age—which makes Greensboro a very old settlement for this part of America—was the Methodist church, a rude building of rough planks, suited to a sect, who have the undoubted precedence of all other denominations, in pioneering the way for the Gospel in the wilds and woods of this continent. The class of preachers whom they send forth to “cry in the wilderness,” are often as rough and rude as their churches, but not the less zealous or self-denying, because of their want of polish or refinement, though sometimes giving utterance to sentiments and expressions, which they would themselves find it perhaps difficult to explain. One of these pioneers of the forest was preaching in the Methodist church at a period when the country not far from this was possessed by the Cherokee Indians; and in the attempt made to eject them from their lands, they had to recourse to arms for resistance. The white settlers, accordingly, often felt the edge of the tomahawk and the scalping knife, as they continue to do in Florida at the present moment. In addition to the usual means of defense adopted by the whites, prayers were put up in the different congregations for delivery from this scourge; and at the end of an appeal of great fervour to the Almighty for protection, the preacher in this church exclaimed, “Spare us, good Lord, and deliver us from this evil; but if it be thy will to scourge us with thine afflictions, and chasten us with thy

wrath—if, in short, it be they pleasure to let us fall into the hands of savages, O let it be into thine, O Lord!” To which the congregation, of which our informant represented himself as being one, responded in the fervent manner which characterizes the devotion of the Methodists, ‘Amen, Lord, amen,’—their feelings being, no doubt, too adsorbed in the consideration of the perils that surrounded them, to admit of any rigid criticism of their pastor’s language or meaning.”

“From Greensboro we proceeded in a four-horse stage-coach, well appointed, and with an excellent driver; and having only six passengers inside, we had abundant room. Our journey to Athens was forty miles, and the fare ten cents a mile, just double the rate by the railroad, while our speed on the average was five miles an hour. The road became hilly within a few miles after our leaving Greensboro, and all the way onward we appeared to be ascending. The soil changed from sandy to a red indurated clay, and we soon lost the pine forests, and came into woods of red and white oak, which furnished better shade, and afforded an agreeable relief to the eye.”

“On our way, about twelve miles from Greensboro, we passed over the Oconee river, which descends from hence till it joins the Ocmulgee, below Macon, and these together form the Altamaha, discharging itself into the Atlantic at Darien, below Savannah. The river was very low, in consequence of the scanty supply of water from above, no rain having fallen in this quarter since the month of March. The stream was here about fifty yards broad, and we crossed it in a flat ferryboat drawn by a chain. We learned that on the banks of the river, rattlesnakes abounded, and one of our fellow-passengers stated that he had seen one caught or killed near this stream, which measured upwards of nine feet in length.”

“We were joined here by a communicative and intelligent planter, just from his plantation, from whom we learned that the excessive drought had been already fatal to a large portion of the crop of cotton now in the ground. Indeed, this was sufficiently visible to the eye, many fields exhibiting stunted plants, their color being hardly distinguishable from the dust of the earth that covered them. Some crops of oats were in a

similar condition; but many fields of wheat had been reaped, and the sheaves were now gathering in, the wheat harvest being generally over in the middle of June; and the maize or Indian corn was in a very flourishing condition. We learned from this gentleman that there had been lately introduced into this State, a new description of grain, called Baden corn, from its successful cultivator, a Mr. Baden, of Maryland, who had taken the pains to select the best ears of corn from his own fields, and plant them in the most favorable position; going from year to year in this manner, in the belief that he should thus greatly improve its quality, and increase its productiveness. For the first five years there was no perceptible difference; but in the sixth it became visibly improved; and this process being continued for twenty-five years in succession, had produced a corn of such additional productiveness, that it now yields about 250-fold, while the ordinary rate of increase in the common corn, is not more than 100-fold, or 120 in the most favorable years. The buckwheat is also cultivated here and yields two crops of grain in the year. It was stated, that in the cultivation of the white and the brown cotton, in parallel ridges, which is sometimes done, it will often happen that from the mingling of the blossom-flowers, or the fine powder blown from them, a sort of mulatto-cotton, or mixed kind, will be produced by the amalgamation; and the same thing has been observed of the red corn and the yellow, each of which will give, by mingling, a portion of its tinge of color to the other. Of the brown or nankeen cotton very little is exported, as it is wrought up into nankeen cloth here, and is largely consumed in the apparel of the country-people for summer wear; none of it, we were told, had ever been sent to England, as far at least as our informant knew. It is somewhat dearer than the white cotton, and makes the most durable cloth; but by repeated washing, the color gradually grows lighter and lighter, and if washed and bleached often, it will fade away entirely, and become quite white."

"About ten miles from the river Oconee, we came to a village called Salem, a very favorite name in the United States, of which there are not less than thirty-eight places so called in the different States of the Union. The oldest and largest of these is the Salem of Massachusetts, near Boston; but in addi-

tion to this there is one in New Hampshire, one in Vermont, one in Connecticut, one in North Carolina, one in Tennessee, one in Kentucky, one in Indiana, and one in Illinois; two in New Jersey, two in Georgia, three in New York, three in Virginia, five in Pennsylvania, and fourteen in Ohio! Little did the ancient founders of the Salem of Melchizedek, on Mount Zion, in Judea, anticipate so extensive a multiplication of the name of their City of Peace, in a world to them entirely unknown!"

"We had scarcely arrived at Salem before the sky began to be overcast, and in less than a quarter of an hour the heavens were of an inky blackness, threatening an immediate and violent storm. The driver persisted, against our wish, in going forward, instead of our taking shelter at Salem till the storm should be over, as it was likely to be of short duration; and we accordingly encountered it in all its force. The gusts of wind which first came, were so powerful as to prevent the horses advancing, and the dust and sand were blown up in such thick clouds, as to render it impossible to see the edges of the road from the center. We were obliged to close the curtains and windows of the coach, and remain in perfect darkness, while the horses stood still, with their heads lowered to the ground, and the driver with his back to the gale. This darkness was first penetrated by the most vivid lightning and peals of thunder, succeeded by torrents of rain, which almost deluged the road; and notwithstanding all our exertion to exclude the water from the coach, it penetrated at every crevice, and soon wetted it in every part. The storm did not last more than half an hour; yet such was its violence, that large trees were uprooted and thrown across the road, obliging us to turn in to the adjoining woods, and go round them; and in the hollows of the fields between the ridges of the cotton and corn plants, the water lay on the surface apparently five or six inches in depth, while in every declivity, torrents were formed, some of which were difficult and even dangerous to traverse.

"Eleven miles from Salem, we came to Watkinsville, a still smaller village, where we took tea, or supper, about eight o'clock: and though this was the longest day of the year, and

the thermometer had been above 90° at noon, it was now so cold as to make a wood-fire agreeable. Continuing on from this place by a more steeply ascending road, for about eight miles further, we reached Athens soon after ten, and alighted at the Planters Hotel."

HOW GREENSBORO HELPED ATLANTA GET IN THE HUNDRED THOUSAND CLASS.

Back in the gay nineties when Atlanta was striving to become a city of one hundred thousand, I was Mayor-Recorder of the little city of Greensboro. Police Court was always held on Monday morning; and bonds were taken for such little violations of our city code as hot-suppers, rolling the bones, owl-head pistol and razor parties, plain drunks, shooting out what few kerosene street lights as our town boasted of, and such pranks as resulted from drinking 4.75 beer and "white mule."

When Police Court was called to order, the Recorder would call the names as they appeared on the docket. Bonds were forfeited in those cases where the culprit did not respond when the name was called; but the whereabouts of the accused was always asked, and the accusing officer would usually say—"gone to Atlanta", and the change of residence was entered on the docket. And in this way, Greensboro contributed very largely to Atlanta's growing population.

The fugitives seemed to like Atlanta so well that few of them ever came back; and often resulted in the entire family following the wayward bone-roller and adopting the growing city as their permanent home.

I have seen many darkies and a few whites too, shy off as I stepped from the "Old Reliable" Georgia Railroad train when it rolled under the old "Car Shed". I often meet some of these "escapees" when I visit the city; and "howdy Dr. Rice" is the greeting that I have received from hundreds of those who went straight after they left dear old Greensboro. I never told on them and they seemed to appreciate it.

I do not mean to convey the idea that all of Greensboro's contribution toward Atlanta's development consisted of "escapees", in fact, many of Atlanta's finest citizens came from Greensboro or Greene County. If all the wealth that was created in Greene County and carried to Atlanta was still in Greene, Atlanta would be a good many millions poorer. This process of migration started back in the 1840's and there has been almost a constant stream since.

The Grants' were among the first to leave Greene and go to Atlanta. They were builders, and had much to do with the building of the Georgia Railroad from Greensboro to Atlanta; and much more to do with the building of Atlanta. That section of Greene where the Grants' went from was originally in Wilkes County, and appears on old maps of Greene County as Grantville. This was long before the present Grantville in Coweta County was thought of. The original Grantville was near what is now known as Daniel Springs; and that section was taken from Wilkes and added to Greene in 1802. The territory that Greene got from Wilkes at that time extended from Philomath (the original Woodstock) to the Warren County line, which at that time extended to near Crawfordville. In 1825, Taliaferro County was formed out of parts of Greene, Warren, and Wilkes; and while Wilkes claims to have been the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton Stevens, there is at least some doubt about it, and it is very probable that Mr. Stevens was born in what was Greene at that time. The Corrys' and the Griers' certainly did live in Greene, and they were near relatives of Mr. Stevens', all centered around old Bethany Presbyterian Church which is and has always been in Greene.

Both the Griers and Greers were among the early settlers of Greene; and Robert Grier the almanacer, was married in Greene in 1805, and it is said that he went to school to old Dr. Moses Waddell when he had charge of the Old Union Academy in Greensboro in 1787.

CHAPTER XI
WARS AND SOLDIERS, 1783 TO 1815
SECTION I

Unquestionably, 1793 and 1794 were the most troublesome years that Greene County experienced. This was due to the fact that the Indians occupied the adjacent lands over the Oconee River and were for the most very unfriendly. At this time also Elijah Clark had started his Trans-Oconee Republic.

The Creek Indians remained on the south and west banks of the Oconee until the treaty signed at Fort Wilkinson in 1802 became effective. This treaty was approved by President Thomas Jefferson on Jan. 11, 1803 and was signed by James Madison, who was Secretary of State. President Jefferson's Proclamation setting forth the boundaries, terms and other considerations connected with this treaty was not issued and signed until June 2, 1806. Thus the Creek Indians were still in possession of the lands lying between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, although the act creating Baldwin and Wilkinson counties is dated Dec. 7, 1805.

The proximity of the Indians and the Clarke men greatly retarded the development of the western portion of Greene County and the lives and property of the settlers were not safe until they were removed.

The picture shows the type forts that our ancestors built to protect their families against Indian raids. In the early 1790's there were a number of such forts in Greene county. There were two in the town of Greensboro when the town was burned by the Indians in the summer of 1787. The following is a description of Fort Twiggs at the mouth of Shoulderbone Creek. This was copied from the original contract that is on file in the Department of Archives and History in Atlanta.

Mouth of Shoulderbone,
Greene County, Apl. 22, 1793.

In due observance to General order issued by the Commander-in-chief of this State; here is to be a blockhouse erected with the most

possible speed. To the inhabitants adjacent in the presence of David Dickson, Esq., Augustus C. George Elholm, Adj. Gen.

To carry the above order into execution the Adjutant General set up to the lowest bidder among the inhabitants; is to set up the directed building which by our mature consultation was found necessary to be the following dimensions, a blockhouse. This to be twenty feet in the clear and two storied. The lower ten feet high and the second six feet, overjetting eight inches on each side and covered with thick boards and furnished with a door five inches thick and the said blockhouse to be enclosed with a stockade square 21 yards by 21 yards and eleven feet above ground and sunk two feet, supplied with a gate and furnished with a covered bastion in the opposite corner from the blockhouse 15 feet in the clear and two story high, the first 10 and the second 6 feet, overjetting eight inches.

Joel Reese was the lowest bidder at fifteen pounds, the equivalent of \$75.00

Signed—David Dickson, J. P.

A number of these forts were built along the Oconee in 1793, and Gen. Clark built a similar line of forts on the west side of the Appalachee and Oconee rivers. Major Jonas Fauche was in charge of Military operations in Greene County and he discovered what Elijah Clark was up to and notified Governor Matthews of these activities. (See page 292)

An old map hand drawn by Jonas Fauche shows the following line of forts along the Oconee.

1. Fort Matthews, just below where Athens now stands.
2. Fort Barnett, a private fort near Barnett Shoals.
3. Fort Clark, at Scull Shoals.
4. Fort Fuller, a private fort at the mouth of Fishing Creek.
5. Fort Fitzpatrick, near Daniel's Ferry.
6. Fort David Gresham at Oakland.
7. Fort Phillips, where the Appalachee and Oconee meet.
8. Fort Andrew Armor, near Reids' Ferry.
9. Fort Arch Gresham, a few miles below Reids' Ferry.
10. Fort Fabious at the Cowford, near Arch Gresham's fort.
11. Fort Kimbrough, about 4 miles above mouth of Richland Creek.
12. Fort Parker, in the fork between the Oconee and Richland Creek.
13. Fort Foster, a private fort 7 miles below Fort Parker.
14. Fort Twiggs, at the mouth of Shoulderbone Creek.
15. Fort Jackson, 14 miles below Fort Twiggs.
16. Fort Fidius was at Rock Landing, 6 miles below Milledgeville.

State and Federal troops met at Mount Pelah, about where Gov. Mitchells' home stood a few miles north of Milledgeville, and from there they marched to Rock Landing and sent

an ultimatum to Gen. Elijah Clark demanding his surrender. Gen. Clark was in a fort where Milledgeville now stands. He was offered immunity to trial if he would make a bloodless surrender, which at first he refused to do, but later changed his mind. Major Jones Fauche called on Gen. Clark, whom he knew personally and convinced him that his refusal would result in the slaughter of him and all of his men, so Clark surrendered, and this was the end of the Trans-Oconee Republic.

There were these private forts in Greene County also. Fort Harris, on the north fork of the Ogeechee river, Fort Holmes, Fort Comer in what is now Hancock county, Fort Republic, was about where Charlie Poulos farm now is, Fort Stocks, located where Thomas Stocks was born in Feb. 1, 1786, Fort Neil about a mile from White Plains.

The private forts were built before or soon after Washington county was created in 1784, two years before Greene was cut from Washington. The earliest settlements in the new county of Greene in 1786 were Bethany, White Plains, Scull Shoals, Liberty, (Crackers Neck) Greensboro, Penfield and Oakland.

To protect the pioneers from the Indians, Captain Jonas Fauche and his dragoons were on constant alert.

MUSTER ROLL OF DRAGOONS

To protect the settlers against repeated incursions of the Indians there was organized a Militia Troop of Dragoons under the command of Captain Jonas Fauche. The roll is dated Feb. 25, 1794. The following members were enrolled:

Fauche, Jonas, Capt.
Browning, William
Byron, Terrance
Capps, John
Curry, William
Dale, Samuel
Deveraux Samuel M.
Farmer, Abner
Finley, Robert
Foster, Arthur
George, William

Gibson Humphry
Grinatt, Robert
Harris, Charles, Cpl.
Harris, Samuel B. Trumpeter
Harrison, John
Heard, William, Farrier
Heard, Joseph
Jenkins, Jesse
Jenkins, Little B.
Lynch, Dennis
McDonald, Josiah

McQuire, James
 Moor, James
 Owen, George
 Phillips, George, Sgt.
 Patrick, Robert
 Pinkard, John
 Potts, Henry
 Reid, George
 Shaw, Joseph
 Scott, William
 Scott, Theodore

Smith Peyton
 Standifer, Jesse
 Stocks, Isaac
 Wall, Micajah
 Watson, Douglas
 Watson, Robert
 Watts, Chas.
 Watts, Presley
 White, Joseph
 Young, John, Cpl.

Most of these men were early settlers of Greene County and lived there for many years. They were colorful figures in their coonskin caps, homespun trousers, home-made boots hand-sewn deer jackets with their flint lock rifles, powder horns and crude knives. They carried for food, dried meat and stale bread, and a flask of whiskey was the only medicine they had. They carried a four day ration and furnished their own horse, and his food. These men were well seasoned for the hardships of the frontier life and many later fell before the tomahawk of the murderous savages when overwhelmed in numbers. To them the present civilization owes much for their unconquerable spirit, for a toughness unequalled in the present and a faith that bore them through trials and tribulations of the birth of a new nation.

DRAGOONS

State of Ga. Muster Roll of a Troop of Militia Dragoons called under command of Captain Jonas Fauche into actual service by order of His Excellency Gov. Matthews from Nov. 1st. to Dec. 31, 1794 inclusive.

Adams, Harmon H.
 Allen, Francis Farrier
 Allen, Samuel
 Armor, James
 Autry, Isaac
 Barber, Samuel
 Barber, Matthews
 Bailey, Lewis
 Black, William
 Black, John, Sgt.
 Bland, Elisha
 Breedlove, Thos.
 Breedlove, Nathan
 Breedlove, John

Butler, Henry
 Bush, Daniel
 Brydges, John
 Brydges, Berry
 Byrdges, Banes
 Bowen, Owen J.
 Borland, Abraham, Cpl.
 Camron, Ambrose
 Carter, Cado
 Christian, William
 Clower, Wm.
 Crews, Isaac, Clp.
 Cobb, Jeffery
 Crowley, James

d'Evereaux, Samuel, Sgt.	Maddox, Benj.
d'Evereaux, Arch, Cpl.	Malachi, Jones
d'Evereaux, Jno. W., Lt.	Maddox, Daniel
d'Evereaux, Samuel, Cpl.	McGuire, James
Dale, Samuel	Montgomery, Robert
Dennard, Abner	Moor, Samuel
Easley, John	Moon, W. H.
Farmer, Abner, Sgt.	Moon, Robert
Fergus, Linn	Muckle, Charles
Findley, Robert	Moor, James
Fleming, Robert	Morgan, Daniel
Foster, Athue, Cpl.	Owen, George, Dr.
Goldsby, Aron	Pass, Wm. Sgt.
Greene, David	Patrick, David
Grimmett, Robert	Patton, Samuel
Gregory, John	Penn, John
Harrison, John, Sgt.	Potts, Henry
Harris, James	Ramsey, Wm.
Harris, William	Reid, Alex
Harris, George	Rogers, Josiah
Hammus, Willoughby	Rogers, Wylley
Harvey, Mich	Robinett, Jerre
Henderson, John	Robinett, John
Hooker, Stephen	Rogers, Allen
Hobbe, William	Scott, Wm.
Hopkins, Richard	Scott, W., Cpl.
Hayne, Isaac	Smith, Thomas
Housley, John	Scurlock, Joshua
Irwin, Ben	Smith, John
Jenkins, Jesse	Summerland, Jacob
Jones, Dudley	Stewart, Wm.
Johnson, Joseph	Stewart, Samuel
Knox, James	Stewart, James
Kent, John	Stocks, Isaac
Lamar, Jack, Cpl.	Standifer, Skelton
Lane, John, Cpl.	Singuefield, Samuel
Lithgow, Robert	Stephens, Wm.
Martin, Joseph	Thompson, Chas.
Martin, Wylly	Thompson, Robert
Maggee, John	Thompson, Samuel

I certify that the above is a true state of the Troop under
my command. Jonas Fauche, Captain Militia Dragoons.

GREENE COUNTY Militia, 1783-1815

This remarkable document gave the name, age, stature, complexion, color of eyes and hair of each man, but in order to conserve space only the names will be given.

Captain, John G. Colbert

1st. Lt., Samuel
 2nd Lt. Alexander McAlphin
 3rd Lt. Abner Veazey
 Ensign, Anderson G. Middlebrooks

Autrey, Jacob
 Ansley, Samuel
 Austin, John
 Burgess, Jonathan
 Brewer, David
 Barnett, John
 Bird, William
 Booles, Allen
 Burford, Thomas B.
 Brockman, Bledsoe
 Booles, Bevin
 Boon, Benjamin
 Burford, William
 Booles, Jackson
 Booles, William
 Beavers, Samuel
 Boys, Joseph
 Cubbehouse, Charles
 Colbert, John G.
 Crutchfield, Robert
 Cole, Duke
 Cisnea, Robert
 Daniel, James K.
 Davis, Drury
 Daniel, John K.
 Doughtie, William
 Davis, William
 Edmondson, Phillip
 Evans, Elijah
 Elliott, Alexander
 Evans, Absalom
 Freemon, Richard
 Fears, Zachariah
 Friday, Godfrey
 Forrester, Joel
 Greer, Aquilla
 Graftenreed, John D.
 Gutery, William
 Greer, Leonard
 Greer, William
 Garrett, Richard
 Greer, Marbury
 Goodwin, Joseph
 Grimes, William G.
 Greene, Lemuel
 Gibbs, Thomas A.
 Harwell, William
 Hodges, John
 Head, Thomas
 Hammock, Travis
 Holt, Cadar
 Harris, Williamson

Harwell, Thomas
 Hunt, George
 Irby, William
 Irby, Daniel
 Jackson, Abraham G.
 Jackson, Mark
 Jones, John P.
 Jarrell, James
 Lowery, James
 Leavins, Jesse
 Lewis, John
 Lackey, Thomas
 Lindsey, David
 May, William
 McElroy, Anderson
 McKinnee, Matthew
 Mayfield, John
 Middlebrook, Anderson
 McNealy, John
 McAlpin, Alexander
 Moore, William W.
 Martin, Joshua
 Meadows, Ransom
 Meadows, Daniel
 Mitchell, James
 Morris, Charles
 Nelms, Samuel
 O'Neal, Harrison
 Owen, George
 Pilot, George
 Pinkard, Thomas
 Phillips, Hardy
 Penington, Nathan
 Pierce, Lazarus
 Phillips, John
 Payn, Henry
 Pierce, Edmond
 Park, Richard
 Rollins, Davis
 Robinson, Alexander N.
 Reed, Daniel
 Redd, William
 Randle, Frederick
 Rowland, William
 Slaughter, Martin
 Sayers, David
 Shaw, George
 Swinney, William H.
 Stanley, Ezekiel
 Sayers, Jacob
 Swindal, Henry
 Thrift, William

Took, Isham
 Thompson, Samuel
 Tuggle, Leonard
 Towns, James
 Towns, Willis
 Veazey, Abner
 Wilson, Jesse
 Webb, Levi
 Wilson, Silas

Waters, William
 Walden, Alexander
 Welbourn, Joseph
 Wilkerson, Dempsy
 Watts, Josiah
 Welbourn, Cordy T.
 Watts, Jubal E.
 Whitlock, Washington

MILITARY RECORDS—1783-1815 GREENE COUNTY

INDIAN WAR OF 1836

Muster Roll of Captain William Crosby Dawson (1798-1856) of the First Regiment of Militia commanded by Col. William Porter, ordered into service of the United States by Governor William Schley from the 6th day of June to the 12th of July 1836. Enrollment officer Major Kirby, Place of Enrollment, Columbus, Ga.

Atkinson, William
 Allen, Bryan
 Alfriend, Benj.
 Ansley, John W.
 Asbury, Richard
 Armour, Wm.
 Atkins, Wm.
 Anderson, Ruben L.
 Arnold, Cicero C.
 Baldwin, Joseph
 Bass, Hartwell
 Branch, Alex.
 Bunch, Wm. E.
 Butler, David E.
 Boykin, Sterling E.
 Carroll, A. J.
 Carter, Elijah
 Cone, Wm. Jr.
 Crossley, Josiah
 Crutchfield, Geo.
 Curtwright, Samuel
 Cunningham, Jos. L.
 Channell, Thos.
 Daniel, Chas. W.
 Dawson, Geo.
 Dawson, Ruben J.
 Davidson, Jas. M.
 Dawson, Wm. C., Capt.
 Ely, H. Burnett
 Finley, Leroy
 Farrar, Abel

Floyd, John T.
 Furlow, Jas. T.
 Grimes, Thos. W., Surg.
 Greene, Augustin
 Greene, Benj. F.
 Hackett, Robert
 Harris, Jesse
 Harris, Simon
 Harrison, Jas. J.
 Hill, Benj.
 Hobbs, Robert, Jr.
 Houghton, Wm.
 Hamilton, Chas. F.
 Hurt, Joel
 Jackson, John
 Jackson, Job
 Jarrer, Wm.
 Jones, Hezikiah
 Johnson, James T., 2nd Lt.
 Littlejohn, Eli
 Malone, Doctor B.
 Marchman, Wm.
 Mathews, Vincent T.
 Mays, Wm.
 Miller, Thos.
 Monfort, Wm.
 Moncrief, Eli J.
 McGuire, John
 Morrison, Isaac
 Martin, Benj. F.
 Morgan, Drury C.

Morgan, Nicholas
 Newby, Eaton J.
 Newsome, Joel
 Nelms, Jesse H.
 Park, Joseph
 Park, Thos.
 Parrott, James
 Price, John E.
 Ray, Wm.
 Riley, James
 Robinson, James
 Russell, James
 Ralls, James F.
 Sayers, Joshua J.
 Sanders, James
 Scogins, Wm.
 Snead, Wm. J.
 Stevens, John
 Simmons, Chas. J.
 Sanford, Henry, 1st Lt.
 Sanford, Joseph K., Ensign

Strain, Wm. L.
 Stubblefield, G. G.
 Thornton, Jesse M.
 Thompson, Wm. P.
 Wellborn, Geo.
 White, James M.
 Willis, James
 Witcher, James
 Williams, Wash.
 Ward, John
 Wilson, James
 Wright, Geo. M.
 Wright, Thos.
 Woodham, Jarrett
 Woods, Milus C.
 Wingfield, Edward H.
 Wingfield, Junius A.
 Walker, Wm. R.
 Walton, John P.
 Watson, Wm. B.
 Wiley, James H.

WARS AND SOLDIERS

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR 1775—1781

On March 22, 1775 Edmund Burke said, "The temper and the character which prevail on our Colonies are, I am afraid unalterable by any human art . . . An Englishman is the unfittest person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery".

Almost two centuries ago the confused, and divided colonists entered a great struggle against Great Britain for their freedom. The civil war turned into something like a world war that extended from the West Indies to India and sometimes to England. The French came in to help the colonies at a crucial time. There were six bitterly fought years and somewhere along the way they began to see that they could not be just separate colonies, and so a nation was born.

We visualize some of the things of that war; of Washington crossing the Delaware on a cold winter night, or kneeling in prayer at Valley Forge, the men wearing old buckskin britches and coonskin caps with inadequate arms to fight with. It was a hard, weary, bloody war and as in all wars it dragged on and on, a struggle to the death and one that we came near losing.

In December 1780, Nathaniel Greene replaced Gates as commander of the Southern army. Along with "The Swamp Fox," (Francis Marion), Pickens and Sumter, there was the fighting at King's Mountain, at Cowpens, at Augusta, at Savannah and the tough colonists held their own, in spite of the fact that they were always short of money, men and supplies. The many Tories in Georgia were a thorn in the flesh, as they would help the enemy whom Greene was struggling to conquer. Francis Marion was best at guerrilla warfare and used his men most effectively. Gen. Twiggs and Col. Elijah Clark fought in the Georgia battles and when at last Royal Power had ceased in Georgia, peace came to a devastated state.

The important towns of Savannah, Augusta, Sunbury and Ebenezer were in ruins and agriculture at a standstill, schools and churches were closed, commerce suspended and on top of this, barbarous Indians were lurking on the frontiers waiting for a chance to attack. Georgia was at this period the most helpless of all the new States, for there were the Spaniards in the south to be dealt with.

On the following pages you will read the names of Revolutionary soldiers who settled or drew land in Greene County and the widows who drew land.

Quoting from Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight's Georgia's Landmarks Memorials and Legends, beginning with page 630 he says:

"GREENE was created by Legislative Act, February 3, 1786, from Washington County. Named for General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution. Next to the illustrious Commander-in-Chief, General Greene was the foremost soldier by the first war for independence. He took command of the Southern Department in 1780 and was largely instrumental in expelling the British from Georgia soil. (See Mulberry Grove, page 108; Greene Monument, page 103; The finding of Gen. Greene's Body, Lost for 114 Years, Vol. 11). Greensboro, the county-seat, also named for Gen. Greene. When organized this county embraced parts of five others, Hancock, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro and Clark."

“Opened to settlement at the close of the struggle for independence, the historic county of Greene became the abode of pioneers most of whom were veterans of the first war with England. These men inured to arms were well seasoned for the hardships of life on the frontier; but some of them escaped the fire of the British only to fall before the tomahawk of the murderous savages. It is doubtful if there is a county in the State whose soil is more thickly sown with heroic dust: but most of the graves in which these heroes of seventy-six lie entombed, due largely to the unsettled conditions which prevailed for years on the border, are marked by no memorial headstones. But the spirit in which these men toiled, after converting their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, is perpetuated in a line of worthy descendants; and to the one inquiring for the tomb of some ancestor who is buried an answer might be given in the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren: “If you seek his monument look around you.”

Ezekiel Evans Park, (1757-1826), a patriot of '76, lived on a plantation near Greensboro. *He was a graduate of William and Mary College and was a man of culture. Mr. Park witnessed service in a number of engagements and was wounded at the battle of Guildford Courthouse, in North Carolina.

“Stephen Gatlin, a private, was pensioned by the Federal government in 1834, while a resident of Greene. Thomas Fambrough, at the age of 80, died in Greene. To quote an obituary notice: “There is no doubt that he was in nine as tough battles as were ever fought in the Revolution.” Captain Joel Parish was another old soldier. He died on his plantation at the age of 73, one of the last of the heroic remnant who fought under Washington.

Alexander Gresham died in Greene, on February 23, 1823, aged 70. He was an officer in the Revolution. At the outbreak of the war of 1812, though somewhat feeble, he was one of the first of the Silver Grays' to volunteer. The following incident is preserved: “On the day of his death he was uncommonly cheerful. While sitting at dinner, application was made to him for assistance by a distressed traveler, whose wagon was stalled near the house. The servants all being out of the

way but one, he went himself to the scene of the accident; and after helping the stranger to get his conveyance up one hill he was preparing to ascend another, when he overtaxed his strength. With his hand upon the wheel, he was making an effort to start the wagon, and while in this attitude he must have ruptured a bloodvessel, for he dropped to his knees and expired in about one minute. Major Davis Gresham was also a patriot of '76."

Oliver Porter, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in Greene at the close of hostilities. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. His son, Oliver S. Porter, Sr., became a soldier of war of 1812. His grandson, Oliver S. Porter, Jr., was the founder of Porterdale, near Covington, Ga., at which place he built a number of cotton mills. (The Porters of Macon are descendants)

"William Jackson, a soldier of the Revolution, lived and died in Greene. He was a native of England. Another hero of independence was John McGough, a veteran of Brandywine and Saratoga. Twice wounded, once with a sabre and once with a musket, he reached the age of 86 years. Mr. McGough was a native of the north of Ireland. His home was at White Plains.

Michael Ely, who for years kept a public tavern in Greene, was a soldier of the Revolution. His son, John W. Ely, fought in the war of 1812.

Arthur Foster and John Wilson were also patriots of the Continental army.

Another veteran of the first war with England was Thomas Wright. His son, married Mary, a daughter of the famous John Stark, who distinguished himself in the struggle for independence, but unfortunately, as the result of a quarrel, killed a man and disappeared. What became of him no one ever knew.

Mrs. Catherine Freeman, the widow of Colonel John Freeman, of the Revolution, was living in Penfield, in 1854, at the age of 86."

"Adam Livingston, a native of the north of Ireland, grandfather of L. F. Livingston, came to America in 1760. He bore arms in the struggle for independence, after which he removed first to Virginia and then to Georgia, settling in Greene County where his first wife was killed by the Indians while getting water at the spring. In 1805 the old veteran started to Kentucky, but died at Cumberland Gap while in route. Thereupon the family returned to Greene, where a plantation was purchased and a permanent home established.

John Adams, a patriot of 76, settled in Greene, at the close of the Revolution, coming from Tar River, N. C. His sons, Robert and John, reared large families in this section. John Walker, a soldier under Washington, migrated from Virginia to Georgia early in 1800 and settled in Greene. His descendants are numerous, including the Walkers of Hancock. Putnam, and Walton."

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, OF GREENE COUNTY WHO DREW LAND IN THE LAND LOTTERY OF 1827

Akins, James, Sr.
Anderson, Wm., Sr.
Astin, Robert
Ballard, James
Barnett, William
Barnhart, George
Boon, Jesse
Branch, Wm. S.
Brooks, Wm., Sr.
Carroll, Douglas
Copeland, Benjamin
Correy, William
Credilla, Wm., Sr.
Cummins, F.
Evans, William
Foster, Arthur
Gooch, Nathan
Hackney, Robert
Hall, John, Sr.
Harralson, J.
Harris, Matthew
Hines, Nathaniel, Sr.
Hogg, Samuel

Holland, Thomas
Hunt, George
Jackson, Jeremiah
Jackson, Moses
Jenkins, James
Jordan, Dempsey
Jott, Daniel
Knight, Richard
Mitchell, George B.
Nunnelly, Israel
Paine, John
Palmore, Elijah
Paulin, Robert
Price, Ephraim
Ray, Andrew
Riley, John
Sanford, Jeremiah
Smith, Reubin
Shaw, John
Thackston, James
Wall, Myall
Winslett, Samuel

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO DREW LAND IN THE LOTTERY OF 1827

Alford, Mrs. Rebecca
Anderson, Mrs. Ann
Atkinson, Mrs. Martha
Bethune, Mrs. Barbara
Blanks, Mrs. Nancy
Bridges, Mrs. Susannah
Christopher, Mrs. Elizabeth
Copeland, Mrs. Gracy
Davis, Mrs. Sarah
Flud, Mrs. Jane
Hall, Mrs. Mary
Hammonds, Mrs. Susannah

Hays, Mrs. Jane
Irwing, Mrs. Mary
Moore, Mrs. Nancy
Parrish, Mrs. Rhoda
Richards, Mrs. Lily
Session, Mrs. Hannah
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth
Stewart, Mrs. Elizabeth
Stringfellow, Mrs. Amy
Wood, Mrs. Nancy
Ward, Mrs. Winney

This list of men were not designated, as Revolutionary soldiers but it is supposed they engaged in the Indian Wars.

Allison, Robert
Bails, Emmor
Baker, Abner
Baldwin, Charles
Bruce, Aziel
Bowden, Dangerfield
Cessna, Samuel
Clifton, Daniel
Cosby, Dickenson D.
Cunningham, John
Curry, John S.
Credille, Gray

Grant, Thomas
Greene, Samuel
Harris, John N.
Huff, George
Johnson, Gilbert D.
McMurray, James
Mabry, H.P.
Patillo, John
Pope, William
Underwood, Daniel
Watson, Nehemiah

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

These Revolutionary Soldiers all of whom lived in Greene County and many of them died there. List prepared by Mrs. Henry Reid, D. A. R. Athens, Ga. (from Roster of Rev. Soldiers of Ga. by McCall)

1. Allison, Henry, mar. Martha of Richmond Co. Ga. 10-10-1787
2. Barnett, Abraham (Abram), b. 1754 Orange Co. N. C. died 1792 in Greene Co. Came to Greene from Mecklinberg Co., N. C. in 1780 a dau. Martha mar. Brownfield in 1774, who was b. 1757 and d. 1818.
3. Atkinson, Nathan
4. Barnett, Nathan, b. 1729 New Kent Co., Va. d. 1805 Greene Co. In Battle of Kettle Creek, mar. 1757 Lucy Webb in Va. b. 1731 came to Ga. in 1768 settled on Little Kioka Creek, St. Paul's Parish.
5. Baxter, Andrew, Jr. b. Dec. 21, 1750, S. C. d. 1816 Wilkes Co. Ga. mar. 1784 Elizabeth Harris, b. 1764, d. 1844.
6. Blasingame, Phillip, b. S. C. d. in Greene Co. mar. Francis ———.

7. Brooks, William, b. in Va. d. Greene Co., Ga. 1819 mar. Mary (Polly, in Va. Rev. Sol. in Va. line moved to Oglethorpe Co. Ga. received grant of land.
8. Catchings, Joseph, b. Maryland 1762, d. Greene Co. 1806 Soldier in Ga. troops mar. Martha Townsend b. 1-28-1763 Ref. C. A. R. Natl. No. 47956 & D. A. R. Nat. No. 328466
9. Cummins, Rev. Francis D. D. died in Greene Co. 2-22-1832, 85 yrs. mar. Sarah died June 10, 1855. 85 yrs. old.
10. Dawson, George, grave located by D. A. R.
11. Fauche, Jonas, grave located by D. A. R.
12. Garrard, Jacob, grave located by D. A. R.
13. Gresham Davis, grave located by D. A. R.
14. Gresham, Archibald, grave located by D. A. R.
15. Grier, Aquilla, b. 1719 d. 1790 Greene Co. (have will) Ref. D. A. R. 141844 and 232545, on Sept. 13, 1777 took the oath of allegiance at the court house in Henry Co. Va. was too old to serve in the army.
16. Grier, Robert, d. 1820, buried out from White Plains, Ga. on the Nelson Place now occupied by Jimmy Thompson. Grave yard in cotton patch, his marker is a large field rock with a hand chiseled R. Grier, 1820. John McGough buried in same family cemetery with marker, Rev. Sol.
17. Harris, Walton, b. Feb. 6, 1739 Brunswick Co. Va. d. Sept. 2, 1809 Greene Co. mar. Rebecca Lanier (related to Geo. Washington) mar. 12-12-1760 Brunswick Co. Va. Rev. D. A. R. No. 90650.
18. Harris, Charles, b. Mecklingburg, Co., N. C. d. 1791 Greene Co. mar. Elizabeth Thompson Baker, see McCalls 8 Roster p. 34.
19. Heard, Thomas b. 1742 Va. d. 1808 Greene Co. Va. State Troops. Grave located by D. A. R. mar. in Va. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick dau. of Joseph Fitzpatrick Rev. Sol. of Va. b. 1720 d. in Greene Co. as well as his wife Martha Napier, age 106 yrs. mar. (2) Mary Veazey, d. of James Veazey, Rev. Sol.
20. Heard, John, grave located by D. A. R.
21. Heard, Thomas, Greene Co. Militia, 1785-1815.
22. Jackson, William, native of England, d. in Greene Co. Ga. Landmarks and Memorials by Knight Book 1 p. 631.
23. Lewis, Richard, b. Mecklingburg Co., Va. Nov. 1, 1747 d. Greene Co. 1809 mar. Caroline Booker in Va. 1772 D. A. R. Nat. No. 36433.
24. Livingston, Adam, b. in Ireland, served in Penn. moved to Va. then to Greene Co. where he was killed by Indians, had 13 children living in Greene Co.
25. Love, David, Col. b. Anson Co. N. C. 1740 d. in Greene Co. Nov. 30, 1798 mar. Oct. 22, 1772 to Jean (Jane) Blount, b. 1756 d. 1817. Grave located by D. A. R. marked.
26. McGough b. in Ireland d. 1847 White Plains, mar. Margaret E. Mill buried at White Plains.
27. Moore, James, b. Pa. d. 1815 Greene Co. mar. Jane Jackson dau. of Isaac Jackson, Rev. Sol. b. 1766, d. 1827 buried 4 1-2 mi. from White Plains, Ga. grave located by D. A. R.
28. Park, James, grave located by D. A. R. Athens, Ga.
29. Park, Ezekiel Evans, grave located by D. A. R.
30. Perkins, Archibold, b. N. C. 1746, d. Greene Co. 1840, mar. Elizabeth Gibbs in Va. 1764, d. at 94 was in the battle of Guilford Court House. Drew land as Rev. Sol. Cherokee Land Lottery.

31. Porter, Oliver, b. 1763 Prince Edward Co. Va. d. Greene Co. 1841, mar. Margaret Watson, 10-10-1783, she was b. 1765 d. 1844. D. A. R. No. 275533.
32. Wilson, d. in Greene after 1835, grave located by D. A. R. Ref. Va. in Rev. by McAllister.
33. Weaver, Benjamin, b. Halifax, Co. N. C. d. May 1816 Greene Co. buried in Greensboro cemetery. Mar. 1st Miss Drury in Halifax, 2nd mar. Elizabeth Daniel, Halifax, N. C. 1797. Ref. Natl. No. 49384 D. A. R.
34. Whatley, Samuel, grave located by D. A. R.

Elijah Clark Chapter, D. A. R. Athens, Ga.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO HAVE DIED AND HAVE BEEN BURIED IN GREENE CO. GA.

Oliver Porter, was at first buried three miles west of Penfield, but his remains and those of his family were reinterred in the Penfield Cemetery by James M. Porter in 1942.

Jeremiah Sanford, buried in the Greensboro cemetery.

Francis Cummins, buried in the Greensboro cemetery.

Jonas Fauche, buried in the Greensboro cemetery.

Benjamin Weaver, buried in the Greensboro cemetery.

Ezekiel E. Park, buried in the Greensboro cemetery.

Davis Gresham, buried in Oakland cemetery.

Archibold Gresham, buried in Oakland cemetery.

Samuel Whatley, Bethesda Baptist churchyard.

James Park, buried near Park's Ferry.

Col. David Love, buried in Bethany churchyard.

William Greer, buried in old Shiloh churchyard.

Thomas Baldwin, buried in Bethany churchyard.

Isaac Stocks, burial place not located.

Jesse Boon, probably Bethesda, not marked.

Robert Hackney, probably Bethesda cemetery.

Benjamin Copland, probably Liberty Church.

Jonathan Haralson, probably Shiloh churchyard.

Matthew Harris, grave not located.

N. Harris

Thomas Holland

George Hunt

Jeremiah Jackson

————— Kimbrough

James Jackson

Ephriam Price

James Lake

Robert Pullin

John Riley

Reubin Smith

Nathan Gooch

James Thaxton

Samuel Winslett

James Akins

Robert Austin

William S. Branch

William Brooks

Douglas Carroll

John Chandler

Thomas Cox

William Credelle

Arthur Foster, (Greshamville,
grave marked)

James Armour

Thomas Heard, grave marked about three miles west of Greensboro, just to the left of the road leading to the Stock-Willis place. In all probability there are 100 Revolutionary soldiers buried here, that will never be located. Many of the others who settled in Greene County migrated west as the Indians were pushed back. Many of them we know moved to these counties and others, Jones, Putnam, Morgan, Newton, Walton and Henry. This was between 1802 to 1821. In 1818 many of these soldiers went to Alabama. In the mid twenties when the Indians were pushed across the Chattahoochee River, the men of the Revolution moved into these counties; Coweta, Meriwether, Troup, Monroe, Talbot, Muscogee and other western counties.

Many of the people at this period went to Texas to settle. Many court indictments read, "Gone to Texas", when the case was called. Fugitives from justice fled to the place of refuge in the wild and woolly days of Texas and escaped the gallows by a narrow margin.

GREENE COUNTY HONORS THE MEMORY OF HER HEROES OF THE REVOLUTON.

On Saturday July 4th, 1936, several members of the Nancy Hart Chapter, D.A.R. and a number of the descendents of Revolutionary soldiers, some from Atlanta, Milledgeville, Barnesville, Butler, and Beech Island, S. C., joined a pilgrimage which started in the Greensboro cemetery at 9:30 A.M., visited the graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers whose graves have recently been marked with Federal markers, and loving hands had placed wreaths of green and U. S. Flags before the pilgrimage started: Ezekiel Evans Park; Francis Cummins; Jonas Fauche, and Benjamin Weaver. A brief sketch of each was given by Mrs. Ferguson, Judge James B. Park, Mrs. Ella Harris Wimbish and her daughters, Mrs. Beach, and T. B. Rice, Historian for Greene County. Wreaths were also laid on the tombs of Isaac Stocks and his son Thomas Stocks, and General Thomas Dawson. Neither Thomas Stocks nor Thomas Dawson were soldiers of the Revolution, but they vied with each other as to which was the first citizen of Greene County. Stocks was born in a fort near the Oconee River just three days before Greene County was created by Legislative Enactment on February 3, 1786, while Dawson was born *after* Greene County had been spoken into existence.

From the Greensboro cemetery, the pilgrimage moved on to old Bethesda Church—formerly Whatley's Mill Church—which was constituted in 1784, and at that time, was in Wilkes County. This church was organized by Samuel Whatley, the old Revolutionary soldier-preacher, for whom a Federal marker had recently been placed close to the wall, and between the two front entrances to this historic brick edifice. Major Samuel Whatley, who is connected with the Georgia Military College at Milledgeville, and who is a descendent of Samuel Whatley, read a paper recounting some of the activities of his distinguished ancestor. Miss Victoria Whatley, County Demonstrator, Major Whatley's young son Samuel, Frank Whatley Atkinson of Beech Island, S. C. and other Whatley descendents and relatives were present. From there we drove to Penfield, the "cradle" of Mercer University, where a brief history of the more than a Century old Christian College was outlined. From Penfield, we traveled over the road which was used by Major Oliver Porter, James K. Daniel, Cynthia Coffee Stocks, Governor Peter Early and many other illustrious citizens as they carried their muskets and wended their way to old Shiloh Church to Saturday conference and Sunday preaching, and where armed guards kept a close watch for lurking Indians while the minister preached and prayed within the hewn log "Meeting House." This trail led to the home of Mr. & Mrs. Earnest Gresham, where we found the lawn covered with parked cars and a hundred or more of the descendants of Archibald and Davis Gresham who were brothers, and both Revolutionary soldiers. Beneath the shade-trees, an old fashioned barbecue dinner awaited us; and what a dinner . . . Barbecue, Brunswick Stew, fried chicken, iced tea, lemonade, pies and cakes galore. After an appropriate "Grace" was said by Pastor Charles H. Hopp of the Greensboro Baptist Church, everybody found their places and how we did eat . . .

There was no politics at this gathering although, the radio kept us posted as to what was going on. After a rousing vote of thanks to our host and hostess, we repaired to the Gresham family cemetery about one mile away, where we honored the memory of Archibald and Davis Gresham whose graves were marked by Federal markers, which were unveiled

with appropriate ceremony, and coverings were removed by four little girls who were direct descendants of these Revolutionary Heroes. Here speeches were made by Mrs. Ella Harris Wimbish of Atlanta. Mrs. Earnest Gresham, Mrs. J. L. Beeson, retiring Historian for the Nancy Hart Chapter, D. A. R., Judge James B. Park, T. B. Rice and others

After the Revolutionary soldiers had been honored, a Confederate marker was unveiled for Dr. Sterling Gresham whose grave was at the foot of his distinguished ancestor, Davis Gresham. Mrs. W. G. Little, Sr., the eighty-two year old daughter of Gresham was present, and as her mind traveled back over the years, her heart and eyes overflowed as she recalled the scenes of her childhood; and how grateful she felt over the deference paid her distinguished parents and grandparents. After a touching prayer by the Rev. E. E. Keene, Pastor of the Union Point Baptist Church, that touching song, "Tenting on the old Camp Ground," was beautifully sung by Rev. Charles H. Kopp and Miss Mildred Hunter, of Greensboro. "Taps" were sounded by Mr. M. M. Morgan, and one of the most eventful celebrations ever held in Greene County came to a close.

Section III

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

After the Revolutionary war the nation had divided into two parts, the South once the most powerful and richest part of the country was being outvoted on matters vitally affecting its very life. The tariff was a thorn in the flesh of the South who depended on a free world market to sell her cotton and tobacco. The North was building up her industry and wanted protection against the factories of Europe. The division came, not over slavery, so much as over states rights. The South did not want to be overruled by the North whose needs were entirely different.

When South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Louisiana seceded they did not think that the North would take strong measures and that some compromise measure could be worked out. Lincoln said that the Federal

government had no right to interfere with domestic arrangements of the states. Time went on and after Fort Sumpter was reinforced and the Confederates fired on it, it was clear that war would prevail and as leaders and the people became impatient with compromising and political adjustment, the tragic toll of lives, fortunes and hardships went on for four long and bitter years.

The South felt that, as the Declaration of Independence had justified the secession of 3,000,000 colonists in 1776, so could they justify the secession of 5,000,000 Southerners in 1861. They felt that their rights had been invaded to the extreme limits within the Constitution, their feelings insulted, their interests and honor assailed by every form of invective. All the instincts of manhood impelled them to resort to a separation from the Union.

The Confederate soldier fought on, even when the cries of distress came from his home, tales of want, insult and robbery. He fought the Yankees, who knew that their homes were safe and their wives and children sheltered. The Confederate soldier was purely patriotic, he fought for a principle and did not need driving nor urging but was eager and determined to fight.

Greene Countys' people have served in all wars from the Dragoons of the Indian days, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War of 1898, World War I and II and the Korean War.

In this Chapter I shall endeavor to bring as many of the lists of soldiers as possible from the records gathered by Dr. T. B. Rice. He mentions that in many instances he was unable to find complete lists of soldiers in the different wars, so any names omitted are unintentional.

All wars are struggles and rugged and most of those fighting take a short range view of it at the time and do the best they can in the face of hardship and death, never thinking of the part they play in a great epic. Much has been written on all wars and most of all on the fratricidal struggle between the North and the South in the 1860's.

A larger proportion of the population of the country was killed or died of diseases than in all of the wars put together.

Every slave could have been purchased and freed for a fraction of the cost of the war to say nothing of the terrible period of reconstruction and its wanton waste of actual money.

Large numbers of Greene County men went off to the War Between the States. These privates were for the most unpaid and were camped in desolate ravaged country forty miles from a village and the camp-fire songs which he made himself were his only entertainment. Many left Greene that had no slaves nor anyone else to provide food for their families. In a short time want was staring many families in the face. The wealthier families had slaves to work the fields and care for the livestock and fared better. The tithing tax was rigidly enforced and buildings were converted into granaries for the Confederate army.

The women of Greene threw all they had into the titanic struggle with untiring devotion, a determination to win and deeds of devotion inspired their husbands, fathers, sweethearts and relatives to fight. Hands that had never known labor engaged in patriotic work to equip the soldiers at the front. The management of the crops and slaves fell on the shoulders of the women, as well as rolling bandages, knitting socks and sending clothing to the men at the front.

During the battle of Atlanta every building that could be obtained was turned into a hospital for the wounded, and the women, with their meager supplies, nursed them.

As the war ended and the ragged, exhausted, defeated, starved men returned to the ashes and desolation and the land swept as by a cyclone of fire, their homeland, a melancholy and sadness prevailed in the South. Everything was lost save honor.

The South was defeated and accepted that, and would have risen from the ashes, but the bitter days of reconstruction fell upon them. The whites were disfranchised, the slaves were free and untrained for managing their own affairs to say nothing of governing others. They fell into idleness and crime. The scalawag and the carpet-bagger began exploiting the Negro vote. There were series of crimes, such as, rape, murder, arson, as-

saults, robbery and all law and order were broken down. No man or woman felt safe. Some communities gathered their families together at night and posted sentries for protection. Women were insulted on the streets and life seemed unbearable. This state of affairs brought about the organization of the Ku Klux Klan, which was the only measure of protection to the whites until they disbanded in 1872, when some measure of law had been restored.

Some of the Confederate songs which kept the soldiers, swinging along hundreds of miles on foot and dying and still laughing were: "Dixie", "Yellow Rose of Texas", "Bonnie Blue Flag", "My Maryland", "Somebody's Darling", "Lorena", "Gen. Lee's Grand March".

After 100 years what Southerner can hear the words, "Den I wish I was in de land ob cotton, Old times there are not forgotten, Look away, Look away, Look away Dixie Land", without wanting to give a rebel yell, bow their heads in memory of the immortal men in gray who gave their lives to a cause that had been lost and the flag that was its symbol?

General Robert E. Lee, a man of gentle manners, heroic self-control, a dedication to duty, a leader and a man of chivalry, one in whom his men had absolute faith to the point of death, was not only the military leader of the South but the spiritual leader. Robert E. Lee had unfailing faith in God which defeat did not weaken. He was inspiring and poised and unfailing in the trust imposed on him by fellow citizens and at the end of the war he strove with all his might to heal the nation's wounds.

He had never wanted secession and did not believe in slavery yet when his home state of Virginia seceded he fought in it's defense. He made his life a symbol of obedience to civil authority. He set an example for young Southerners by turning down more advantageous financial offers to take the presidency of a small discouraged college. He knew that youth was the future and sought to give it some of his own idealism and faith in the future. He was never allowed by the U. S. A. to give his allegiance to the country, although he advised his comrades to do so, and he requested Pres. Andrew Johnson to allow him to do

so. He died, a man without an official country, but to all true Southerners he will live as a model of man at his best, the noblest of them all. Few people have come as close to perfection during their earthly sojourns as did Robert E. Lee.

“Furl that Banner for 'tis weary,
Round its staff, 'tis drooping dreary,
Furl it, hide it, let it rest.”
For there's not a man to wave it.
And there's not a soul to save it.
In the blood that heroes gave it,
And its foes now scorn and brave it,
Furl it, hide it, let it rest.”

*Enrollment of Present Militia Co., District No. 147-146
19th Senatorial District, Greene County, 1863*

Name	Age	Occupation	Born
Asbury, Redmon T.	47	Farmer	Ga.
Baughcom, W.	51	Mechanic	S.C.
Benjamin, C.	59	Shoemaker	N.C.
Boughman, P.	21	Spinner	S.C.
Boughman, A.	17	Spinner	S.C.
Bramberry, W. H.	50	Farmer	S.C.
B——gls, Alex.	28	Farmer	Ga.
Canupp, David R.	52	Shoemaker	N.C.
Chapman, Wm.	46	Weaver	Ga.
Canupp, J.	24	Fact. Op.	Ga.
Chapman, Miles	24	Spinner	Ga.
Chapman, Wm. M.	41	Weaver	Ga.
Campbell, John P.	57	Farmer	Ga.
Daniel, Oliver P.	43	Farmer	Ga.
Freeman, John C.	48	Farmer	Ga.
Finley, James F.	55	Farmer	Ga.
Fambro, Thos. M.	55	Farmer	Ga.
Hislap, D. R.	34	Carder	Ky.
Harper, G.	21	Carder	Ga.
Harris, P.	17	Fact. Op.	Miss.
Hayes, Edwin	19	Spinner	Ga.
Hayes, Benj.	55	Spinner	Ga.
Helgood. E.	34	Factory Hand	Ga.
Janes, Thos. P.	42	Physician	Ga.
Landrum, Thos.	33	Physician	Ga.
Mills, R.	17	Fact. Op.	S.C.
Maxey, Geo. W.	17	Farmer	Ga.
McWhorter, Fred	41	Farmer	Ga.
McGehee, J.	29	Physician	Ga.
Mullins, John	51	Farmer	N.C.

Mullins, Chas.	17	Farmer	Ga.
Nims, H.	28	Carder	Ga.
Owens, Seaborn	42	Supt. Fac.	Ga.
Poullian, Thos.	39	Manuf.	Ga.
Parnell, Wm.	19	Spinner	Ga.
Porter, Walter A.	50	Farmer	S.C.
Pyron, C. C.	16	Farmer	Ga.
Ragg, Jas. H.	29	Bookkeeper	Ga.
Saxon, Hugh	57	Fac. Hand	Ga.
Saxon, L. W.	17	Fac. Hand	Ga.
Vaughn, Wm.	47	Farmer	S.C.
Watson, Jas.	30	Farmer	Ga.
Wheeler, Lawrence	52	Farmer	Ga.
West, Reuben	58	Farmer	Ga.

*Confederate Soldiers, Company A, Greene Rifles
Phillips Legion*

Sanford, D. B. Captain	Johnson, Henry C. 2nd Lt.
Daniel, O. P. Captain	Jernigan, J. R. Private
Robinson, P. B. Captain	Jackson Private
Fuller, F. C. Captain	Jernigan, A. H. Private
March, W. H. H. Captain	
Alexander, J. D. Private	Kirk, Wm. Private
Aikins, J. T. Private	
Andrews, J. D. Private	Leverett, D. N. Private
Armor, J. N. Private	Lewis, Miles W. Private
Armor, W. R. Private	Lindsey, W. T. Private
Bagby, Chas. L., 2nd Lt.	
Bass, Wm. Private	Mann, H. S. Private
Bass, J. B. Private	Mann, J. H. Private
Barnett, R. P. Private	Minich, W. G. Private
Bickers, W. C. Private	Markwalter, Wm. Private
Billingslea, J. F. Private	Markwalter, Martin, Private
Brown, Private	
Carlton, B. F., 3rd Sgt.	McGibony, W. R. Private
Cunningham, Wm. H., 3rd Sgt.	
Champion, C. W. Private	Nickelson, Henry Clay, 4th Lt.
Champion, John D. 1st Sgt.	
Crabb, Private	Oliver, Milus A. Private
Corry, John A. Private	O'Neal, Horace Private
Corlew, M. V. Private	Overton, G. W. Private
Caldwell, C. J. Private	
Champion, H. W. Private	Parker, R. T. Private
	Parrott Private
Daniel, O. P. Capt.	Phelps, W. T. Private
Davis, B. A. Private	Poore, J. A. Private
Elliott, Benj. Private	Perdue, M. L. Private
Fleetwood, L. B. Private	Perdue, L. Crawford Private
Florence, A. L. Private	Purifoy, J. S. 2nd Lt.
Hall, J. M. Private	Reynolds, J. R. Private
Houghton, J. Private	Richards, W. A. Private
Hightower, E. A. Private	Robins, J. R. Private
Hancock, A. C. 5th Lt.	Robins, S. W. Private
Houghton, J. Redmon, 1st Cpl.	Robins, A. M. Private
Hall, John S. 1st. Lt.	
	Sanford, T. J. Private
	Scott, J. Tom, 4th Lt.

Wagnon, E. N. Private
 Williams, John, Private
 Willis, Eugenius L. Private
 Wright, J. O. Private
 Woodham, J. E. Private
 White, W. C. Private

Wilson, J. R. Private
 Wheeler, A. L. Private
 Wright, Private
 Williams, Private
 Youngblood, R. J. Private

Stephens Light Guards

Company 1, 8th Ga. Regiment, 1861-65

Askew, W. Private, killed Ft. Harrison, Sept. 3, 1864
 Askew, J. Private, killed Garretts Farm, June 28, 1864
 Anderson, G. Private, killed Mechanicsville, May 24, 1862
 Atkins, J. P. Private, died, illness Aug. 10, 1861
 Aaron, G. Private, killed, Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
 Barrett, J. Private, Discharged, illness, Aug. 8, 1861
 Bruce, E. D. Private, Discharged, illness, Aug. 8, 1861
 Brewer, G. W. Private, Died of illness, Feb. 26, 1863
 Bruce, W. R. Private, Died of illness, Sept. 10, 1863
 Bruce, W. S. Private, Died of illness, Sept. 10, 1863
 Brewer, S. G. Private, killed, Gettysburg, July 23, 1863
 Brown, A. W. Private, Died of wounds, March 8, 1863
 Brook, J. E. Private, Killed, Wilderness, May 6, 1864
 Bailey, J. W. Private, Wounded, Wilderness, disch. Aug. 8, 1861
 Black, T. J. 1st. Lt., Wounded Garrets Farm, June 28, 1862
 Collins, F. Private, Killed, July 21, 1861
 Clifton, J. Private, Killed Garrets Farm, June 28, 1862
 Chapman, L. Q. Private, Died from illness, May 10, 1862
 Chapman, J. Private, Died from illness, May 10, 1862
 Cone, J. Private, Discharged, Aug. 10, 1861
 Copelan, W. R. Private, Discharged, Feb. 8, 1862
 Copelan, J. O. Private, Killed Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
 Copelan, W. D. Private, Killed Knoxville, Nov. 29, 1863
 Copelan, W. H. Private, Killed Funktown, July 6, 1863
 Copelan, J. J. Private, Killed Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
 Compton, J. Private, Killed Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
 Christopher, J. G. Private, wounded 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
 Calvin, J. Private, wounded Gettysburg, July 21, 1863
 Clark, W. H. 3rd Lt., Resigned, Aug. 1862
 Cone, F. H. 1st Sgt., killed, Yorktown, May 3, 1862
 Copelan, J. F. 3rd Cpl., wounded, Darbytown, Oct. 7, 1864
 Davis, W. G. Private, wounded, Gettysburg, June 28, 1863
 Davis, J. E. Private, wounded, Gettysburg July 3, 1863
 Dobbs, D. M. Private, wounded, Rappahanock, Aug. 10, 1862
 Dobbs, E. C. Private, wounded, Rappahanock, Aug. 10, 1862
 Dobbs, G. L. Private, wounded, 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
 Daniel, A. Private, killed, 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
 Daniel, W. Private, killed, 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
 Day, E. Private, discharged, illness, Feb. 6, 1862
 Dawson, G. O. Capt., wounded, Gettysburg, male Maj. July 6, 1863
 Everett, S. H. Private, wounded, Garretts Farm, June 28, 1862
 Fverett, J. A. Private, wounded, Garretts Farm, June 28, 1862
 Everett, B. F. Private, discharged, illness, Oct. 10, 1861
 Foster, J. Private, killed, Garretts Farm, June 28, 1862
 Finche, J. E. Private, wounded at Gettysburg, Darbyt. July 3, 1863
 and Oct. 7, 1864

Gentry, R. A. Private, wounded Garretts and Gettysburg, 1862-1863
Gentry, S. T. Private, wounded Garretts and Gettysburg, 1862-1863
Goss, A. Private, wounded Garretts and Gettysburg, 1862-1863
Godwin, G. Private, wounded Garretts and Gettysburg, 1862-1863
Gordon, J. D. Private, killed, Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Goodnight, 1st Cpl., wounded, Harrisburg, July 3, 1863
Harbin, W. R. Private, killed Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Holder, W. Private, wounded Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Heard, G. Private, killed 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
Heard, W. F. Private, killed 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
Howell, F. S. Private, killed, 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
Howell, L. Private, killed, 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
Heard, C. 3rd Sgt., wounded Gettysburg, June 6, 1863 (major)
Johnson, E. Private, killed, Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Jones, H. B. 4th Cpl., killed, Ft. Harrison, Sept. 3, 1864
Kinney, W. R. Private, wounded, Ft. Harrison, Sept. 30, 1864
Lane, W. H. Private, wounded, Petersburg, Aug. 7, 1864
Ledbetter, Private, killed Garretts Farm, June 28, 1862
Lunceford, P. H. Private, wounded, Wilderness, May 6, 1864
Mays, E. J. Private, killed Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Moody, J. W. Private, killed Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Mitchell, W. P. Private, killed Garretts Farm, June 28, 1863
Mitchell, J. H. Private, wounded Garretts Farm (disch.), June 28, 1863
Moore, D. Private, killed, 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
Moreland, J. Private, killed 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
Merritt, B. F. Private, wounded 1st Manassas died, Dec. 15, 1861
Merritt, F. Private, wounded 1st Manassas and discharged, Aug. 10, 1861
McClesky, J. W. Private, wounded Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Marchman, C. A. Private, wounded Petersburg, May 10, 1864
Malory, C. Private, killed in r.r. accident, Feb. 6, 1862
McCall, J. P. 2nd Sgt., resigned Aug. 7, 1862
Nichols, T. Private, killed, Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Nichols, W. P. Private, disch. acct of old age, Feb. 4, 1863
O'Brien, J. Private, disch. acct. of old age, Feb. 4, 1863
Oliver, T. J. Private, killed, Knoxville, Nov. 28, 1863
Owens, C. Private, wounded, Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864
O'Rear, W. J. 2nd Cpl., wounded Gaines Mill, June 10, 1864
Parnell, J. B. Private, wounded Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864
Price, E. N. Private, wounded Gaines Mill, June 10, 1864
Price, J. Private, killed 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
Palmore, J. Private, killed 1st Manassas, July 21, 1861
Powers, N. F. Private, died from illness, Dec. 10, 1861
Parks, J. Private, disc., illness, Feb. 6, 1862
Parrott, Private, disc., illness, Feb. 6, 1862
Rhodes, J. Private, disc., illness, Feb. 6, 1862
Rhodes, H. Private, disc., illness, Feb. 6, 1861
Ranson, T. H. Private, wounded, Rappahanock, Aug. 10, 1862
Raden, D. Private, disch. illness, Oct. 1, 1861
Robinson, W. H. Private, wounded Garretts Farm, June 28, 1863
Ray, B. F. Private, wounded Garretts Farm, June 28, 1863
Reid, J. C. 2nd Lt., wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Roberts, E. Private, wounded Wilderness, killed r.r., June 4, 1861
Smith, A. H. Private, wounded Wilderness, Nov. 8, 1863
Smith, C. R. Private, wounded Wilderness, Nov. 8, 1863
Smith, I. Private, died, illness, Aug. 15, 1861
Sears, W. P. Private, died, illness, April 13, 1862
Shed, R. Private, died, illness, Feb. 18, 1864
Sidwell, J. Private, died, illness, Feb. 18, 1864

Schlein, F. Private, died, illness, Feb. 18, 1864
 Stover, C. C. Private, died, illness, Feb. 18, 1864
 Thornton, J. F. 4th Sgt., wounded at Winchester and disc. 1861
 Townsend, E. Private, wounded Garretts Farm, June 28, 1863
 Wood, J. Private, wounded Garretts Farm, June 28, 1863
 Wood, J. W. Private, wounded Garretts Farm, June 28, 1863
 Watson, B. Private, disch. for illness, Aug. 18, 1861
 Williams, A. Private, wounded Petersburg, Va., Aug. 3, 1864
 Williams, P. P. Private, wounded Petersburg, Va., Aug. 3, 1864
 Williams, J. Private, wounded Petersburg, Va., Aug. 3, 1864
 Watterson, P. Private, disc. for illness, May 4, 1862
 Williams, J. D. Private, died from illness, June 27, 1861
 Willis, G. W. Private, died from illness, June 27, 1861

The record shows that few if any healthy men ever returned to their homes. Unfortunately this is the only one out of four companies that went from Greene County that a complete record of each soldier was recorded.

Muster Roll of the 17th Regiment, Ga. Militia.

Greene Co. 1861-65

Allen, D. E.	Dunn, James B.
Ashley, C. E.	Dolvin, Jas. H.
Atkinson, G. J. P.	Ealy, J. I.
Andrews, Wm. R.	Ealy, Jno. H.
Andrews, Adam	Epps, John
Armor, Jas. N.	Ebps, Nathaniel
Askew, Joshua	
Askew, Griffin	
	Foster, Seaborn
Bass, Wm.	Fleetwood, L. B.
Baugh, Richard	Fillingham, J.
Brooks, J. I.	
Bryan, Wm.	Gibson, S. L.
Bruce, Mark	Grant, C. E.
Brewer, Wiley	Grant, Jno. G.
Beasley, Jas.	Grant, Joseph
Bowden, Robt. C.	Griffin, Walter
Broome, Stephen	
Brown, J. L.	Hall, Jas. H.
	Hackney, Jno. O.
Carr, James H.	Harris, John
Caldwell, L. D.	Heard, Henry
Cartwright, J. B.	Howell, J. M.
Cartwright, W. B.	Hutchinson, Thos.
Carmichael, Jno. C.	
Channel, Jas.	Irby, Richard
Cridillo, R. A.	Irby, Wm.
Corry, Wm. A.	
Crutchfield, Robt. F.	Johnston, Geo.
Clements, Phillip	Johnson, W. G.
Clements, Wm.	Jones, James
Cofield, Thos.	Jernigan, A.
Champion, Jno. A.	
Couch, Hiriam	King, E. L.
Couch, John	King, Dr. H. H.
	King, John

King, Hugh M.
 Kimbrough, L. M.
 Kimbrough, Wm.
 Kimbrough, Issaih
 Kimbrough, Hugh M.

Lewis, Miles W.
 Lundy, Arch
 Lynch, Elihu
 Ledbetter, F. H.

Manley, Wm.
 Mapp, W. J.
 Mapp, R. H.
 Mapp, J. H.
 Merritt, Jno.
 Merritt, Henry C.
 McDaniel, M.
 Merritt, W. T.
 Merritt, Jno. C.
 Moon, Geo.
 Moon, J. D.
 Moon, Wm.
 Moore, J. J.
 Moore, J. D.
 Moore, W. W.
 Moore, W. D.
 Mosely, Thos.

Nims, Wm. H.

O'Neal, Jno.
 O'Neal, James
 Owens, Jefferson
 Oliver, Jackson

Palmer, Jno. C.
 Parker, J. R.
 Pachelor, Jesse
 Pinkston, A. S.
 Pittman, Joel
 Perkins, A. H.
 Phillips, Thos.
 Poullain, Wm.
 Poullard, W. J.
 Potter, Jas. S.

Richards, E. M.

Rowland, Jno.
 Rowland, Dr. Jno. J.
 Robinson, T. W.
 Rhodes, Robert
 Rhodes, Henry

Sanford, T. D.
 Seals, Phelps
 Shed, Chrelow
 Shestrom,
 Smith, R. A.
 Smith, Richard
 Smith, Thos. R.
 Stewart, Jas. C.
 Stewart, Simon H.
 Stanley, Thomas
 Swann, Jno. W.
 Smith, Wm. C.
 Strozier, R. J.

Tappan, A. B.
 Taylor, H. S.
 Taylor, John
 Thompson, W. I.
 Turner, Henry
 Turner, Cullen
 Tunnell, Jesse W.

Underwood, George C.
 Underwood, Franklin

Veasey, E. A.
 Vincent, C. A.
 Walker, S. R. Lt. Col.
 Walker, Jno. E. Sgt.
 Wagnon, Jno. S.
 Waterson, John
 Weaver, H. C. Sgt. Major
 Willis, A. L.
 Wilson, J. J.
 Wilks, Jno.
 Williams, W. P.
 Wingfield, P. W. Quartermaster
 Williams, William
 Wright, W. H.
 Wright, Jefferson F.
 Wright, Jno. W.
 Wood, Wm.

MILITARY RECORDS 1861-65

*Regimental Report 16th Reg. G. M. Headquarters 16th
Reg. 2nd Brigade Co. Ga. July 26, 1862.*

Field Officers and Staff

Williams, R. S. Col. Commissioned May 9, 1861
Davison, James, Lt. Col. Commissioned Aug. 10, 1861
Moody, W. Major, Commissioned Aug. 10, 1861
Boswell, Geo. N. Quartermaster
Woodfin, Wm. G. Paymaster
Wilson, Wm. R. Adj.
Harris, W. L. M. Surgeon
James, Thos. P. Assistant Surgeon
Sullivan, Judge Advocate

District Officers 137

English, John D. Capt. July 28, 1862
Moody, E. B., 1st Lt. Sept. 28, 1862
Griffith, George, 2nd Lt. July 18, 1862
Reynolds, 3rd Lt. Sept. 28, 1862

District Officers 138

Carlton, John T. Capt. Sept. 14, 1861
Derant, W. F. 1st Lt. Sept. 14, 1861
Carlton, T. C. 2nd Lt. Sept. 14, 1861
Cox, Jas. A. 3rd Lt. Sept. 14, 1861

District Officers 140

Beasley, W. A. Capt.
Calloway, E. F. M. 1st Lt.
Hixen, E. C. 2nd Lt.
Says, J. J. 3rd Lt.

District Officers 145

Watson, J. S. Capt. July 8, 1862
Davis, G. C. 1st Lt. July 8, 1862
Durham, G. W. 2nd Lt. July 8, 1862
Ray, J. F. 3rd Lt. July 8, 1862

District Officers 146

McGarghey, J. M. Capt. June 28, 1862
Gresham, Y. F. 1st Lt. June 28, 1862
Broom, L. C. 2nd Lt. June 28, 1862
McGaughey, T. C. 3rd Lt. June 28, 1862

District Officers 147

Burges, E. A. Capt. Sept. 26, 1862
Nelson, W. G. 1st Lt. Sept. 26, 1862
Jewel, W. 2nd Lt. Sept. 26, 1862
Fambrough, F. L. 3rd Lt. Sept. 26, 1862

District Officers 148

Sanders, J. H. Capt. June 18, 1862
Willett, J. E. 1st Lt. Sept. 28, 1861
Lankford, J. M. 2nd Lt. Sept. 28, 1861

Greensboro Geo.

May 16th, 1862.

Adj't & Insp'r. Genl.
H. C. Wayne
General,

Annexed please find list of the officers **Brevetted** by me in compliance with General Orders No. 8—

Also the Commissioned officers of my Regiment, & the commissioned Company officers with dates of Commissions, (as far as have been able to ascertain) which I give you at their request—Your order requiring them to report by letter to you—

I will also at an early day report the number & quality of arms, in the Regiment.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt.
W. G. Johnson
Col. 17 Regt. G. M.

W. G. Johnson Col. Date of Commission 13th March 1861
L. R. Walker Lieut. Col. date of Commission 27th March 1861
John W. Swan Major. date of Commission 27th March 1861
A. J. S. Jackson Adjt. date of Commission 3rd June 1861

141 District G. M.

John P. Wagnen Capt. Brevet
S. H. Stuart 1 Lieut. Commissnd.
C. C. Bowden 2 Lieut. Commissnd.
Robert Crutchfield 3 Lieut. Brvt.

142 District

Eli A. Veasy Capt. Brevet.
John H. Ealey 1 Lieut. Comsd. 20 July 61
Joel J. Ruark 2 Lieut. Comsd. 20 July 61
John C. Merritt 3 Lieut. Comsd. 20 July 61

143 District

James M Osborn Capt Comsd 4th May 61
J. W. Winfield 1 Lieut Brevet
Jesse P. Wilson 2 Lieut Brevet
Jesse Tunnel 3 Lieut Brevet

144 District

C. E. Grant Capt. Commissioned
No other officers appointed in this district for the present—will fill out soon—

160 District

J. S. Rainwater Capt Brevet
Phelps Seals 1 Lieut Brevet
Isaiah Kimbrough 2 Lieut Brevet
Augustus Kimbrough 3 Lieut Brevet

161 District

George A. Hall Capt Brevet
Jas. N. Arnoor 1 Lieut Brevet
R. B. Armor 2 Lieut Brevet
L. M. Kimbrough 3 Lieut Brevet

162 District

R. A. Criddelle Capt Brevet
Thos. H. Hutchinson 1 Lieut Brevet
Miles G Copelan 2 Lieut Brevet

3rd not filled

163 District

J. P. Harris Capt Commissioned
 Richard H. Baugh 1st Lieut Brevet
 John G. Rowland 2 Lieut Brevet
 John A. Champion 3 Lieut Brevet

On reverse:

Recorded
 Greene County.
 Col: Wm. G. Johnson

Report under
 Genl: Orders No. 8.
 16. May 1862.
 Greensboro

District Officers 149

Thompson, W. H. Capt. Mar. 1, 1861
 Jones, W. S. 1st Lt. Mar. 1, 1861
 Hawkins, John J. 2nd Lt. Mar. 1, 1861
 Report under general orders No. 8, giving staff officers, number districts, dates
 commissioned, company officers.

R. L. Williams, Col. Com.
 Bairdston, Ga. Aug. 1, 1862
 To Adj. Gen. H. C. Wayne Esq.
 Milledgeville, Ga.

When the Greene County Boys Marched to War in 1861.

For some unknown reason there is not a complete record of the Greene County soldiers who took part in the War Between the States. Many people have wanted these records and I have pieced together the records I have dug out of dusty records and old files that have been pigeonholed for nearly 100 years and soldiers of the 17th Georgia Regiment have just come to light. There were six officers and 148 privates. John A. Swann, was Colonel, W. G. Johnson, Colonel J. S. Hall, Lieut., Crabbe, Major.

The Militia organization was as follows: W. G. Johnson, commissioned Colonel on March 13, 1861, T. R. Walker Lt. Col., John W. Swann, Major, H. C. Weaver, Sgt. Major, J. W. Wingfield, Quartermaster, John E. Walker, Surgeon.

Privates

Ashley, C. E.
 Atkinson, T. J. P.
 Allen, D. E.
 Andrews, Adam
 Akins, Wm.
 Armor, Jas. N.
 Askew, Joshua
 Askew, Griffin
 Ahlstrom, J. P.
 Bass, Wm.
 Bachelor, Jesse
 Baugh, Richard
 Bauchum, Perry
 Beasley, Jas.
 Bruce, Mark
 Bryan, Wm.
 Brewer, Wiley
 Brooks, J. J.
 Bowden, Robt. C.
 Broome, Alpheus
 Brown, J. L.
 Carr, Jas. H.
 Carmichael, Jno. C.
 Cartwright, J. B.
 Caldwell, L. D.
 Cartwright, W. B.
 Cridelle, R. A.
 Channel, Jas.
 Corry, Wm. A. D.
 Crutchfield, Robt. F.
 Clements, Wm.
 Clements, Phillip
 Cofield, Thos.
 Cowfield, W. J.
 Champion, Jno. A.
 Conch, Hiram
 Conch, John
 Dolvin, Jas. H.
 Dunn, Jas. B.
 Ealey, Jno. H.
 Elsey, J. P.
 Epps, John
 Epps, Nathaniel
 Fleetwood, L. B.
 Fillingham, J.
 Foster, Seaborn
 Grant, Jno. G.
 Grant, Joseph
 Gibson, S. L.
 Grant, C. E.
 Griffin, Walter
 Harris, Jno. P.
 Hall, Jas. H.
 Hackney, Jno. O.
 Hutchinson, Thos. S.
 Howell, J. M.
 Howell, S. A.

Privates

Heard, Henry
 Irby, Richard
 Irby, Wm.
 Jackson, Oliver
 Jernigan, A. A.
 Jones, Jas.
 Johnston, George
 King, E. L.
 King, Dr. H. H.
 King, John
 King, Hugh M.
 Kimbrough, Wm.
 Kimbrough, A. L.
 Kimbrough, Isaih
 Kimbrough, L. M.
 Lewis, Miles W.
 Lundy, Arch P.
 Lynch, Elihu
 Ledbetter, L. H.
 Manley, Wm.
 Mapp, J. H.
 Mapp, R. H.
 Mapp, W. J.
 Moon, Wm.
 Moon, George
 Merritt, John
 Merritt, Henry C.
 Merritt, John C.
 Moore, J. J.
 Moore, J. D.
 Moore, W. W.
 Moore, Dr. I. D.
 Moore, W. D.
 Moreland, Jno. W.
 Mosely, Thos.
 Merritt, W. T.
 McDaniel, M. R.
 O'Neal, Jas. S.
 Owens, Jefferson
 O'Neal Jno.
 O'Neil, Harrison
 O'Neil, James
 Parker, J. R.
 Palmer, John C.
 Perkins, A. H.
 Phillips, Thos.
 Pinkston, A. S.
 Potter, Jas. S.
 Poullain, Wm.
 Pollard, W. J.
 Pittman, Joel
 Richards, E. M.
 Rhodes, Robert
 Rhodes, Henry
 Rowland, Dr. Jon. G.
 Rowland, John
 Robinson, T. W.

Privates

Seals, Phelps
 Shed, Phrelon
 Smith, Thos. R.
 Sanford, T. D.
 Smith, Wm. C.
 Strozier, R. J.
 Stewart, Jas. C.
 Stanley, Thos.
 Sanford, T. D.
 Stewart, Simeon
 Smith, Richard
 Turner, Henry
 Tappan, A. B.
 Thompson, W. J.
 Taylor, H. S.
 Taylor, John
 Turner, Henry

Privates

Turner, Cullen
 Turnell, Jesse W.
 Underwood, Geo. C.
 Underwood, Franklin
 Veazy, E. A.
 Vincent, C. A.
 Williams, W. P.
 Wright, Jno. W.
 Wilks, Jno.
 Wagnon, John S.
 Williams, William
 Waterson, John
 Wood, Wm.
 Wright, Jeff F.
 Wilson, J. P.
 Wright, W. H.
 Willis, A. L.

Confederate Soldiers Buried at Penfield Cemetery
(not complete)

1. William J. Boswell, (father of Felix Boswell and Mrs. Edd Lewis.
2. Joseph Osgood Boswell, (father of Walter and Jim Boswell, California).
3. Reuben Benjamin Boswell, (father of Ralph M., Ellie, Mrs. John T. Coldoughs).
- 4 John Reid Boswell, (father of A. J. and Reid Boswell).
5. Dr. James M. Griffin, (Mrs. A. J. Boswell's father).
6. Buried at Shiloh Cemetery, Two Mullins brothers, graves marked.
7. James D. Champion (father of Mamie Champion Corker of N. Y.).
8. Two Coldough boys, Thomas and Franklin, buried in home cemetery four miles west of Penfield, graves marked.

Dennis N. Sanders, b. May 4, 1839 d. Sept. 6, 1897

Billington Sanders, b. Aug. 23, 1833 d. June 21, 1883

Rev. John Sanders Calloway, Jan. 1839 - Dec. 20, 1914

Thomas McGaughey, 1833 -

Wm. H. McCarty, April 1, 1838 - June 20, 1923

Simeon T. Peek 1808 - 1898

Jas. D. Champion Sept. 25, 1838 - Sept. 22, 1912

Columbus Campbell, Oct. 24, 1844 - April 18, 1912

James Madison Griffin, Feb. 24, 1836 - March 24, 1916

Dr. Madison McGaughey, 1835-1901

Major Robert L. McWhorter (moved family graves to Woodville)

Fred McWhorter, C.S.A.

William Lindsey, Co. C. 3rd Ga. Inf. C.S.A.

A. W. Gresham, Co. A. 5th Ga. Calv. C.S.A.

Jas. N. English, Co. C. 3rd Ga. Inf., C.S.A.

Mullins' (four boys) buried at Shiloh.

Dr. Thos P. Janes, Graduate of Harvard. 1st Com. of Agri.

Sherman's Raiders

Sherman's raiders, Park's Mill and the flight of Jefferson Davis were all exciting events which took place in Greene County and Georgia in the last part of the War Between the States.

On Nov. 19th, 1864, Geary, a Federal General commanding the left wing, or part of it, in Sherman's army had burned all the equipment of the railroad and hundreds of bales of cotton and buildings in the vicinity. Next burned was the railroad bridge of the Ga. railroad over the Oconee and then they camped for the night at Lee Jordan's plantation while the sky was aglow with the flames from the fires. That night they took what they could and burned 50,000 bushels of corn.

Sunday morning of the 20th of Nov. they burned Park's mill in Greene County and set fire to the historic Park's home but the faithful slave, Cyrus saved the home with heroic work using wet blankets and water, so this home still stands today. Then the Federals crossed the Oconee chased a few Confederates away over the same road which in May 1865 the Federals were chasing more important men. (Pres. Jefferson Davis)

James B. Park, Sr. owned this mill and operated a ferry and the tolls from this ferry were put in a strong hickory wood chest which had only a slot in the top and was not opened until the death of the owner, at which time the amount was found to be \$100,000.

After the Federals had burned and destroyed about everything in their path they moved on toward Savannah and on to Columbia and to Durham Station, N. C. where on April 26, 1865 Johnston surrendered his Confederate army of Tennessee.

Pres. Jefferson Davis had left Richmond, the Confederate capital with his cabinet on Sunday, April 2, 1865 and started south. On that day Selma, Alabama fell to the Federals and on April 9th Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox. On the next Sunday Federal Wilson took West Point and Columbus, Ga. Pres. Jefferson went to Danville, Charlotte and to Washington, Ga. leaving there May 4th and on to Union Point and Greens-

boro. Tradition says that the President of the Confederate States spent the night of Thursday May 4, 1865 in the old James Park, Sr.'s home on the Oconee river, then in Morgan Co. but later in Greene Co., then back in Morgan. This "stranger" did not divulge his name and asked to be notified if Federals came into the vicinity and left guards posted about. (See Chapt. XIII.)

No. 11.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN

Edmond Burke said: "He will not look into the past to see the way our forebears have traveled cannot with certainty interpret the present nor with clarity chart the future." With this thought in mind, I hope those who are growing tired of "old stuff" will not forget that there is much to learn about our forebears and the rugged road they had to travel in order to make Greene county what it is; and how negligent many of us have been in maintaining the same high standard that they have set for us.

In every crisis our noble women have met the needs of the times most patriotically. Under the following heading there is a list of names that have been preserved in the Greene County Ordinary's office:

"Names of persons who knitted socks, given to the Volunteers of Greene Co." (1861-1865)

Name	Name
Miss Julia E. M. Sanders	Mrs. Sarah Cox
Miss Carrie Simmons	Mrs. John D. English
Miss Mollie Simmons	Mrs. T. Tiller
Miss Emma Simmons	Miss Annie H. Newsome
Mrs. E. P. Jarrell	Miss Ella M. Tiller
Mrs. John Chappelle	Soldiers Relief Society of Greene
Miss Sarah Chappelle	County by Mrs. Y. P. King
Miss Julia Brook	Mrs. L. T. Hurlbert
Mrs. Sarah Brook	Mrs. Anna Baugh
Mrs. L. H. Loyd	Mrs. H. Crawford
Mrs. Sarah White	Miss L. H. Crawford
Mrs. John Smith	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Eley
Miss Sallie Smith	Lucy, servant of J. J. Eley

Name	Name
Sarah, servant of J. J. Eley	Mrs. Nancy Reynolds, Tal'ro.
Mrs. Seaborn Jernigan	Miss Roberta E. Moore, Tal'ro.
Mrs. Hardy Jernigan	Mrs. Martha Jordan, Tal'ro.
Miss Emma Jernigan	Miss Nancy W. Peek, Tal'ro.
Mrs. Wiley Wright	Miss Jane M. Peek, Tal'ro.
Mrs. Mary Strozier	Miss Susan E. Peek, Tal'ro.
Mrs. Eliza Reynolds	Mrs. Olivia Harris, Tal'ro.
Miss Mary Cainup	Miss Georgia A. Reynolds, Tal'ro.
Miss Charity Cainup	Mrs. A. Lightfoot, Tal'ro.
Miss Mary Wortham	Mrs. Sarah J. Parker, Tal'ro.
Miss Elizabeth Wortham	Mrs. Mary A. Moore, Tal'ro.
Miss Cornelia Wortham	Miss Corine C. Moore, Greene
Miss Nancy Wortham	Miss Ann Grant
Miss Susan Connell	Mrs. W. W. Moore
Miss Orra Connell	Miss Matilda V. Moore
Miss Adaline Connell	Miss Eliza J. Moore
Miss Caroline Connell	Mrs. M. M. Jackson
Miss Ella V. Fambrough	Mrs. Sarah Grant
Miss Emma Fambrough	Mrs. Phiriby Alexander
Mrs. Delia Fambrough	Mrs. Cora Groat
Mrs. Jane A. Fambrough	Mrs. M. A. Credille
Miss Martha E. Fambrough	Miss Julia H. Holtzclaw
Mrs. Virginia E. Burgess	Mrs. Fannie A. Morgan
Mrs. Peggy Freeman	Mrs. Elizabeth Durham
Mrs. Sarah E. Ray	Mrs. Nancy C. Durham
Mrs. Mary Short	Mrs. Matilda Z. Durham
Mrs. Martha Edmondson	Mrs. M. E. Jackson
Mrs. Francis E. Nelson	A soldier's wife
Mrs. Lucy Thomas	Mrs. John Perdue
Mrs. Susan Walls	Miss P. Pardee
Mrs. Alla Ray	Mrs. Dr. J. M. Davant
Mrs. Nancy Ray	Mrs. James Cocroft
Mrs. Augusta E. Burgess	Mrs. H. Cocroft
Mrs. Martha Francis	Mrs. W. F. Davant
Miss Adeline Freeman	Mrs. Pheriba A. Pierce
Miss Jane H. Wragg	Mrs. Anna Baugh
Lorenza, Servant, Dr. Poullain	Mrs. Walter Griffin
Lige, Servant, Dr. Poullain	Miss M. A. West
John, Servant, Dr. Poullain	Miss E. J. West
Clayborn, Servant, Dr. Poullain	Mrs. Margaret West
Caty, Servant, Dr. Poullain	Miss Claudia Weaver
Mrs. Mary W. Anderson	Mrs. Sarah G. McHenry
Mrs. Mary E. Kimbrough	Rose, a servant
Mrs. Marv A. Credille	Miss Mary P. Johnson, Taliaf.
Miss M. F. Credille	Mrs. Celia Ann Johnson, Taliaf.
Mrs. James W. Jackson	Mrs. James A. Preston, Greene
Mrs. M. R. Hobbs	Mrs. John Wilson
Mrs. H. Hobbs	Miss E. A. Wright
Miss E. F. Hobbs	Mrs. H. B. Poullain
Miss Mary Jenkins	Mrs. Sarah G. McHenry
Mrs. Sarah Chapman, Tal'ro.	Miss Marion McHenry
Mrs. Rebecca Lacy, Tal'ro.	Pleasant, a servant
Miss Josephine Moore, Tal'ro.	Rose, a servant
Miss Martha A. Reynolds, Tal'ro.	Mrs. Martha Jean (Janes)
Miss S. A. R. Reynolds, Tal'ro.	Mrs. Junius Poullain
Mrs. T. L. Johnson, Tal'ro.	Mrs. Sallie Wright

Miss Josephine Echols

Miss Miriam Echols

Miss Mollie C. Echols

Miss Hattie Wheeler

Miss Mary C. Wheeler

Mrs. Winifred Haley

Mrs. Anna A. Whitlaw

Mrs. S. A. Hogg

Mrs. H. E. Johnson

Miss M. J. Hogg

Miss M. A. Hogg

Mrs. Martha B. Jewell

Mrs. Sarah F. Colclough

Mrs. L. E. O'Rear

Miss Ellen J. O'Rear

Miss Fannie Spencer

Mrs. C. G. Spencer

Mary, servant of Mrs. Spencer

Miss Julia E. M. Sanders, Cov.

Miss Lizzie Wright

Miss Laura McWhorter

Miss Jane E. McWhorter

Mrs. L. A. Peek

Mrs. Sara G. McHenry

Mrs. Nancy Colclough

Miss Susan E. Colclough

Miss Sara A. Colclough

Miss Rebecca D. Colclough

Name

Mrs. Martha Alfriend

Miss Ann McDaniel

Sarah, servant of E. D. Alfriend

Marilla, servant of E. D. Alfriend

Manerva, servant of E.D. Alfriend

Mrs. Jane K. Lundy

Miss Mary J. Lundy

Miss Sallie E. Lundy

Adrian, serv't of L. W. Lundy

Lydia, serv't of L. W. Lundy

Mrs. James L. Brown

Sarah, a little serv't of

James L. Brown

Mrs. Caroline Credille's serv't

All of the above sent to Ira R. Foster, Atlanta, Ga., on January 23, 1863.

This roll call of our noble women who knitted and skimped while their fathers, brothers, and sweethearts fought, and many never returned, comes too late for them to see their names recorded in history; but some of their children and grandchildren will no doubt feel grateful that their names and efforts have been preserved.

The great deeds of soldiers are recorded in history, but too little has been recorded of the efforts of the noble women whose love, prayers, and sacrifices sustained them while they fought.

Unfortunately, there seems to be no record of the women who met trains conveying troops and administered to their needs, but from hearsay, we know there were many who rendered valuable service at Greensboro, Union Point and other places in our county. 'Wayside' became famous among the soldiers for the loving services rendered by the good women of Union Point; and the name of Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley was revered by many who passed that way. Let us hope that the names of those who knitted, made bandages and rendered other valuable serv-

ices for the soldiers in the World War have been preserved; and we trust that the Red Cross Chapters at Greensboro, Union Point, White Plains, Woodville, Penfield and such other points as maintained chapters will furnish a full list of those who engaged in this noble service. Mrs. Noel P. Park took the lead in organizing Red Cross Chapters throughout the county; and, while the writer was chosen chairman, headed all the money-raising campaigns, and furnished a work room free of rent, and has continued as chairman to date (1935), he wants those who did the work and gave their money to have all the glory. However, we must not forget that the Greensboro Herald-Journal gave liberally of its space and money, not only during the World War, but for every roll-call, and every emergency call since; but it is to impersonal to merely mention the name of the paper, so we will come right out and say we are indebted to "Uncle Jim" Williams and his able son and co-editor, Carey J. Williams whose name is on the list of "Who's Who" in American Journalism. We thank both "Uncle Jim" and Carey for their loyalty and contributions.

"JEFF SHUCKS"—JEFFERSON DAVIS' CURRENCY

By T. B. Rice

During the last year of the Southern Confederacy, its currency had become so depreciated in value that it took a vast roll to pay for what a few dollars would buy in normal times: so the "darkies" began calling it "Jeff Shucks"—the term, shucks, was often applied to many things that were valueless. Another phrase, quite common in the long-ago was, "chips and whetstones". This term was applied to the payment of obligations with other things than money. For example; if you asked a "darkie" if Mr. So-and-so had paid him he would say, "yesser, he paid me in chips and whetstones." In other words, many Southerners had to pay for labor, and other things, with such as they had, and the "coin of the realm" was as scarce as hen teeth.

This reminds me of a story told by Mr. M. M. Morgan, a retired Rural mail carrier, in telling of the poverty among

some of the people he served, he said; "As I stopped my old gray horse to deliver some mail, and started off, an old lady said; "Mr. Morgan, can't you wait a minute, I want to mail a letter and I aint got no money to buy a stamp, but my old hen is on the nest and she will lay in a minute or two, and just as soon as she lays I will give you the egg for a stamp."—Mr. Morgan waited.

When "Jeff Shucks" played out, and when times got a little better—but still bad enough, a few conscienceless men, mostly Carpetbaggers, used other means to rob "cuff"—meaning uneducated "darkies". They paid them in Mexican dollars which, at that time, were worth fifty cents on the dollar in U. S. coin; but "cuff" soon discovered that the Mexican dollars were only a little better than "Jeff Shucks", so this racket soon came to an end.

The following poem was written on the back of a Confederate bill, by S. A. Jonas of Richmond, Virginia, given him in payment of his services as a soldier:

THE CONFEDERATE NOTE

By Major S. A. Jonas

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone.
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale that this paper can tell
Of liberty born of the patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.
The days rolled by and weeks became years,
Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued today our promise to pay,
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
But our coffers were empty still;
Coin was so rare that the treasury'd quake
If a dollar should drop in the till.
But the faith that was in us was strong, indeed,
And our poverty well we discerned,
And this little check represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.
We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold each soldier received it;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each Southern patriot believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or of pay,
 Or of bills that were overdue;
 We knew if it brought us our bread today
 'Twas the best our poor country could do.
 Keep it; it tells all our history over,
 From the birth of the dream to its last;
 Modest, and born of the angel Hope,
 Like our hope of success it passed.

(S. A. Jonas, Richmond, Virginia)

S. A. Jonas wrote many articles of much credit in both prose and poetry, but his best claim for perpetual remembrance is the above poem which he wrote on the back of a Confederate note.

CONFEDERATE HALF-DOLLARS

By T. B. Rice

The writer has had much to say, recently, about Confederate money, Jeff Shucks, etc, etc; but he made no reference to Confederate coinage of gold and silver. As a matter of fact, its' circulation.

The following articles, by B. F. Taylor, Dr. M. S. Brown, and Ben C. Truman, all three of which appeared in The Confederate Veteran under dates of February, 1908, August, 1908, and April, 1909, seem to prove that very few Confederate coins were issued; and they were issued as proofs and never put into circulation. (Here are the three articles published by the Confederate Veteran)

Note: Some years ago, a lady in Nashville, Tenn., claimed to have a five-cent piece on which there is a cotton boll, for which she has been offered \$1,000.00. Whether this is claimed to be a Confederate coin, the writer knoweth not. (He is also, indebted to Mrs. Sarah H. Hall of Athens, Ga., for the above.

CONFEDERATE COINAGE—THE HALF DOLLARS

By Dr. M. S. Browne, Winchester, Ky.

The United States had a mint at New Orleans, La., and in January, 1861, the State took charge, turning it over to the Confederate Government in February, retaining all the old officers: Superintendent, William A. Elmore; Treasurer, A. J.

Guirot; Coiner, Dr. B. F. Taylor; Assayer, Howard Mills-paugh; Refiner and Melter, Dr. M. F. Bonizano.

In April, Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, accepted a design engraved for a half dollar, one side bearing a seven-starred shield, which represented the number of States then composing the young Confederacy. Above the shield was a liberty cap, and entwined around them stalks of cotton and sugar cane with the inscription, "Confederate States of America," encircling all. The back was Uncle Sam's old half reproduced with its thirteen starred goddess of liberty, and on the lower rim, "1861." The dies and press were made in New Orleans, from which only four coins were struck, when on April 30, 1861, by order of Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury, coinage by the Confederacy was forever suspended by reason of the impossibility of obtaining silver bullion.

Of the four half dollars coined, one was kept by Dr. B. F. Taylor, coiner, and paid out inadvertently as fare on a street car in New Orleans a few years later. Another, which was presented to Dr. Ames, of New Orleans, was stolen soon after the close of the Civil War by a servant in the employ of the doctor's family. Still another, which was given to Professor Biddle, of the University of Louisiana, was loaned to a kinsman and by him lost. This much was learned from friends in New Orleans and the archives in Washington, D. C., more than ten years ago without any unusual effort; but of the fourth coin I could only get: "It was sent to the government at Richmond." Supposing that it was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, I have written hundreds of letters and spent more than a decade of fruitless effort in trying to locate the coin thought to have been in Mr. Memminger's family; but my only reward has been to get a fair history of the "restrikes" of these celebrated coins, which "restrikes" are widely distributed, and each holder thereof thinks his a genuine Confederate half dollar. The first I knew appeared at Cartersville, Ga., about 1865, and I have located several on a line from the mountains of Northeast Georgia and Western Carolina, through Alabama and Mississippi to Texas, all dropped by emigrants in wagons, making me

believe that some Federal soldier from that section had a hand in the original theft of the dies from the mint when New Orleans was captured by Commodore Farragut. The dies were taken to New York, and there the person who stole them gathered more than five hundred of 1861 half dollars of United States mintage and stamped the reverse side with the stolen die, and commenced putting them out as from the Confederate mintage. A few years later secret detectives of the United States Treasury captured and destroyed these dies.

In December 1909, I learned from a reputable house in New York, dealers in rare coins, that what is called the New Orleans Confederate die was in the hands of a New York numismatist and cost him \$100, and that he still used this die to supply the trade. You can find Confederate half dollars quoted at about \$50 in catalogues of any dealer in coins and stamps, and this seems to be about the price at which these "frauds" have always been disposed of.

In a clipping from the New York Herald last month I see a Mr. Edgar H. Adams, of Brooklyn, New York, displayed a Confederate dollar at a public meeting of a Numismatic Society of New York City, and also a letter from President Davis, written in 1879, stating that a Confederate half dollar was taken from his trunk at the time of his imprisonment. Thus I seem to have found the missing half dollar. It went to President Davis and not to Mr. Memminger, and was in the trunk of President Davis aboard the prison ship off Old Point when Captain Hudson and his raiding party, as described by Mrs. Davis in her "Memoirs," went aboard the ship and "rifled" the trunks and other baggage of the President's family.

So the four half dollars, comprising the "all" of the Confederate coinage, are now accounted for and each lost to the world beyond recognition, for I take it for granted that the originals could never be differentiated from the numerous "re-strikes" abroad in the land, unless Mr. Adams can prove his coin to be the one stolen from Mr. Davis's trunk on board the prison ship in Hampton Roads the day after the landing of President Davis in Fortress Monroe as a prisoner.

THE LAST SILVER DOLLAR

'Tis the last silver dollar left shining alone,
All its bright companions are wasted and gone;
No coin of its kindred, no specie is nigh,
To echo back softly its silvery sigh.

You must leave me bright dollar, the last of my few:
Since thy mates have departed skedaddle, thou, too.
Thus kindly I send thee to wander afar
In a night of shin plasters, thou glimmering star.

So soon may I follow when thou art no more,
And I wreck of starvation on currency-less shore.
When full purse ne'er jingles and shiners have flown,
O who could feel wealthy on pictures alone.

The above poem by Harvey O. Judd was written in Atlanta in 1864, while he was a lieutenant on General Wofford's staff. Rev. Harvey O. Judd was nearly forty years an Episcopal minister. He preached at St. Pauls Episcopal Church, in Macon, the last eleven years of his life.

Section IV

RECONSTRUCTION

The South lay beaten and prostrate, willing to concede defeat, but never dreamed that the victors would put the iron heel of the military on the necks of those left. The sense of helplessness of a conquered people is the most tragic feature of any war. The South was without law and but for the fortitude of the women at this time, things would have been most hopeless. The story of the Southern women can never be told, for now who knows of starvation, sick children with no medicine or help, no education or money. No one can conceive of the hardships suffered during these years. The few men that came back from Northern prisons were ill and weak with no hope of the future. A few slaves remained faithful and to them should be a monument erected for they had every temptation to plunder, burn and steal from the ones who had owned them.

The freed slaves were untrained in managing their own affairs and fell into idleness and crime. The carpet-bagger and scalawag began exploiting the Negro vote. The white men were disfranchised and Federal troops took charge of the elections. Negroes in lines a half mile long were marched to the polls and voted and thus county and state officers were elected and then

occurred an orgy of misrule and conduct which can never be forgotten. Homes were burned, assaults occurred and murders were committed and there was a panic never experienced, even when the Indians' massacres threatened.

Under stress of this situation there suddenly arose the, "Invisible Empire". Both white and black were warned to change their way of doing and those who refused were punished. Jeff Long, Negro of Macon was made postmaster of that city and on a jury to decide the fate of some Klansmen arrested, there were eleven Negroes and one white man. All of the traverse jury were Negroes.

Anyone interested in learning the real conditions in the South during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War should read the book, "The Tragic Era," by Claud Bowers. Westbrook Pegler said in a daily column: "It does make a fellow sore to see what the Germans or Nazis have been doing to their captives, but a recent peek into an old Congressional document giving the minority report on the investigation of the original Ku Klux Klan reminds me that only 65 years and a few before that, we Americans of the Northern tier were doing pretty much the same thing to the people of the defeated and destitute South. We thought up more devilment to humiliate, persecute and rob those Southern people, a marvelously brave and durable foe in war, our own nation and personal kin, than any of us are likely to remember now, if we ever know."

"We sent among them some of the dirtiest grafters and common thieves that the human race has ever produced, to its shame. Hitler himself couldn't out clever some of the nasty and remorseless ingenuities by which we taxed their property away and sneered their human rights and civic rights out of existence. The wonder is, not that the Southern politician waved the bloody shirt as long as they did, but that the Southern people ever did have the bigness of soul to forgive, forget and cooperate again. It wasn't only the awful, malicious brutality of what we did so much as the repulsive character of the swine whom our government selected to do it, all of them, incidentally, had good sound Anglo-Saxon or Aryan names, too."

Judge James B. Park of Greensboro, lived through the days of Reconstruction and he made this statement which I quote from the Herald-Journal written on July 29, 1941: "When Sherman's army left Atlanta, Ga. they came down the Ga. railroad through Madison, Ga. and burned the railroad bridge across the Oconee river and then came on down the west side of the river to where we lived, three miles south of the bridge. When the Yankees appeared my mother sent for an officer and told him that she was alone with several small children, that her husband was away and that he was a Mason, and that she would appreciate his kindness if he would see that she and the children were protected from the Federal soldiers. The officer stationed a guard at the front and back doors for three days as the soldiers were passing by and the family was not molested. The Federals did burn the three story mill on the river, stole all of the mules, horses, hogs, cows and provisions. For years afterwards we had little to eat except cornbread, fish and the few vegetables which we grew, sometimes a meat from a more fortunate neighbor and syrup. The only salt we had was filtered out of the dirt on the smokehouse floor.

I have never wanted any cornbread since that time, as that was the main dish. When the mill burned the house also caught fire, but my mother got wet blankets and got them to the roof where a slave, old Cyrus smothered out every spark that caught.

After the close of the war my father told Cyrus that he would give him a home on his place as long as he lived and that he would never suffer for anything. Once while my father was away Cyrus was arrested for vagrancy and locked up in Madison. My father reached home during the night after a long trip, but when he heard about Cyrus being in jail he rode fourteen miles horseback and went on Cyrus's bond, and when the trial came up he made such a plea that the jury found him not guilty. I took care of Cyrus after my father's death, and as long as he lived which was until 1907. Only two out of 100 slaves left our plantation at freedom on Nov. 1864. I know that my father always treated his slaves with kindness and would never let the overseer mistreat them.

In Greene Co. Ga. just as it was in all of the South after the war, ignorant ex-slaves filled the legislative halls of Georgia and were the tools with which the "Carpet-bag" Governor Bulloch and his henchmen used to fleece the State.

Acts of Congress passed on March 2 and July 19, 1867 read: "Until the admission of said state of Georgia, by law to representation in Congress and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the Third Military District."

The Court House Square was dotted with the tents of the army of occupation and the officers paid heed to such tales of woe as the recently freed slaves saw fit to tell on their former owners, and thus many vanquished foes were unjustly humiliated as a result of the fabricated lies told by some worthless Negro.

In 1868 Georgia was restored to Statehood, but the State House Officers were a motley crew. Abe Colby, Negro, represented Greene County; Bradley, a negro convict, was in the Senate and other similiar characters were considering claims of those who wanted to be elected to the United States Senate. The candidates to be considered were: Alex. H. Stephens, Joseph E. Brown, Joshua Hill, Foster Blodgett, A. K. Ackerman, J. L. Seward, H. G. Cole and Herschell V. Johnson.

Rufus Bulloch was the "Carpet-bag" Governor and Abe Colby, Negro, offered again for re-election in Greene Co. but the white people had had enough and were determined to defeat him at any cost. All elections were held under the supervision of Federal Troops. The Negroes outnumbered the whites three to one and they were strong for Colby. The evening before the election was to be held, One Federal Officer and twelve Privates were sent to see that the Negroes went in office. These Federal soldiers were given a good supper, by the whites and a full understanding as to the program the next day. Each soldier was to take a good look at the candidate Colby and appear friendly to him, they were also to be gruff to the whites. A few near fights were staged. On election day this was carried out and in the afternoon, two privates slipped out and went into a store and climbed out on the roof of the building that commanded a clear view of the courthouse, then they hid behind a parapet

wall. In the event Colby was elected they were to kill Colby when the signal was given. However the election managers did some good counting of the votes and Colby was defeated, therefore it was unnecessary for "Yankee" bullets to remove the ignorant and distasteful lawmaker.

After Colby's defeat his drinking and insolence led to his "Waterloo". He insulted a lady on the streets of Greensboro and he was soundly thrashed and put on an out going train and told never to come back. No one ever saw him again.

Every man who had a part in getting the government back in the hands of the white people are dead now and only two men who wore the gray are living here and they are in the nineties. (1941)

The Yankees were quartered here until about 1872, and when at last the unwelcome guests departed people lifted up their eyes and souls to a better day, and knowing that a hundred years would pass ere the South could fully rise from the crushing blow of defeat and years of Reconstruction.

Nothing will solidify a people like standing together against an invader and being beaten, for there is brotherhood in misery. The South cannot forget the Civil War, for it looks at us from Confederate monuments in every town and a hundred thousand tombstones, thousands of war books and the hotels and highways named for our Generals. Most homes have preserved, grandfather's sword or gun, or the cannon ball that was imbedded in the house, or letters written from the front during the heat of the war.

After 1872 the Democrats got control and the Klan disbanded. Georgia arose from the ashes of Sherman's torch, and it has taken a hundred years to get on her feet again.

The following is a list of men who freed Greene County from the Carpetbag rule and guided the ship of State in 1868 and they should never be forgotten by the people of the county:

Col. M. W. Lewis	S. D. Durham
Capt. L. B. Willis	Major John Swann
Judge Columbus Heard	Dr. W. L. M. Harris
Dr. A. A. Jernigan	Dr. J. E. Walker
Col. W. G. Johnson	C. J. Dougherty
Col. Mark Johnson	Dr. Wm. Morgan
H. M. Burns	Capt. J. Neary
L. B. Jackson	Judge Wm. Cory
Dr. T. P. Janes	W. G. Carlton
Capt. J. R. Sanders	H. H. Tucker
Greene Moore	J. T. Dawson
Col. N. J. Armor	W. G. Woofin
Col. R. H. Ward	S. P. Sanford
R. V. Forrester	J. E. Willett
E. C. Alfred	W. P. Davis
O. P. Daniel	H. P. Williams
J. W. Jackson	J. F. Hall
V. D. Gresham	John Palmer
L. D. Carlton	R. J. Dawson
James Perkins	Julge Henry C. Weaver
Joseph Crawford	Capt. John Branch
Maj. Wm. Bacon	Maj. Billy Jackson
C. C. Norton	Capt. J. M. Story
W. M. Weaver	Col. J. H. Seals
P. J. Tuggle	Dr. J. M. Griffin
James Armstrong	G. E. Fluker
Wm. O. Cheney	W. T. Doster
J. M. Davison	Dr. I. D. Moore
S. M. Echols	W. Armstrong
J. F. Thornton	J. Preston
H. M. King	John E. Jackson
W. D. Jackson	E. F. Wheeler
M. G. Lewis	W. A. Partee
F. Hester	W. A. Colclough
W. Thompson	Wm. Neal
Obediah Copeland	Wm. Bryant
Wm. Kimbrough	C. Hutchinson
J. B. Park	L. W. Lundy
J. F. Wright	D. Leslie
J. F. Zimmerman	Judge L. S. Jackson

(Following taken from early Greene County records filed in the library of Duke University)
(Amnesty oath after Civil War):

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I DO solemnly Swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully **Support, Protect and Defend** the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States there under, and that I will in like manner, **abide by, and faithfully support all acts of Con-**

gress passed during the late rebellion, with reference to Slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner, **abide by and faithfully support all Proclamations of the President**, made during the late rebellion, having reference to Slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court: **SO HELP ME GOD.**

W. W. Merrell
Atty at Law

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Newnan, Ga., this 17th day of June 1865.

Sam J. McKee, Captn.
Asst. Prov. Mar. C.C.M.D.M.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GEORGIA
NEWTON COUNTY

I do Solemnly Swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth **faithfully support, protect, and defend** the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, **abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations** which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. **SO HELP ME GOD.**

I. C. Cowan

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Covington, Georgia this 25th day of August 1865.

Wm. D. Suckie
Ordinary

I do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original oath administered by me to the foregoing deponent, the date and day above written.

Wm. D. Suckie
Ordinary

CHAPTER XII

LAWS, COURTS, BANKS, DUELS

The first Superior Court convened in Greene County in January, 1790 and Judge George Walton (signer of the Declaration of Independence) presided. He and Judge Henry Osburn constituted the Georgia Supreme Court at that time and they met here to formulate rules and regulations for the procedures for all courts of Georgia.

Greene County was then located in the Northern Circuit and so remained until Dec. 7, 1807. Judges succeeding Judge Walton were: Henry Osburn, Thomas P. Carnes, John Griffin, Charles Tait and Peter Skrine. Osburn preceded Walton and Griffin only served a short time.

The Ocmulgee Circuit was formed on Dec. 7, 1807 and Peter Early was the first Judge. Those who succeeded him were: Stephen Willis Harris, Christopher B. Strong, Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, Owen H. Kenen, Eli S. Shorter, Thomas W. Cobb, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, John G. Polhill, Adam G. Saffold, Edward Young Hill, Francis Hiram Cone, William Crosby Dawson, James A. Merriwether, Herschell V. Johnson, Hiram F. Cone (2nd term) Robert Vines Hardeman, Iverson Louis Harris, Augustus Reese, Nathaniel Greene Foster, Phillip B. Robinson, George T. Bartlett, Thomas Graves Lawson, William Franklin Jenkins, John Collier Hart, Frederick C. Foster, Hugh Graham Lewis, James Billingslea Park, 1911-1939, Joseph B. Jackson, George Carpenter.

Prior to 1877 all Judges of the Superior Courts of Ga. were appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Constitution of 1877, known as the Robert Toombs Constitution, the method of selecting Judges was changed and the Legislature selected the Judges. In 1897 by Act of the Legislature the mode of election was transferred to the people. This may or may not be a wise provision, as any shyster lawyer may aspire to the office and if he has the friendship of law breakers, racketeers and bootleggers there is a danger of the courts falling into the hands of a dangerous man.

Among some of the lawyers of Greene County were. Judge Henry T. Lewis, James B. Park, Sr. and Jr., James L. Brown, Sr., Edward Young, George Merritt, Miles W. Lewis, Joseph P. Brown, Noel P. Park, James Davison, J. S. Callo-way and Columbus Heard.

In the year 1811 the county fully realized the necessity of re-establishing the records of the courts and asked the legislature to pass an act authorizing the court to revise and rewrite her records up to that time. A contract was entered into between the Inferior Court and Benjamin Jourdan to transcribe the records still in existence. This contract was witnessed by Ebenezer Torrance. You would be impressed by the beautiful handwriting up to the year 1811 and would note that the same person did all of the writing.

Benjamin Jourdan was convicted of murder and served his sentence in jail at Greensboro and while in jail transcribed most of these records. This work must have taken years, and many books now may be found both of the Inferior and Superior Courts and Deed Books in Jourdan's beautiful writing. The last date seems to be 1819 and there is no record of what became of Jourdan. Some believe that he served out his life in prison, but from others sources he seems to have been freed after completion of his task. These books were bound and for the first time the scattered records of Greene Co. (after three fires) were preserved for posterity. The men assigned to see that Jourdan's work was accurate, and according to the contract drawn up by the County were: John Sorrell, A. Heard, Pressley Watts.

These men practiced law in the courts of Greene Co. simultaneously; John Clark (later Gov.), John Griffin, Charles Tait, Peter Early, Charles, Micajah and Peter Williamson and many others. Bitter tilts often occurred. In Sept. 1803 the court was presided over by Judge John Griffin, brother-in-law of John Clark. Judge Griffin died and Charles Tait not only succeeded him but married his widow, becoming a brother-in-law of John Clark. Later L. Q. C. Lamar, a nephew by marriage of Clark's, became Judge.

John Clark horse-whipped Charles Tait on the streets of Milledgeville, the Capitol. The origin of the quarrel between John Clark and Charles Tait originated in Greensboro court. The feud went on and finally they fought a duel in which Crawford was severely wounded.

The court records show that John Clark was indicted with Hugh McCall and Hugh Buckner for rioting in Greene County and were heavily fined when William Stitch, Jr. was the presiding Judge. (Vol. 1 Minutes of Superior Court pp. 165, 167, Dept. Term 1794.

In order to serve on the juries in that day, a man had to be a citizen of good repute, a free holder and a man of some reputation with some education. Men of disrepute or those who had been tried and convicted of crime, were never drawn on juries, nor were their names allowed to be put in the jury box.

COURTS AND LAW

The Legislative Act that created the county authorized the building of a courthouse and a jail. These were wooden buildings and soon were not adequate and were replaced by more substantial buildings. In 1806 a rock jail was built twenty-eight feet square and twenty-five feet high, which stands today (see picture). Here hangings were public affairs and the old gruesome gallows took many lives.

In 1795 duelling was common, stocks were used for punishment and gambling and card playing at public meetings were condemned.

In about 1801-6 when the threat of Indian raids subsided, the settlers found time for some sports such as horse-racing, wrestling, chicken fighting and shooting matches. The first Club organized was the Greensboro Jockey Club, already functioning by 1800.

The Bethesda Baptist church objected to horse-racing and brought charges against members for abetting this ungodly practice.



The last legal ducking in Georgia was ordered in Greene County about 1813 by Judge of the Ocmulgee circuit, Peter Early. The verdict, she was a scold and gossip.

Time passed on and from one room dirt floor cabins and Indian raids, forts and land-grabbing, duels and hangings we come to better homes, schools and churches.

The first court that we can find any record of is recorded in Book A. Vol. 1. of Greene Superior Court, which convened on Monday Jan. 11, 1790, and was presided over by Judges H. Osborne and George Walton, (signer of the Declaration of Independence) There seemed to be only three judicial circuits at that time; the Eastern, Middle and Western. The Western Circuit was composed of Greene, Jackson, Franklin, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Wilkes and Lincoln counties.

Judge George Walton was the first Judge to serve on the Western Circuit. The records of the Greene county Superior Court show the following Judges serving up to the time that the Ocmulgee Circuit was formed in 1807, George Walton, H. Osborne, William Stith, Jr. Judge Taliaferro, Judge Carnes, D. B. Mitchell, Judge Griffin, Judge Tait, Benjamin Shreve and Judge Stephens. Judge Tait held the last court held under the old Western Circuit.

Judge Peter Early's term began Jan. 1, 1808, and he held his first court in Greensboro in March 1808, continuing through an adjourned term which continued through the 16th of Dec. 1812.

An early record of court shows that Historian Hugh McCall, John Clark and his father Gen. Elijah Clark were indicted in Greensboro for riot, and Elijah disliked Jonas Fauche and his troops for helping to destroy his Trans-Oconee-Republic. It is said that the Clark's and McCall always thought and spoke of Greensboro like the southerner who coined the word, "Damyantee".

CRIME

"Gone to Texas", was frequently heard when court convened in Greene, and other counties in Georgia, as well as in other states, a few generations back. Back in her early days, Texas was a refuge for law violators, and had it not been for

her refugees, she might never have gained her independence from Mexico.

This does not mean that all of the early settlers of that wonderful state were fugitives from justice. In fact, only a small percent of her pioneers were of that class. But on account of the vastness of her territory, and the spirit of adventure that gripped the lives of the young men a hundred years ago, the slightest excuse would cause them to turn their faces to the west.

Greene county furnished her quota of young men to help free that vast empire from tyrannical misrule, and many of her sons lie buried in unmarked graves along the Brazos, Colorado, Trinity, and other rivers along which, were fought the battles that won fame for Houston, Austin, Jack, Archer, Fannin, Williamson, and hundreds of others, whose fame will last as long as the state of Texas will last.

The Alamo and San Jocinta, are holy shrines to every Texan, and Greene County blood flowed freely at both of these. Therefore, whatever indiscretion, that caused these men to turn their faces westward, should be freely forgiven.

Unfortunately, when the war between Texas and Mexico ended, many of the bad men from other states congregated in one section. Naturally, they reverted into their old habits of lawlessness, and it is from this element that the state gained her reputation for harboring criminals.

The situation became so acute, that the law-abiding people of that section appealed to the Governor for relief. And set forth in their plea, that outlawry was so bad, that even the court was intimidated. And that the outlaws had said—that no court should be held in that county. The Governor accepted the challenge, and appointed a judge whom he knew feared nothing.

The Governor's action, aroused the ire of the outlaws and the "shyster" lawyers whom they had hired to defend them, and when the judge ordered the Sheriff to open the court; one of these lawyers arose, asked the privilege of reading some resolutions that had been drawn by the people of that county. His

request was granted, and he proceeded to set forth the fact that, the people of the county were capable of managing their own affairs, and they did not appreciate the Governors' interference by sending an outside judge to hold court. And that they did not intend that he should preside over their affairs.

The judge asked the lawyer to cite some section of the code of Texas that would justify such action on the part of the people of any section. Whereupon, the lawyer held up a dirk, and said, "This is the law of this section." The judge reached under his desk, and drew out a long six-shooter, and after aiming it at the most vital part of the objector, said, "This is the constitution. And I hope there will be no conflict between the law and the constitution, Mr. Sheriff, you will proceed with the opening of this court."

The record shows that the court *did* convene, and continued until the docket was cleared. And that many murderers were convicted and executed. Tradition says that some friend or relative of one of the men who was being tried, took offence at the judges' ruling on some point, and emphasized his attitude by trying to assassinate the judge while he was on the bench. His aim was bad however, and he shot the judge through the arm. Whereupon, the Judge brought his own six-shooter into action, and shot the objector down, and ordered the Sheriff to restore order in the court room, and proceed with the business of the court.

This incident was recited in a speech by Judge Clark of Waco some years ago, in presenting a portrait of this famous Judge, at a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives at Austin, Texas. The purpose of this joint meeting was to honor the man who was chairman of the convention that declared war on Mexico, and who was a member of the Texas Senate throughout the period that she was a Republic, and who presided over her State and Supreme courts. He figured largely in formulating the terms under which, Texas became one of the states of the Union.

This man was a Georgian, and while he may never have been a citizen of Greene county; his father owned thousands

of acres of land along Shoulderbone creek, when Greene county extended below Milledgeville.

I have on my desk, a letter from Houston, Texas dated July 27, 1931, enclosing a clipping from a newspaper published in that city, recounting some of the activities of a "cattle-king" of Texas, who had passed away in recent years. The letter stated that, he had heard that this "cattle-king" was a former citizen of Greene county, and that he left here "between suns". I have heard the same thing about the same individual many times. But-since he seems to have made a name for himself in "the Lone-Star-State," I fail to see the need of bringing the old "skeleton" out of the closet in Greene county, to scare his children and grand-children, who are in no way to blame for their ancestors' indiscretion.

INFERIOR COURT RECORDS IN 1861

By T. B. Rice.

After the Confederate States denied Allegiance to the United States Government and organized the Confederate States of America, with Montgomery, Alabama, as its Capitol; all legal forms both state and county were changed so as to read as follows:

Georgia
Greene County

"To the Court of Ordinary of said county;

The petition of John Robins respectfully showeth,
States of America, with Montgomery, Alabama, as its Capital;
that he is a citizen of the Confederate States of
America, residing in the State of Georgia, of lawful
age, etc."

This seems to be the first prologue of this kind
that appears in the records of Greene County.

(Taken from old Greene County Records filed in the Library of Duke University)

Greene County, Georgia

Practice of Law and Physic-1822

Cobb, Thomas W.
 Dawson, Wm. C.
 Early, Joel
 Foster, James F.
 Foster, Thomas F.
 King, Yelverton P.
 Longstreet, Augustus B.
 Matthews, George G.
 Pierce, Lovick

Ponds, Asa
 Watkins, George
 Wingfield, Thomas
 Coleman, Allen
 Durham, Lindsey
 Saffold, Seaborn
 Janes, Thomas G.
 Linton, Alexander B.
 McKinley, Archibald

1801-Doctors (as shown by digests must include persons who sell herbs too.)

Owin, Thomas, Dr.
 Strain, Wm. W., Dr.
 Clinger, George, Dr.
 Nesbit, James, Dr.

Sankey, John T., Dr.
 Jenkins, Jesse, Dr.
 Gresham, Young

Largest Taxpayers in Greene Co. in 1801.

Stewart, Allen
 Grimes, William
 Nesbitt, James
 McAllister, John
 Spruce, William
 Phillips, Joseph

Dawson, George
 Greene, William
 Thornton, Redmon
 Melton, William
 Early, Peter
 Early, Joel

APPENDIX

Slave Owners Who Owned Twenty or More Slaves in 1854 (Taken from the Old Greene Co. Records filed at the Duke University Library.)

Militia District**Name and No. Slaves**

137

Bolls, Jackson—28
 Daniels, Wm.—26
 English, Henry (Minors)—25
 Hamilton, Thos. N.—43
 Tuggle, Wm.—36
 Williams, Jas. B.—24

138

Carlton, James—46
 Davison, Jas. M.—22
 Edmondson, Wm.—30
 Tarpley, Archibald—20

140

Carlton, R. G.—20
 Heard, Wm.—24
 Mitchell, Hugh C.—24
 Randall, C. N.—21

Tuggle, Wm.—43
 Thornton, V. R.—46
 Houghton, L. B.—29
 Thornton, Jas. A.—23

141

Corry, Wm. A.—44
 Carlton, L. D.—37
 Dunn, Elizabeth—28
 Houghton, Mary F.—31
 Houghton, Ann R.—25
 King, Alexander—26
 Perkins, Abraham—38
 Walker, Frances C.—48

142

Stephen, Jackson—42
 Jackson, Jas. W.—64
 Walker, Lewis—22
 Merrett, Lavett—27
 Williamson, Thos. G.—42

**Militia District
Name and No. Slaves**

143

Cunningham, John—25
Cone, T. H.—26
Carlton, Archbald—39
Colt, Mrs. Mary—34
Dawson, Geo.—20
Early, Joel (dec'd)—63
Dawson, R. J.—27
James, L. R. (dec'd)—20
Davis, Samuel—33
Daniel, O. T.—76

143

Dawson, Wm. C.—63
Foster, Dr. Jas. F.—75
Gresham, T. H. R. (minors)—26
Hart, Thos.—20
Jackson, John E.—40
Moore, Greene—54
McHenry, Jas. (dec'd)—21
Perdue, Daniel—33
Poullain, T. N. Gen.—133
Sagers, David—33
Strain, Wm. L.—27
Colby, John (dec'd)—40
Sweet, Jas. F.—23
Nicholson, Jas. B.—47
Terrell, David Y.—32
Terrell, Rebecca W.—30
Weaner, Wm. D. W.—64
Willis, London—25

**Militia District
Name and No. Slaves**

144

Alfriend, E. D.—41
Jarrel, Reddin—35
Jarrel, E. P.—33
Moore, Jas.—53

145

Crawford, Winton—21
Copeland, Baldwin—60
Catchings, Joseph—60
Jordan, B. T.—47
Martin, George—36
Perkins, James—27
Terrell, Wm.—26
Varner, J. W. & W. F.—26
Watson, D. C.—29

146

Branch, John—51
Broughton, John F.—64
Ellington, Wm. B. (dec'd)—52
Malone, Thompson—37
Stocks, Thomas—Trustee
for Elizabeth Sanders—37
Lesmos, Orphans—25
Willis, R. J.—102

147

Anderson, Stewart—38
Fambrough, T. M.—22
Daniel, T. B.—51
Barrow, D. C.—50
Watson, John—26

Slaves Owners Who Owned Fifteen or More Slaves in 1854 (Taken from the Old Greene Co. Records filed at the Duke University Library.)

148

Andrews, L. L.—24
Brown, Valentine—30
Colcough, John—35
Cheney, Catherine—21
Davant, James—52
Greens, Lemuel—28
Janes, Dr. T. P.—54
McWhorter, R. L.—54
Porter, John W. (Adm.)
Porter, A. J.—22
Sanders, Jas. R.—35
Minors of A. Janes—58
Sanders, Mrs. B. W.—36
Robinson, Phillip—25
Williams, Nancy—22

149

Bishop, Willson S.—30
Durham, Linsey—25
Peoples, B. M. & R. P.—39
Stovall, P. W.—39
Sweneys, Wm. H.—46
Thompson, Thomas—42
Wray, Thomas—90

160

Copelan, John—39
Barnhart, John—36
Hightower, Wm.—27
Smith, John—36
Walker, Henry—21
Minors of R. T. Park—70

Militia District
Name and No. Slaves

161

Armor, R. B.—27
Armor, Jas. N.—41
Armor, Wm.—23
Tripp, H. W.—25
Curtwright, John—42
Kimbrough, J. W.—27
Ward, R. H.—45

162

Bryan, Wm.
Jackson, Nancy Mrs.—23
Rowland, Jas. J.—21
Rowland, Wm.—45
Smith, Gen. Jas. —30
Turner, Archibald—21

163

Champion, J. W.—74
Hall, Hugh—38
Hall, John—31
Hutcheson, Ambrose—47
Jackson, L. B.—29
Minors of Wm. Bickers—21
Leslie, David—26
Merritt, Thos. Gen.—44
Robins, John B.—29
Rowland, James—26
Walker, G. R.—37

143

Alford, Julius—15
Beatie, John—18
Collier, Thomas—24
Cobb, Thomas W.—51
Cunningham, John—28
Dawson, George—27
Dillard, Georgie—28
Grimes, Wm.—40
Jones, Albert—25
Grimes, Thomas—44
Greer, Thomas—30
Greenwood, Thomas—39
Houghton, John—34
Hart, Thomas—21
Love, John—35
Ligon, Thomas—53
Lewis, Nicholas—73
Longstreet, Augustus B.—30
Macon, Edwin H. —25
Park, Ezekiel E.—22
Randall, James G.—21
Sanford, Henry—19
Robinson, James—26

Militia District
Name and No. Slaves

Sanford, D. B.—15
Torrence, Ebenezer—15
Todd, Am. W.—40
Terrell, David—29
Terrell, Thomas—58
Woodruff, James—55
Watkins, George—29
Williams, Peter—18
Wingfield, Thos.—20

145

Foster, Arthur—16
149
Gillum, Robert—16
Crawford, Thomas—17
Garrett, John—22
Garrett, Thomas—18
Sherwood, Adiel—44
Stovall, Mary—19
Thornton, Reuben—88*
*42 of these in Wilkinson Co.

147

Allen, Drury—18
Daniel, James—41
Daniel, Samuel—16
Harper, Samuel—19
Moore, Barnett—19
Porter, Oliver—30
Watson, Wm.—28
Watson, Joseph—31

146

Broughton, John H. —34
Boner, Wm. H.—16
Branch, Wm. S.—28
Gresham, Archibald—16
Greer, Thomas—18
Heard, Woodson—27
Heard, George—29
Jenkins, John—15
Mills, John—29
Nickelson, George—17
Pinchard, Thomas—27
Price, Ephrim—75
Rabun, Hannah R.—16
Stocks, Thomas—15
Winston, Thomas—64
Wright, Robert—62

148

Bradshaw, Ezekiel—16
Christmas, Mary Anne—15
Conyers, Ross—16
Fuller, Elisha—23

**Militia District
Name and No. Slaves**

Greer, Abraham—24
 Haralson, Jonathan—16
 Lee, Wm.—22
 McCoy, Henry—15
 Montford, John—22
 Mosley, Thomas—49
 Reed, Wm.—26
 Thomas, W.—20
 Safford, Seaborn—16
 West, Francis—18
 Wilkinson, Sherwood—26

138

Bunch, Austin—15
 Swanson, Grace—17
 Tuggle, George—31

140

Asbury, Richard—55
 Daniel, Hannah—16
 Bedell, Isaac—16
 Green, Ruch—17
 Myrick, John—15
 Andrews, Nancy—54
 Watson, Douglas—25

137

Atkinson, Armstead—41
 Bird, Williams—26
 Daniel, James—16
 Grant, Daniel—25
 Janes, Absalom—15
 Roberts, John G.—22
 Towns, Drury—15

139

Cololough, William—17
 Murden, Malichi—16
 Lyne, Thomas (est.)—18
 O'Neal, Wooten—18

141

Greer, Thomas—15
 Houghton, Joshua—36
 King, Alexander—18
 King, Curtis—22
 King, William—28
 Powers, John—21

**Militia District
Name and No. Slaves**

144

Alford, Collin—38
 Colt, John—20
 Grimes, Thomas—68
 Hall, John—20
 Peek, James—18
 142
 Love, Josephus—22
 Maddox, Claiborn—19

163

Colby, John—30
 Colquett, Thos.—16
 Foster, Geo. W.—36
 Hutcheson, Ambrose—15
 Jackson, Davis—16
 Mitchell, Jacob—27
 Mitchell, Isaac—15
 Phillips, Georgia—15
 Rogers, Henry—15
 Rea, Robert—17
 Stoutamin, Newell—15
 Sager, Ann—16

160

Copeland, Gracy—16
 Lawrence, Abraham, L.—33
 Scott, Henry F.—18
 Turner, John—29
 Williams, Duke A.—15

162

Brown, Ezekiel—22
 Howell, Nathaniel—22
 Wagnon, Adniel—18
 Ward, Jonathan—15

161

Aarmor, William—23
 Brown, Reuben—29
 Cunningham, Thomas—31
 Holt, William—22
 Park, James—41
 Perry, Green—28
 Peek, Robert—25

WHEN THE WAR CLOUDS HOVERED OVER GREENE COUNTY

By T. B. Rice

Perhaps, no clearer picture of the attitude of the people of the county toward the welfare of her boys who had gone to war, than is found in the Minute Books of the Greene Inferior Court. Up to April 26, 1861, the Inferior Court devoted its attention to such routine matters as probating will, appointing guardians, looking after roads, ferries and bridges just as their predecessors had done since the birth of the county. However, the "Call to Arms" brought forth the following Resolution:

Greensboro, Ga. April 26, 1861

"Court met;

Present,

John F. Zimmerman
H. C. Weaver
W. G. Johnson.

"In accordance with a Resolution unanimously adopted at a large meeting of the Citizens of Greene County held this day in the Court House requesting this Court to take some action to relieve the necessities of the families of indigent Volunteers in Companies now raised or hereafter to be raised in said County, and also to aid in equipping said indigent Volunteers.

It is hereby ordered by this Court that the Clerk issue Bonds to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in sums of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS nor more than FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, one half payable first of January 1862, and one half payable January 1, 1863, bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum; said Bonds to be signed by the Clerk, and filed in his office subject to the order of this Court.

Ordered also that Rev'd H. H. Tucker, William B. Johnson and John G. Holtzclaw be appointed a disbursing committee to disburse the funds which may be from time to time placed in their hands for the benefit of needy members of the "Dawson Grays."

Ordered also that Thomas N. Poullain, William L. Strain and John E. Jackson be appointed for the same purpose in relation to the "Greene Rifles."

Ordered also that Yelverton P. King, David Howell and Charles A. Davis be appointed for the same purpose in relation to the "Stephens Light Guards."

It is further ordered that the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS be appropriated for each of the Volunteer Companies in this County which are ordered into service, or which may hereafter be organized and ordered into service for outfit, and that the same be placed in the hands of the several committees."

Ford.

Following after and in connection with the above orders, appears the following:

"We, the undersigned hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators to become security to the Bond holders for the payment of the before mentioned sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOL-

LARS, said Bonds when issued by the Clerk in accordance with the foregoing order to be numbered and recorded in this book."

Here, the following signatures appear, not merely the written names, but the genuine signatures of patriotic citizens, most of whom were too old to be subject to military duty:

Y. P. King, John A. Curtwright, J. K. Perkins, W. A. Florence, W. H. Blythe, W. H. McWorther, J. W. T. Catchings, William W. D. Weaver, John E. Jackson, Thomas Stocks, J. P. Harris, H. G. Moore, John C. Merritt, W. L. Strain, Samuel R. Walker, William T. Merritt, William Rowland, Sr., David Leslie, J. N. Copelan, John G. Holtzclaw, John Robins, Wm. S. Jackson, William N. Williams, Willaim Armor, John G. Oliver, Thomas H. Smith, A. A. Jernigan, R. C. Bowden, Geo. O. Dawson, James N. Armor, W. B. Johnson, E. C. Bowden, H. H. Tucker, M. W. Lewis, T. N. Poullain, Jr.

Wilkinson & Fargo paid \$5,000.00 for the Bonds; and the three Companies named-Dawson Grays, Greene Rifles and Stephens Light Guards-received \$3,000.00 from the committees appointed to disburse the funds. Other Bonds to the amount of \$2,000.00 were issued.

This latter issue was in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00, and, the presumption is that they were bought by local citizens.

On September 20, 1861, the Inferior Court issued the following order:

"It appearing to the Court that two members of the committee appointed to attend to suffering the necessities of life to the indigent families of the Stephens Light Guards-It is therefore ordered that James F. Hall and Charles A. Vincent be, & they are hereby appointed, to act in connection with Col. Y. P. King as a committee for the above named purpose.

The committee is authorized to furnish said indigent families, with Bacon or Beef or other fresh meats, corn meal or flous, & in case of sickness sugar & coffee, or tea. The Clerk will serve each committman with a copy of this order.

Signed; Isaac R. Hall, Clerk.

On November 12, 1861, the following order was issued:

"Ordered by the Court that, the Clerk, issue a County Bond for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, payable to James F. Hall or order, to defray his expenses to and from Virginia, to carry clothing and other supplies to the Greene Rifles."

JUDGE SAMUEL H. SIBLEY

In addition to the great number of Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State, Greene County furnished Judge Samuel H. Sibley of the United States District Court of Appeals. Judge Sibley served as United States Federal Court Judge for the Northern District of Georgia for a number of years; and was promoted to the U. S. Court of Appeals with headquarters in New Orleans.

It has been said by good authority, that no decision of Judge Sibley had been reversed by the higher courts during his long career as U. S. Judge.

Judge Sibley was prominently mentioned for a place on the bench of the United States Supreme Court; and if he lives a few years longer, no doubt that honor will come to him. Judge Sibley will go down in history as one of the greatest lawyers and Judges of the United States. 1941).

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1789.

This convention was held in Augusta and was presided over by William Gibbons, President, and D. Longstreet, Secretary.

The personnel of this convention is not shown; but section 5, shows that members of the house of representatives shall be elected annually, on the first Monday in October, and shall be composed of members from each county, in the following proportions:

1. Camden, two;
2. Glynn, two
3. Liberty, four
4. Chatham, five;
5. Effingham, two;
6. Burke, four
7. Richmond, four
8. Wilkes, five;
9. Washington, two;
10. Greene, two;;
11. Franklin, two.

Of these 11 counties, Washington, Franklin and Greene were the younger, and Greene the youngest.

Washington and Franklin were created in 1784; and Greene was formed out of the northern portion of Washington in 1786.

The first eight named counties were created under one act, in 1777, during the Revolution, Wilkes was named first, and in this way claims to have been the first county created in Georgia.

The eleven counties name above, included all of civilized Georgia, the rest of the state was held by the Indians under

Treaties, except, the territory around what is now Natchez, Miss., and at their request, the County of Bourbon was created. This county included all of what is now Alabama and Georgia, the largest county ever created. However, both France and Spain claimed that Georgia had infringed upon their territory, and in consequence of this complication Georgia recinded the act creating Bourbon County and turned the territory over to "Uncle Sam". This became known as "The Mississippi Territory."

General Elijah Clark espoused the cause of France, held a Commission as General under the French government at a salary of \$10,000, per annum, and invaded Florida and West Florida. During his campaign he conceived the idea of establishing a Republic in the Indian lands west of the Oconee River, that became known as "Clark's Trans-Oconee Republic."

GEORGIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1798

The delegates appointed to the counties of Georgia were as follows:

1. Camden, two; 2. Glynn, two; 3. Liberty, four; 4. McIntosh, two; 5. Bryan, two; 6. Chatham, four; 7. Effingham, two; 8. Scriven, two; 9. Montgomery, two; 10. Burke, three; 11. Richmond, two; 12. Columbia, two; 13. Wilkes, three; 14. Elbert, two; 15. Franklin, two; 16. Oglethorpe, three; 17. Greene, three; 18. Hancock, three; 19. Washington, three; 20. Warren, three.

This convention was held at Louisville on May 13, 1798, and in the twenty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Signed by, Jared Irwin, President.

Attested by, James M. Simmons, Secretary.

The names of the delegates from the various counties are not given in Watkin's Digest of Georgia Laws.

John Gorham;
Middleton Woods;
Neil Cleveland, Esq.

Certified to by, Jesse Walton,
Peter Williamson.

There is a notation to the effect that Jonas Fauche of Greene County, introduced a resolution covering section 8, in article III, that was adopted by the convention. Jonas Fauche and Davis Gresham were both members of the Legislature at that time; and Nathaniel Christmas was a citizen of Greene County as early as 1791, therefore, in all probability, these three constituted the Greene County delegation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF 1788-9.

Robert Christmas was a member of the Constitutional Convention that met in Augusta in 1788; but the record does not show where he was from.

"Smith's Georgia", p. 119.

The 1795 Convention.

The Greene County delegates to the 1795 Convention were: David (Davis) Gresham; Phil Hunter; William Fitzpatrick.

William Fitzpatrick was the father of Benjamin Fitzpatrick, who was the most distinguished Southerner of his day. He moved to Alabama when that state was organized; and some years later, he declined the nomination for the presidency of the United States.

The 1798 Convention.

The Greene County delegates to this Convention were: George W. Foster; Jonas Fauche; James Nisbit.

All of them were distinguished men, and lived in Greensboro. This, and previous conventions denied the right of ministers to serve on the Legislature.

Jonas Fauche and Davis Gresham both became involved in what was known as "The Yazoo Fraud," and were severely criticised. Fauche was an impetuous Frenchman and could not stand criticism, so he challenged his accuser and fought a duel, in Greensboro, that resulted in the death of his opponent, and he too, was wounded. Fauche died in Greensboro in 1835; and lived in the home now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Davidson.

Referring to ministers of the Gospel not being allowed to serve in the Legislature, the records show that they did much lobbying, and due to their powerful influence and presence, John Clark's powerful political machine was destroyed when Thomas Stocks, President of the Senate, voted off the tie that elected George M. Troup, Governor of Georgia. This was in the early 1820's. The records show that the Baptists and Methodists forgot their bitter hatred for each other, clasped arms and shouted when Stock's vote was cast; and that the shouting shook the walls of the old Capitol at Milledgeville. Mathew Talbot was the candidate who opposed Troup; but he represented the Clark party, therefore, this good man met defeat simply because he ran with the wrong crowd.

HISTORICAL TID-BITS GLEANED FROM OLD RECORDS

Commissioners for the various militia districts were appointed each year; and these commissioners looked after the roads and bridges in their respective districts. Almost without exception, whenever there was a request for a new road, land owners tendered the right of way free of charge. When it was necessary to build a bridge bids were advertised by posting a notice on the bulletin board in front of the Court House, and in order to secure a good job, the successful bidder had to

give bond guaranteeing the bridge for seven years. Ferries and flats were numerous and expensive to operate. Flats had to be renewed every two years; and the average cost of flats was \$150.00. The operation of ferries was let by contract and the average price paid by the county was \$150.00 per annum. This was after ferries were made free to citizens of the county, but non-residents had to pay. The presumption is that the ferryman was entitled to ferry fees collected from non-residents.

In January 1859, a new board of commissioners make their appearance under the following order issued by the Justices of the Inferior Court:

“Ordered by the Court that the following named persons be and are hereby appointed PATROL COMMISSIONERS for the year 1859:

137th Dist.	Alias B. Moody, William Daniel and T. W. Watts;
138th Dist.	William Edmondson, J. M. Cox and W. R. Wilson;
140th Dist.	Hugh Mitchell, William Heard and James A. Thornton;
141st Dist.	Wm. A. Moore, Isaac Williams and S. P. Arnold.
142nd Dist.	Miles Lewis, Wm. D. Jackson and John C. Merritt;
143rd Dist.	Wm. L. Strain, J. E. Jackson and Greene Moore;
144th Dist.	S. Jernigan, James Moore and B. C. Alfriend;
145th Dist.	Hinton Crawford, James Perkins and W. D. Maddox;
146th Dist.	John T. Broughton, Thompson Malone and W. W. Mayo;
147th Dist.	James T. Finley, John Colclough and Lindsey Jacks;
148th Dist.	Thomas P. Janes, James L. Tarwater and W. N. Williams;
149th Dist.	Moses F. Foster, William Neal and R. Peoples;
160th Dist.	William Hudson, Wm. F. Thompson and A. Kimbrough;
161st Dist.	Col. R. H. Ward, Col. J. N. Armour and James M. Kelly;
162nd Dist.	L. W. Lundy, R. A. Credelle and James Smith;
163rd Dist.	John Robins, J. F. Wright and James J. Rowland.

The duties of these men are not defined, and no report of their activities appear in the minutes. All of them were men of highest type, therefore, they must have served a useful purpose.

Another New Board

On January 10, 1859

The Justices of the Greene Inferior Court issued the following order:

“Ordered that Rev. Homer Hendee, Rev. H. H. Tucker and Col. R. H. Ward be and they are hereby appointed a board of examiners, to examine and decide upon the qualifications of teachers who may apply under the law passed Dec. 11, 1858 known and designated as the Educational bill. And that said board of examiners be required to take the oath prescribed by law before entering upon their duties. And that the Clerk cause each member of said board to be served with a copy of this order.”

Greene County Takes her own Census in 1856

The Justices of the Inferior Court, acting under an act passed by the Georgia Legislature in 1858, appointed William T. Doster census taker for the 17th Reg. G. M., and William Morgan for the 18th Reg. G. M., and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

Greensboro Builds a Callaboose and Market

Monday, Feb. 1, 1858

"Upon the petition of the City Council of the City of Greensboro, it is hereby ordered that they be allowed to build a brick building and cover it with tin, on the South side of the Court House square, in a North & South line with the Jail—to be used as a "Callaboose", Market & Council Room—free of ground rent for all future time—provided they keep it so as that it does not become a nuisance, and that the Clerk serve Walter Griffin secretary of Council, with a copy of this order."

The building was erected and used for the purposes stated for many years. The old bell that was used as a signal to open and close the stores in Greensboro, was presented to the Market and City Council by the merchants of Greensboro; and was used for the three-fold purpose of announcing to the housekeepers that the Market was open, calling the City Council together and ringing the fire alarm.

The old building served a useful purpose for many years, but was finally abandoned. It became a rendezvous for crap shooters and drunks. However, the City Council soon broke this up, and the upper room was converted into sleeping quarters for tramps. Finally, it became the sleeping quarters of (Judge) Charles J. Doherty who was a son of one of Major Jonas Fauche's Greene County Dragoons, and rendered valuable service to the early settlers of Greene County. (Judge) Doherty was a brilliant, well educated neer-do-well who died a pauper. After Doherty's death about 1910, the old building was torn down.

ISAAC R. HALL SUCCEEDS VINCENT SANFORD, DEC'D
AS CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN 1858.

Judge Isaac R. Hall, the diminutive, efficient Clerk of the Greene Superior Court for many years, was a little more than three feet tall, but no more efficient Clerk ever served the county. He was as peculiar as he was short in statue; and no one ever knew his abiding place. Some say that he slept on a round table in his office, but no one ever caught him in bed. As he began to grow feeble, he took Mr. Jesse P. Wilson in the office as a helper. Mr. Wilson succeeded him as Clerk and he, too, was a most efficient Clerk for many years. He died in Atlanta, but his body was brought to Greensboro for burial. And here, a most fitting tribute was paid this faithful officer. His body lay in state in the office where he had worked so long, and from there his body was tenderly removed by his friends and laid by the side of his wife in the Greensboro cemetery, with Masonic honors.

In July 1823, Judge Thomas W. Cobb, formerly a citizen of Oglethorpe County, found it necessary to transfer his records as the executor of the will of Robert Toombs, Sr. of Wilkes, from Oglethorpe to Greene County. Judge Cobb became the guardian of that distinguished son of Georgia, General Robert Toombs. When young Toombs was expelled from the State University, at Athens, Judge Cobb was present, and with a heavy heart he brought his ward to Greensboro where he remained until he could arrange to enter him at Princeton, where he graduated with high honors. Tradition says that, had it not been for Judge Cobb's kindly interest in that brilliant student who had been so humiliated by the University of Georgia, he might never have reached the pinnacle of fame that came to him in later years. Toombs spent many days in humiliation in the Cobb home in Greensboro, now the home of Miss Mae Townsend.

This tradition was handed down from William W. D. Weaver to his son Judge W. M. Weaver, and from him to the writer.

GENERAL ELIJAH CLARK'S GRAND-DAUGHTER MOVES TO GREENE COUNTY

When William W. D. Weaver became administrator of the estate of Thomas Greenwood in September 1825, he assumed responsibility for the property and welfare of his sister-in-law Ann Leonora Greenwood-Mounger and her children. Thomas Greenwood married Ann Leonora Mounger on March 9, 1819. Her father was Edwin Mounger who married General Elijah Clark's daughter. William, W. D. Weaver married Caroline M. Mounger on April 8, 1824, and she was a sister of Ann Leonora Mounger.

Ann Leonora remained a widow until she married Bishop James O. Andrew on Jan. 13, 1844. And, it was the slaves that came into his possession through his wife, that caused him to become unfrocked as Bishop just a few months later. However, the organization of the M. E. Church South followed soon after, and James O. Andrew immediately became a Bishop of that body.

Two years later, Dr. H. H. King of Greensboro married Caroline M. Greenwood, daughter of Ann Leonora now Mrs. J. O. Andrew and Bishop Andrew performed the marriage ceremony. Thus did the descendants of Dr. H. H. King and William W. D. Weaver become descendants of General Elijah Clark the old Revolutionary hero.

OLIVER CROMWELL

Can it be that the old English Dictator whose act of mercy inspired the story "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" had descendants in Greene County?

Be that as it may; we find where one Oliver Cromwell owned land in Greene County in 1823. His land is merely mentioned as being one of the boundaries of a piece of land in litigation.

Minutes of Ordinary's

Court, 1816-1828, p. 254.

CLERK ORDERED TO OPEN THE COURT HOUSE FOR LOTTERY AND PREACHING

Minutes of the Ordinary's Court 1816-1828, p. 173, reads: "On the petition of sundry persons it is ordered that the Clerk open the Court House for the drawing of the Lottery authorized by the last Legislature for the benefit of the County Academy, in Greensboro, on cemetery hill; and further that said Clerk use his sound discretion in opening the Court House for preaching, presuming that he will admit all decent and orderly clergyman."

Almost as bad as buying free school books with beer tax in 1937.

JAILED FOR DEBT

Minutes of the Ordinary's Court 1816-1828, p. 211, reads:

"Upon the application of John Chew, Jailor, showing that Samuel Greene of Morgan County, is confined for debt in the common jail of this County, and that there is no bond to secure the payment of the lawful fees to the said Jailor for the confinement of the said Greene. Ordered therefore that the said Greene be released instanter."

When the Ocmulgee Circuit was created on December 10, 1807, Peter Early was the first presiding judge. The following outline of the Ocmulgee Circuit is compiled from information published in the 1931 Official and Statistical Register, by the Department of Archives and History:

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT

(Created Dec. 10, 1807)

Baldwin, Dec. 10, 1807-date (Clayton, p. 359)
 Greene, Dec. 10, 1807-date (Clayton, p. 359)
 Jones, Dec. 10, 1807-date (Clayton, p. 359)
 Laurens, Dec. 10, 1807-Dec. 19, 1818; Dec. 9, 1882; Dec. 23, 1884;
 Nov. 26, 1890; Mch. 1, 1908 (Clayton, p. 359; Lamar, p.
 361; Acts 1882-83, p. 152; Acts 1884-85, p. 107; Acts 1890-
 91, v. 1, p. 88; Acts 1807, p. 70)
 Morgan, Dec. 10, 1807-date (Clayton, p. 359)
 Putnam, Dec. 10, 1807-date (Clayton, p. 359)
 Randolph, Dec. 10, 1807-Dec. 10, 1812; name changed to Jasper
 (Clinton, p. 359; Lamar, p. 199)
 Telfair, Dec. 10, 1807-Dec. 19, 1818 (Clayton, p. 359; Lamar, p. 361)
 Wilkinson, Dec. 10, 1807-Jan. 1, 1912; Jan. 1, 1913-date (Clayton, p.
 359; Acts 1911, p. 81; Acts 1912, p. 101)
 Pulaski, Dec. 22, 1808-Dec. 19, 1818 (Clayton, p. 359; Lamar, p. 361)
 Twiggs, Dec. 15, 1809-Dec. 19, 1818 (Clayton, p. 574; Lamar, p. 361)
 Monroe, Dec. 24, 1821-Dec. 23, 1822 (Dawson, pp. 120, 122)
 Hancock, July 24, 1909-date (Acts 1909, p. 102)

THE FIRST FILIBUSTERING IN GEORGIA

(By R. J. Massey)

Greene County Court was in session, before which a very important case was being tried, and Hon. A. B. Longstreet was for the defense. Longstreet was afterwards better known as the author of "Georgia Scenes" and he was an able divine. At this time, however, he was one of the most prominent lawyers in the state. The case was called at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. To his horror, be it said, he found that a very important paper was missing. His recollection was that he had left it at Eatonton, a distance of some twenty-two miles. He held his hand very wisely and did not let the plaintiff know the paper was missing, but announced himself ready for trial. In that day there were no livery stables, nor couriers ready to hand, so Mr. Longstreet met with some little trouble to find a man who would undertake the trip to Eatonton, and back in as short a time as possible; but he found one man, sent him in post haste for the missing paper; went into the trial, filibustered every point taken by the plaintiff, so as to gain time. He caused the plaintiff's side to delay until late in the evening, so that court was adjourned before the defense was required to show its side. In the meantime the courier went to Eatonton, arriving there 8 o'clock at night, obtained the paper, came several miles back that night, arriving in Greensboro early the next morning, having made the ride of forty-four miles before it became necessary for Judge Longstreet to present the side for the defendant.

Tradition has it that this was the first case of filibustering known in Georgia and the knowing ones wink at the idea that Longstreet was the originator of the filibustering method so often adopted since by parties of the weaker cause in many instances "

COURTHOUSE BURNED

"On the night of Thursday, August 1st, the Courthouse and Jail in Greensboro, Georgia, were burned down; it is supposed that the destruction was occasioned by a runaway Negro

who relieved his former comrade by breaking open the Jail and then setting fire to the building."

Augusta Herald, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1805.

Note: This refers to the burning of Greensboro's second Courthouse; the first was destroyed by the Indians in 1787. The third Courthouse was built in 1806, and the old Rock Jail was built in 1807-8. The present Courthouse was built in 1848-9, and is Greene County's fourth temple of justice.

As to what records were lost in this fire no one knows; but it is quite certain that many were saved, but badly damaged. This assumption is borne out by the fact that, in 1811 the Greene County Inferior Court employed Benjamin Jourdan to transcribe the original records in bound books; and the original contract is still in existence and in the handwriting of Mr. Jourdan. The beautiful penmanship that characterizes the records up to that time, was supposed to have been done by Ezekiel Park and other Clerks of the Court, but not so; their handwriting can be identified, but Benjamin Jourdan was the master-penman who deciphered and re-wrote the early records.

DUELS

Southern Watchman, June 14, 1860: L. A. Nelms, of Warrenton and Dr. Wm. R. Holmes of Waynesboro fought a duel. Nelms was injured and Holmes not hurt. William M. McIntosh of Elbert and John D. Ashton were seconds.

Greensboro-Herald Journal, Oct. 5, 1888: General Jackson fought two duels with Governor Sevier in 1803 and one with Charles Dickinson, all three were over his wife.

This paper also tells the story of General Isaac Putnam being challenged by a young officer. The General proposed that each should sit on a powder keg with a lighted fuse. Putnam would accept no other weapon. The young man ran when the flames neared the bunghole. Putnam yelled to him, "Hold on there the keg's filled with onion seeds". The duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr is related in the issue of July 11, 1804.

The Augusta Chronicle of April 9, 1796 had this article: J. Gunn challenged Abraham Baldwin to a duel in a letter dated March 11, 1796 because of a political dispute about correspondence between the State of Ga. and Washington.

This duel did not take place, or no record could be found that it did.

Patrick Calhoun, grandson of the famous John C., and J. R. Williamson were to have a duel and that was known to be the last duel fought in Ga. this was in 1889. Hammerless Smith and Wesson pistols carrying five bullets were to be used. Williamson fired five times rapidly but Calhoun fired once and then unloaded his pistol, but asked for the apology from an insult offered him by Williamson. This he refused to do, saying, "You have four shots left, I will not apologize, you will have to use them." Calhoun hesitated a moment went over and the two shook hands. Both admitted they had been too angry and there was a reconciliation effected and the parties returned to Atlanta.

WHEN FORGERY WAS PUNISHABLE BY DEATH WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF CLERGY

On December 14, 1792 the Georgia Legislature passed an act entitled: "An Act for the more effectually preventing and punishing forgery." This act is recorded in Watkins' Digest, page 467. And the punishment prescribed upon conviction, was death by hanging and without the benefit of clergy. Forged land-warrants, deeds, notes, orders for goods, etc., seemed to be quite common prior to the year 1800. And any one found guilty of any kind of forgery, was not only hanged but was denied a Christian burial.

If any one has any doubt about this law being enforced, just read the proceedings of the Greene County Superior Court for the September term for the year 1800, which reads as follows:

The State vs. Steven Heard and William Heard, Ind't for forgery.

Verdict of the jury, Guilty with a recommendation to mercy. "You Steven Heard, and you William Heard are to be conducted from this Bar to the place from whence you came, and there be safely kept until Friday the twenty-sixth day of the

month, on which said twenty-sixth day of September instant. You Stephen Heard and You William Heard are to be taken out, by the proper officer, and to be conducted to a gallows previously to be erected, in or near the Town of Greensboro and then, and there between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of the aforesaid twenty-sixth day of September instant, You Stephen Heard and William Heard are severally and each and both of you to be hung by the neck until you are dead. And the Lord have mercy on your souls.

The minutes of the same term of court also shows the following:

The State vs. John McAdams and Robert Hobbs Indc't for forgery. Verdict of the jury, Guilty with a recommendation to mercy. Both of these men were sentenced to be hanged on the twenty-sixth day of September also, and the wording of the sentence was exactly the same as that of Stephen and William Heard.

The Judge did not deny the convicted men the benefit of clergy. This was probably due to the fact that the jury recommended mercy. The law as it appeared on the statute books, did not allow the Judge any discretion, as death by hanging, was the only punishment prescribed.

Although the Court records do not show it, tradition says, that neither of the convicted men were hanged.

Judge Columbus Heard, who was at one time a partner of Governor McDaniel, and one of the ablest lawyers in the State, became interested in the history of this case. And claimed to have unraveled the story. His version was as follows: He became interested on account of one of the defendants being named Stephen Heard, and as he was a descendent of General Stephen Heard of Wilkes county, he wanted to find out if these men who were convicted of forgery, were any kin to him. His investigations revealed the fact, that they were not related to General Stephen Heard. And that the forgery consisted of the changing of land-warrants, or the forgery of deeds to certain lands in Greene county that they wanted. Judge Heard also

said, that some prominent people became interested in the case and secured the names of the Jury, Judge, and many citizens to a petition to the Governor to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. And that a number of Greene county citizens went to Louisville to see the Governor and present the petition. And that after much pleading, Governor Josiah Tattnall granted the request to spare the lives of the forgers. He also found that the time was so short, that it would require great haste in order to place the Governor's order in the hands of the Sheriff in time to prevent the execution. And that it would be necessary to travel both day and night, and get fresh horses along the way, and that had not the Sheriff anticipated favorable action on the part of the Governor, and delayed the hanging until the last hour, the order would have reached him too late.

There is no record to show where these men were ever pardoned, and it is presumed that they spent the rest of their lives in prison.

Hangings were public events in those days, and men, women and children traveled many miles in wagons, ox-carts and on horseback in order to see an execution. The public gallows for Greene county was located about one mile from the court house, and was near what is now Greensboro's Aviation field.

BANKS—1857

Copied from the Temperance Crusader of Nov 26, 1857.

"In the Senate, the bill legalizing annual sessions of the legislature was passed by a vote of seventy-one yeas to seventeen nays.

The Senate also passed a bill directing Tax collectors to receive in payment of taxes, all bank bills in general circulation at the time of payment, and the State Treasurer, County Treasurers, and officers of the State road were also directed to receive the same kind of currency.

We must not lose sight of the fact that, 1857 was one

of the worst panic years that this country ever had. Conditions were so bad that the charters of all the banks in England were canceled.

Georgia had only a few banks and all of them issued bills or notes that circulated freely. Some of these bank bills were almost worthless, while others were worth anywhere from 25 cents to 75 cents on the dollar.

The total amount of Taxes collected by the State of Georgia in 1857 was only \$595,000.00, and one newspaper made this comment on the extravagance of the State: "For Heaven's sake let this be the first source of extravagance to spike."

Banks were failing everywhere that year. One Greensboro Bank failed, and brought forth the following comment from the Temperance Crusader: "Amid the almost universal suspension and crash of Banking Institutions, the above wild-cat concern (the Greensboro Bank), on Thursday night, broke too, and has not been heard of since. The whole concern left under cover of night at railroad speed, and we guess their exchange (of climate), is not yet suspended. We do not think they had a great many notes in circulation in this section nor in this State. Attachments have been levied on all of the furniture which they left, but it will not amount to a great deal we presume."

No doubt some of the bills of this defunct bank were used to pay Taxes that year under the above Act.

The instability of other banks of that period, is reflected in the following statement of another Greensboro Bank just a few weeks after the above failure:

"Statement of the Bank of Greensboro at the close of business on Tuesday 24th day of November 1857."

Assets		Liabilities	
Notes Discounted	\$90,000.00	Capital Stock Subscribed	\$200,000.00
Expenses, Salaries etc,	3,688.62	25% paid in	50,000.00
Office Furniture	417.42	Circulation	60,599.00
Paid for Engraving and printing notes etc.	1,782.23	Profits on Interest & Exc.	5,289.27
Due from Banks	4,879.00	Due Depositors	0,000.00
Specie	15,121.00		\$115,888.27
	\$115,888.57		

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS

B. B. Wight	285 Shares at \$100.00 per share	\$80,000.00
Charles W. Keith	800 Shares at \$100.00 per share	50,000.00
H. B. Godard	500 Shares at \$100.00 per share	28,500.00
B. B. Wight	285 Shares at \$100.00 per share	23,000.00
W. M. Keith	280 Shares at \$100.00 per share	28,500.00
T. Chittenden	285	\$200,000.00

This bank seems to have had no deposits, and their circulation exceeded their paid in capital by \$10,599.00. Many of their beautifully engraved bills or notes are scattered all over the United States.

This old "Wildcat" bank was chartered in 1856, operated until November 1857; folded its tent and its owners fled between suns. They carried their printing outfit with them and flooded the country with worthless notes. The bank did not function, in Greensboro, Ga. after November 1857, therefore this note, and many thousands like it, were not printed in Greensboro. The names that appear on the notes, J. H. Stevens and O. S. Stevens, were not the original owners who fled in November 1857. The Stevens have been identified as citizens of the State of Maine. The names of the officers and owners of the bank that functioned in Greensboro up to November 1857, are as follows:

Charles W. Keith, H. B. Godard, B. B. Weight, W. M. Keith and C. Chittendon. They are the ones who fled and, the presumption is that they sold their charter, lithograph plates and printing press to the two Stevens, and the Stevens boys are the ones who flooded the country with these worthless notes.

None of the original owners were natives of Greensboro, and are supposed to be adventurers who came here from somewhere in "Yankeyland."

The original charter bore the names of some of Greensboro's finest citizens; such as William C. Dawson, Yelverton P. King, Francis H. Cone and others; but several of these men died about the time the charter was issued, and they never actually opened the bank. The assumption is that Messers

Keith, Godard, Weight and Chittendon were looking for an opening, heard that a charter had been issued, came here and bought, or otherwise acquired the charter and proceeded to open and operate the bank for about two years. A statement of the condition of the bank was published in the Temperance Banner, at Penfield, Ga. in November 1857, and indicated that the bank had made more than Fifty Thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) up to that time. The paper stated that only a few of the bank's notes were in circulation, here, at the time it failed. The only note, that I have seen, that bore the names of the original owners, was a \$10.00 note that was owned by the Aetna Insurance Company, it was printed from the same plate that later \$10.00 notes were printed from-a different design from the \$5.00 notes. \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes that were printed after the bank failed, bore the name of O. O. Norton, Cashier. Several of these have turned up in Bridgeport, Conn. At least three other presidents and cashiers names appear on notes that were issued at different times, but all that I have seen, bear date of Dec. 7, 1858. This date was engraved on the plates and had nothing to do with the actual date on which they were printed.

STORES AND BANKS 1857-90

Comparatively few changes took place in the business houses of Greensboro between 1886 and 1890. The town rocked along pretty much in the same old way, with the same muddy streets, the same old kerosene street lamps that often required a lantern to find them, the same old horse rack and mulberry tree, and the same old public well.

Back in those days the town had only one marshal, and he was an expert whittler. There was no trash wagon or street-cleaning service of any kind. When the stores were swept out in the morning, the trash was burned, usually in front of the stores. This created mounds of ashes, and when they got too large, the marshall made the store owners cart them away, or scatter them.

Practically all of the business changes took place in the 1880's were the changes that took place in the ownership of

what was known as the "Davis Store", and later known as the "Big-Store", now occupied by M. R. Binns Company, J. H. McCommons Co. and the Herald-Journal.

It seems to have been the custom of Mr. Charles A. Davis, Sr. who was the most successful merchant that Greensboro ever had; to sell the privilege of doing business in this store, to his employees who showed marked ability. This sale of privilege seems to have been for periods of five years, and at the expiration of that time the store reverted to Mr. Davis. And he would sell it to another set of men. This plan seems to have proven profitable both to Mr. Davis and the men to whom he sold the privilege of operating the store. During the 1880's this store was operated alternately by McCall-Copelan & Co. Copelan-Seals & Armor, and Davis Bros. & Seals. The two Davis brothers; Charles A. Jr. and Oscar, are still living, and are among Atlanta's successful business men. They are the only ones now living of the Merchants who did business in Greensboro prior to 1886.

In 1889 Mr. E. A. Copelan opened the first real bank that Greensboro ever had. There had been at least two banks that issued private currency many years before Mr. Copelan established his bank, which was a private institution, but did not issue currency. Back in those days the State permitted individuals or firms that did a legitimate banking business to call themselves Bankers. But under the present law governing banking; all Banks must have a definite paid in capital, and be Chartered by the State, and governed by a board of directors. And must be examined by Bank Examiners at regular intervals, and subject a rigid enforcement of the State's Banking Laws. While private bankers did not have to make reports of their condition to the State or Government.

The so-called currency issued by private banks many years ago, was in reality nothing but notes issued by the banks, and were payable on demand of the holder without interest. One of these old bank notes issued in 1857 by a bank that was called The Bank of Greensboro, was sent to the present Bank of Greensboro some time ago to find out if it had any value now.

The Five dollar bill, or note that was issued before the war between the states, and sent by a Chicago Bank to the present Bank of Greensboro for information; was printed on one side only. The face of the note was beautifully engraved, and showed a sheep-shearing scene in one corner, a timber-cutting scene in the center and a corn-gathering scene in another corner.

The Bank of Greensboro replied to the Chicago Bank that sent the note as follows:

Gentlemen:

We thank you for sending us the \$5.00 note issued by the Bank of Greensboro on December 7th, 1858 for redemption.

We are not disposed to figure the compound interest on the amount, but straight interest for 72 years at 8% per annum to \$28.80, and the face value of the note being \$5.00, brings the total up to \$33.80.

We do not believe in being close and stingy in a transaction of this kind, therefore, we are going to show you how liberal we Greensboro people are, by enclosing you 1-\$100.00 bill, 1-\$20.00, 1-\$10.00 and 1-\$5.00, making a total of \$135.00 in full payment of the \$5.00 note that you sent us.

We interpret the pictures on the note that you sent us to mean that the Bank at that time had some sheep to shear, lots of timber to cut, and corn to gather. And the assumption is, that these items were the security offered to him who accepted the note.

From the best information that we can gather, there was a man by the name of Sherman, who passed through this part of the country soon after this note was issued, and gathered up the sheep and corn to feed his army. The timber was cut into lumber to build houses. And the a-fore-said Sherman came along and burned the houses after he had "sacked" their contents. And we have an idea that one of his soldiers found this note among other things that he "salvaged" before applying the torch.

Had Mr. Sherman not been so careless with fire on his famous march, the Bank might have realized on the assets depicted on its notes, and retired them long ago.

Of course this is only a by-play on a bit of history that brings sad memories to both those who wore the "blue and the grey," and none are farther from "waiving the bloody-shirt" than we are.

To be serious, the note that you sent us is of no value, as the Bank that issued it ceased to function during the War Between the States. The present Bank of Greensboro has no connection with the bank of the same name that existed at that time. The present Bank of Greensboro was organized in 1926.

We would like to keep the note you sent us as a souvenir, but unless you are perfectly willing for us to have it, we will return it.

You may keep the Confederate bills that we enclose whether you accept them in exchange for the note that you sent or not, as the writer has more of them (face value) than he has in the coin of the realm under the present regime.

We greatly appreciate your sending us the \$5.00 note. Also your courteous letter making inquiry about its value etc.

Yours very truly,

T. B. Rice

Chapter XIII

DIXIANA

THE OLD OUTHOUSE

Robert Burns, James Whitcomb Riley and other poets have written unpublished poems of the old "outhouse" of our forefathers. Now, the passing of this important institution, due to the sanitary age, the future generations will not know about.

This relic of the past was an adjunct to a home built soon after the Pilgrim fathers landed, and indeed in Greene County from its beginning in 1786 for many years to come.

This small house about six by six feet had a door with an inside latch, a string tied across one corner with old papers and magazines folded over it, and a seat with usually three holes. Long ago Nature's calls were just the same as now and it required a brave soul to venture out to a vine-covered privy in the garden alone before retiring for the night. As a boy, I remember walking in the night with stomach cramps from eating too many green plums or apples, and call and call someone to accompany me to the garden at the dead hour of midnight.

Now the privy-builder is an artisan comparable to the village blacksmith and the buggy-whip manufacturer, well nigh extinct. Modern plumbing has reached the country districts and in the next few years there may not be an outhouse left.

It was there I read my first horoscope, farm periodicals, Sears Catalog, garden seed catalogues and patent medicine advertising.

The wealthy planters sometimes painted their outhouses white and wall papered the inside, put a grass rug on the floor and had five holes in the seat.

During the 30's it was the job of the W. P. A. privy expert to talk people into building screened and pit outhouses and using a desirable location, be that as it may, no one can appreciate indoor plumbing who hasn't gone out on a freezing night down the garden path and had to break the icicles from over the door to get in and then felt the freezing blast from the north.

GEORGIA HOSPITALITY IN 1790

Georgia Scenes by Longstreet

I quote the following from *Georgia Scenes*, and later "The Turn Out," on page 80. I visited my friend Captain Griffen, who resided about seven miles to the eastward of Wrightsboro, then in Richmond, but now in Columbia county. I reached the Captain's hospitable home on Easter, and was received by him and his good lady with a *Georgia welcome of 1790*. It was warm from the heart, and taught me in a moment that the obligations of the visit were upon their side, not mine. Such receptions were not peculiar at that time, to the Captain and his family; they were common throughout the state. Where are they now, and where are the generous hospitalities which invariably followed them? I see them occasionally at the contented farmer's door and at his festive board, but when they shall have taken leave of these, Georgia will know them no more."

I doubt if a clearer description of *genuine* hospitality, was ever written. And Judge Longstreet's prophesy that it would become a lost art, has almost come to pass.

Towns and small cities, held few attractions over what the country residences had. All the young people of the country found ample sport and recreation at home. The means of transportation were: open and closed carriages; buggies; sulkies; road-carts, and fine saddle horses. The ladies used side-saddles in those days; and many of them were splendid horseback riders. Every home had a horse-block for the ladies to mount their steed. Some of these horse-blocks were made of stone, and a few are still to be seen around some of the old country homes.

Tuesdays and Saturdays were the days that most of the people went to town to do their shopping, and attend to business. Most of the ladies went on Tuesdays, for the reason that most of the "riff-raff," went on Saturdays. The people were very social in those days, and when the men got through with their business, they usually met in groups at their favorite haunts. Certain groups would meet at some lawyers office. Others met in certain offices at the court-house. Most of the

business houses fitted up loafing places for their friends and customers to meet. Those who were careless about their drinking habits, met in the bar-rooms, and spent most of their time there. This class usually went home drunk, and often, had to be carried home.

Sunday was a day of rest, and worship. Nearly everybody went to church. Every community had its churches; and the people flocked there in great numbers. The ladies sat on one side of the church, and the men and boys on the other. The side on which the men sat, was furnished with foot-rests and spit-boxes. Most of the men chewed tobacco during church services. After preaching; everybody, invited everybody else to go home with them for dinner, and what dinners they did have! After dinner, everybody took a nap. A favorite place for the men was, on the floor in the hall. A straight chair was a favorite head-rest, and the way it was used, was to lay it on the floor by pulling it forward so that the front of the seat, and the posts at the back would touch the floor. This would form a head-rest of about 30 degrees; then a feather pillow was put under the head. There were few, if any, fly-screens in use in those days, and it was customary for each sleeping guest to have a little "darkie" fan the flies off. After the "siesta", everybody would bathe their faces with fresh water from the well. (Of course this picture is for summer-time visitors). And after they were refreshed, the next stop was to cut and eat water-melons. No guest was ever served with less than a half of a melon. And these melons that did not look, and taste just right, were fed to the hogs, and the process of cutting was continued, until each guest had a choice piece. I have seen as many as a dozen melons cut, before one was found to suit the host; when any one of them looked good to me.

After the feast of melons and fruit, horses were saddled; and host, and guests, rode over the plantation to look at crops, and compare conditions; while the ladies discussed the things that were of special interest to them.

Most of the large farms were looked after by "Overseers", who were in reality, farm managers; and were responsible for the success of the farm. Many of them were good business men

who, through force of circumstances, were not land, and slave owners. In most cases, the overseers were not permitted to punish the slaves. That right rested with the Master alone. After the war of 1861-5 ended; few of the planters were able to cope with the new conditions. Some of them recognized that fact early, and either sold, or rented their lands to overseers, or sold it on such terms as they could and moved to town.

Many large land owners, either sold, or gave small tracts to their former slaves. All contracts pertaining to the rental or purchase of land, were expressed in bales, or pounds of *middling* cotton. Corn, hay, wheat and other farm products were never mentioned; and the importance of planting *plenty* of cotton was always stressed. Supply merchants did the same thing. And in this way, *cotton* became the *one* money crop in Greene County.

Naturally, these overseers knew more about handling negro labor, than their former owners did; and they gradually became owners of much of the land. Many of these former overseers became prosperous farmers, and are among Georgia's best citizens.

A striking illustration of the neighborly esteem that existed between planters in the early days of Greene County, is shown by the following *true* story: Colonel Richard Willis, and Judge Thomas Stocks were near neighbors and very fond of each other. Both were large land and slave owners. Colonel Willis moved to Greene, from Wilkes county and bought a large tract of land from a Mr. Mathews. This farm consisted of some six thousand acres, and lay broad-side of the Oconee for many miles. Much of it was virgin land; and the money consideration was some forty thousand dollars. Colonel Willis had been a large planter in Wilkes county for a number of years, and the citizens of Greene were very anxious to have him locate here. Colonel Willis did not have enough ready money to pay for the land, and carry on his farming operations; so he paid about half of the amount cash, and gave a series of notes for the balance. It is said that Joel Early furnished the money to complete the payment for the land, and that, he agreed for Colonel Willis to take as much time as he wanted to pay him. Some years later Colonel Willis defaulted on one or two payments on account of

bad crop years, and Mr. Early refused to extend the payments, and threatened to sell the land. This naturally upset Colonel Willis, and he went to confer with his friend, Judge Stocks. The thought of losing his friend and neighbor, caused him a restless night, and he rode over to see Colonel Willis early the next morning. And together, they called on Mr. Early. Mr. Early was firm in his demand for the payment of the balance due him. Whereupon; Judge Stocks pulled out his wallet, and paid the entire amount due by Colonel Willis, and had Mr. Early make a straight deed to Mr. Willis. Judge Stocks is said to have refused to take a note, or any other evidence of the debt from Colonel Willis.

Those who knew the facts, related this incident to me. And it is said that two years later, Colonel Willis paid Judge Stocks back every dollar that he had advanced for him, but that Judge Stocks declined to accept any interest. And that Judge Stocks remarked; that it was worth more to him to have a friend, and neighbor like Willis, than the interest on a few thousand dollars.

This drew these two men together even closer than they had ever been. And it is said, that no day ever passed that they did not see each other.

Their homes stood on elevations, about one mile apart, and were surrounded by beautiful magnolias, and stately forest oaks. Their yards were beautifully laid out, and bordered with shrubbery of many kinds; gravel walks led among the flowers, which bloomed in profusion throughout the year. Among such surroundings, they entertained their hosts of friends.

So solicitous were they of each other's welfare, they had an avenue cut between their homes, 60 feet wide, in order that their view of each others home might not be obstructed. Both kept field-glasses, in order that they might see more clearly.

Colonel Willis died soon after the Civil War. Judge Stocks died in 1876. Colonel Willis' son, Captain L. B. Willis lived in the old home until the late 1890's, and the writer visited his home many times. Much of its beauty remained; and the old-time hospitality lived on as long as Captain Willis had anything. Captain Willis died about 1900. The old Willis home was oc-

cupied by Negroes for many years, and was burned a few years ago. Some part of the old Stocks home is still standing, but is also occupied by Negroes. The magnolias, the oaks, the shrubbery and the flowers are all gone; and nothing remains but a faint memory in the minds of a few, who knew, and loved these beautiful old homes of the long-ago.

On a recent visit, the writer stood in front of these two old land-marks with bowed-head, and uttered a silent prayer of thankfulness, that he had been permitted to see some of their beauty, and partake of some of the hospitality of the former owners.

Judge Stocks' liberality was not confined to Greene county alone. He seems to have had friends all over Georgia, who were the recipients of his generosity. The writer has a file of correspondence between him and Mark A. Cooper of Etowa, Ga. dating back to about 1840.

Sometime in the 1830's Mark Cooper built the first Iron Works in Georgia. And it seems that he became heavily involved in the late 30's. He appealed to his friends throughout the state both in person and by letter. His appeals must have been very eloquent, as he secured a loan of \$10,000 from Judge Stocks, and his endorsement for \$100,000 in addition. This old file of correspondence shows that the entire obligation was paid in full a few years later. As evidence of his appreciation of his friends, Mr. Cooper erected, what is said to be, the only monument ever erected in honor of his living friends. This monument stood in a little park, in front of his office on the Etawa river, near Cartersville, Ga. And the names of his friends who came to his relief in the time of his distress, were carved on the four sides of a beautiful shaft of marble.

General Sherman destroyed the Cooper Iron Works during the war between the states, but the monument was left standing. A few years ago, the Cartersville Chamber of Commerce, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, had the old monument brought to Cartersville, and set up in a little park in front of the hotel. The unveiling ceremony was quite an occasion, and a great-granddaughter of Mr. Mark Cooper, pulled the cord

that veiled the monument. The writer presented the Chamber of Commerce, and the Cooper family with photostat copies of the correspondence looking to the re-financing of the enterprise.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS

By T. B. Rice

A cave near Wrightsboro, Ga. described in the *Temperance Crusader*, Penfield, Ga. Dec. 3rd, 1857, is said to have a paved chamber 40 feet long and the walls are carved in hieroglyphics.

THE DAILY LOCOMOTIVE: a paper published in Atlanta, Ga. in Jan. 1860, by John Soals.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE: In the third year of its age threw off its swaddling clothes and became THE PLANTERS WEEKLY on March 21, 1860. F. C. Fuller had been its editor.

A former Greene County man declines the nomination as vice-President of the United States:

The Greensboro Planters Weekly of June 20, 1860 says:

"We see from our exchange that Benjamin Fitzpatrick, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency the rump convention has declined the nomination, and that ex-Governor H. V. Johnson of Georgia has been nominated by the Douglass Executive Committee, was nominated in the place of Mr. Fitzpatrick."

Benjamin Fitzpatrick was a resident of Greene County, Georgia, before moving to the new State of Alabama, where he became one of the South's greatest statesmen. His father owned what is commonly known as the Billups place, and erected a private Fort for the protection of his family against Indian attacks. Fitzpatrick's fort is shown on a Military map of Greene County that bears date of 1793.

According to the GREENSBORO PLANTERS WEEKLY of July, 4, 1860. "Greensboro preacher objected to an increase in his salary.

From the PLANTERS WEEKLY of Oct. 10, 1860: "Davis & Bro—meaning Charles A. Davis, Sr. and his brother, William S. Davis, moved into their new store (known now as the "Big Store") during this week"

The same paper tells of the completion of the beautiful residence of Wm. S. Davis (the home now owned by Mr. Hugh Evans), the new brick store of Winfield, Jackson &

Co. (now owned by Charles Poulos), and the new brick store of Mr. Zimmerman (now occupied by the Western Auto Accessories Store). About this same period a number of other brick stores were built on Main Street in Greensboro.

Good Bye Tallow Candles

The following advertisement appeared in The Greensboro Weekly Gazette of Dec. 1, 1859:

"KEROSENE OIL"

"As artificial light is indispensible and every one wants a beautiful, clear and brilliant one, we would recommend them to use Kerosene Oil, as it is, in our opinion, far superior to anything ever before brought to light.

(Signed) J. Henry Wood

Note:—Mr. J. Henry Wood, at that time, operated a drug store in Greensboro. Later, he became associated with Mr. Charles A. Davis, Sr. in the General Merchandise business, under the firm name of Davis, Wood & Johnson. This firm succeeded C. A. Davis & Bro.

CHATTAKANNOYA

Back in the 1790's the Indians occupied the territory beyond the Oconee River and made frequent trips to Greensboro to trade. At that time, all merchants sold whiskey this is clearly proven by Greene County records that show the names of those who held license to sell liquor). When an Indian entered one of these stores for the purpose of refreshing himself he said, "CHATTAKANNOYA-ONE-DOLLAR-HUN-KEE."—meaning that he wanted one dollar's worth of whiskey.

Note:—One dollar would buy a gallon of whiskey, back in those days, and was enough to put the devil in ten or twelve Indian bucks. When thus fortified they would slip across the river, at night, and make raids on isolated homes of pioneers. Sometimes, they gathered a few scalps as well as horses and cows. This made it necessary for the Georgia Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians; but then, as now, some dealers loved the dollar so well that they disregarded the law. Early Greene County Court records are teeming with indictments against merchants and individuals for illicit sales to Indians.

Greene County's First Court

Contrary to the belief that Greene County's first term of the Superior Court was held in January, 1790. I have the original presentments of the Grand Jury at the May term of the Greene Superior Court held in May, 1787, just a few months after Greensboro was burned by the Indians. Unfortunately, no other record of that court is in existence. However, many of Greene County's early records are in the Archives of Duke University. How did they get there?

Taxes

According to the Greensboro Gazette of June 1, 1859, the greatest amount paid for taxes by any citizen of the United States was \$85,000.-00, the amount paid by Wm. B. Astor of New York.

Atlanta Hotels

According to The Greensboro Gazette of Feb. 1859, "Cousin" John J. Thrasher was operating The Washington Hotel in Atlanta. "Cousin" John could not compete with the TROUT HOUSE so he moved to Griffin.

DR. BOYD and THE TROUT HOUSE were "played up" by Editor John Seals in his CRUSADER of Feb. 4, 1859.

He said, "Dr. Boyd has long been proprietor of The Charleston Hotel. Editor Seals had just moved his TEMPERANCE CRUSADE from Penfield to Atlanta and, for some reason, he dropped the "Temperance" and called it THE CRUSADER. He boarded with Dr. Boyd, and I suspect Dr. Boyd's Bar did not fit in with the original name of his paper."

The Christian Index

The Christian Index was published in Penfield up to November, 1861, when it suspended publication. So says The Crusader.

The Christian Index resumed publication under Dr. H. H. Tucker after Atlanta dug out from under the ashes left by Sherman's army, changed hands a number of times, and is now one of the greatest religious publications in the South.

The Will of Peter-the-Great, of Russia.

The Will of Peter-the-Great was published in The Greensboro Gazette of Oct. 26, 1859.

Item 3. says, "On every occasion take a part in the affairs and quarrels of Europe; above all, in those of Germany, which country being our nearest, more immediate concerns us."

(Stalin seems to be carrying out Peter's instructions)

Item 5. says, "Take as much as you can from Sweden and cause yourself to be attacked by her, so as to have a pretext for subduing her; to accomplish this, sever Denmark from Sweden, and Sweden from Denmark, carefully keeping up rivals."

Item 7. says, England requiring us for her Navy, and she being the only power that can aid in the development of ours, seek a commercial alliance with her, in preference to any other. Exchange our wood and the productions of our land for her gold.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS AT PARK'S MILL

Many stories have been written concerning the last Cabinet meeting of the Confederacy at the home of General Toombs, in Washington, Ga., the flight of President Jefferson Davis and his arrest a few days later at Irwinsville, the female garb that they say he wore at the time of his arrest; and the robbery of the Confederate wagon-train as it passed through Wilkes county. All of these stories are more or less conflicting, therefore, all of them cannot be true. However, there is one unpublished story that was often told by the late Judge James B. Park, Sr., father of Judge James B. Park, who has presided over the Ocmulgee Circuit for many years; and he too, recalls the incident related by his father.

The story is as follows: Using Judge Park, Sr.'s own words—"When I reached home one evening about dark, I found my wife greatly excited over the arrival, a short time before, of a distinguished looking, mysterious stranger who asked to spend the night, but wanted to go to his room immediately, and wanted his horse and the horses of his companions to be fed, but wanted the bridles and saddles left on them. In addition to this request, he asked that he not be disturbed, and stated that he would leave before light the next morning." "When I reached home," quoting Judge Park, 'my wife told me of the mysterious stranger and his request. I was anxious to find out who my guest was, and to render him such assistance as I could, so I went to his room and knocked on his door. When he opened the door I told him I was his host and anxious to do what I could for his comfort. There was no light in the room, and I could only get a faint outline of my guest. He assured me that he had everything that he needed, but would like some directions as to how he could reach Eatonton without following the main road.'" "After securing this information, he further asked that his horses be securely hidden and that his attendants be shown just where they were, and how to make a quick get-away. I hid the horses in my blacksmith shop, and gave explicit directions as to how to avoid the main Eatonton road. He informed me that they were being pursued, and asked I evade any questions asked by his pursuers. No names were given and no direct questions asked.

My guests departed at an early hour, and, soon after they left, a number of federal officers rode up to the ferry and demanded to be put across the river at once. The flat was on the opposite side of the river from the officers, and I had previously instructed my ferryman to find some excuse for delaying them, consequently, some time was consumed in ferrying them across. They immediately began asking questions as any strangers who had passed that way etc, etc. I assured them that this was a public ferry and that many people were constantly crossing, and that many of them were total strangers to me, and that I rarely paid any attention to the people who came by unless, they had some business with me, personally. Several roads centered at that point, and they asked about each of them. I anticipated that they wanted to go in the direction of Eatonton, and I purposely pointed them to the longest route, which they took. After several hours, they returned but had no prisoners. They asked many more questions, but I do not think they ever suspected me of harboring the objects of their search, and went back toward Greensboro.

Two days later, Mr. Davis was arrested at Irwinsville, and I will always believe that President Jefferson Davis was the mysterious stranger who spent the night in my home as he fled from Washington on his way to Irwinsville.

In the fall of 1934, a middle aged man dropped into my office and introduced himself as Mr. ----- . His card indicated that his business was that of tree-surgery, and while his office was in Chicago, he told me that most of his time was spent in Clearwater, Fla. He said he was greatly interested in the history of the Confederacy, and that he had been informed that I was the Historian for Greene County; and that he had been directed to me for information.

He seemed particularly interested in the story of the robbery of the Confederate treasure-train as it passed through Wilkes County, and asked what I knew about it. I related the version that had been handed down to me, which he said was about the same as he had heard before; but, that he did not believe the 'oft told story of the robbery near Washington. Then he proceeded to tell me this story: He said, "an old ex-Con-

federate soldier died in Indiana about a year ago, and that he claimed to be a native of middle-Tennessee, but had been living with his daughter in Indiana for some years. In discussing the War of 1861-65, he said," I was a Cavalryman and spent much time around Richmond, Va., and when the Confederacy was about to fall, I was detailed as one of the wagoners to convey the treasure from Richmond to Nashville. We proceeded without mishap and finally reached Washington, Georgia, where we unloaded the gold and silver which were in kegs, in the vault of the bank at Washington, and rested there a day or two. We learned that we were being pursued by the Yankees, so we made a hurried get-away with the gold and silver and went on through Greensboro and in the direction of Park's ferry. Mr. Davis accompanied us in-cognito, and as we neared Park's ferry, we learned that we were being pursued, so we turned into the woods and drove somewhere below the confluence of the Appalachee and Oconee rivers, and there we buried the treasure. We then retraced our steps for some distance, unhitched our teams, burned the wagons, each man selected a good horse or mule, turned the surplus animals loose, and it was a case of "each man for himself and the devil get the hindmost". Here Mr. Davis left us and we never knew what became of him until we got the news of his arrest. I went to my Tennessee home and have never been to Georgia since, nor have I ever seen or heard of any of the men who were with me on that trip.

If this story be true, President Jefferson Davis was less than three miles from the home of Judge Park when the wagons were abandoned; and, as Park's ferry was a good day's drive from Washington, he would have reached the Park home just about sundown. The only two direct routes from Washington to Milledgeville, would have been via Crawfordville, Powelton, Sparta and across the Oconee at Milledgeville, or via Greensboro, Park's ferry, Eatonton and on to Milledgeville; and the latter route would have been better and more practical.

This 'oft repeated story by Judge James B. Park, Sr., dovetails so well with the account given by one of the teamsters of the treasure-train, that there must be something to it. Some Wilkes County people resent the implication that the robbery occurred there; while others boldly claim that it was a fact. The

late Judge Emory Speer is credited with having made the statement that, "he knew it was a fact, and that he got some of the money." However, the Judge did not say that he was present, and the inference is, that some of the money was paid to him as a fee.

Let us hope that the treasure-train did reach Greene County safely; and there is much golden treasure buried under the old red hills along the Oconee, and that some one will be lucky enough to find it, someday.

CRACKER'S NECK

The first tragedy of record, in Cracker's Neck, was recorded by the *Augusta Chronicle* in 1793, when a woman was scalped by the Indians at Parkers' Fort, near where Mercer Reynolds' "Lingerlonger" now stands. So numerous and hostile were the Creek Indians on the south bank of the narrow Oconee River, that the early settlers along the east bank had to build forts for the protection of their families and property; and these forts were garrisoned by troops that served for stated periods. Armor's Fort, Gresham's Fort, Parker's Fort, Kimbrough's Fort, Foster's Fort and several other forts for the exclusive use of soldiers, were all located in Cracker's Neck, along the Oconee; but even these precautions did not prevent the Indians slipping across, burning houses and murdering the people and stealing their Negroes and livestock. Much of this occurred during the occupancy of the west bank of the Oconee by Elijah Clark's "Trans-Oconee Republic (1793-4), and it was not until 1802, when the Indians were pushed back across the Ocmulgee, and Baldwin County was organized when the danger of Indian raids ceased entirely, and the early settlers could develop their lands without fear of molestation.

Fish played an important part in the food for these early settlers, and they very soon organized two fisheries above and below the mouth of Richland Creek. One of these was incorporated under the name of the "Yazoo Fishery," and the other, the "Methodist Fishery." Each had twelve stockholders—one for each month in the year, and in this way, the traps were

looked after by each shareholder during his term. When high water damaged the traps the man in charge for that month, notified the others to send hands to repair the damage. Those who failed to send help forfeited their rights for twelve months. The name Yazoo cut a big figure in Georgia at that time; and as Cracker's Neck was a hot-bed for Methodism, they named their fishery for the Methodists. Some of the names of shareholders in the Yazoo can be traced to Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, but the other seems to have been composed entirely of Methodists. Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians were not on the best of terms back in those days—the Baptists and Presbyterians seemed to feel it their duty to combine against the Methodists.

Bishop Warren Candler is a by-product of Cracker's Neck; his grandmother was a Miss Slaughter, and is said to have lived in Cracker's Neck.

Richard Lake was a very early settler in Cracker's Neck. His eldest son, Abraham, was born in New Jersey, and came with his father to Greene County, Ga., about 1793. His granddaughter, Emily Hill, married the late Captain James Warren English of Atlanta, Ga., therefore, all of her children and grandchildren are by-products of Cracker's Neck. Captain English organized the Fourth National Bank, which was consolidated with The Atlanta National Bank, and is now the First National Bank of Atlanta. Mr. James D. Robinson, now vice-president of The First National, married a daughter of Captain English. Back in the 1880's our own Mr. Charles A. Davis, now of Atlanta, but who was born in Cracker's Neck, became a partner in the Wholesale Dry Goods business with Mr. Robinson's father. Many other prominent Atlantans and Georgians can trace their ancestors back to Cracker's Neck.

Simon Lake, the inventor of the submarine cannot be claimed as a by-product of Cracker's Neck, but he is mighty close kin to the Lakes who came here from New Jersey. Dean Crain said—"If you will just give Rice time, he will prove that Noah's Ark landed in Greene County."

Devereaux Lake, President of the Sandusky, Ohio Foundary Company, is a descendent of Richard Lake of Greene

County (Cracker's Neck), and he was the first man in "Yankee-land" to raise his voice in protest over Collier's "Devil in de Cotton" that appeared in Collier's issue of Jan. 1, 1938. Mr. Lake immediately wrote the Greene County Historian and said—"Skin the dirty muckrakers for defaming the county where my ancestors lived," which I did. (see the Congressional Record of Feb. 9, 1938.)

Judging from letters that I have received from people throughout these United States, making inquiry concerning their ancestors who once lived in Greene County, I am thoroughly convinced that Greene County had much to do with populating the entire South and West, therefore, if Greene County and Cracker's Neck could corral their by-products, there is no telling what we could claim and do.

Note: Mrs. W. G. Armor, of Greensboro, is the author of my information through his father, the late Judge W. M. Weaver, then late W. H. M. Weaver, of Macon, Ga., told me of how Scull Shoals Factory was saved from the torch. He got the information through his father, the late Judge W. M. Weaver, then whom, no one knew more about Greene County and her people. The Lake-English information was taken from a book entitled "THE LAKE FAMILY" by Deveraux Lake, who was kind enough to send me an autographed copy with his compliments.

T. B. R.

Mr. Charles A. Davis, Sr. was born there; but both father and son sold merchandise to several generations of Cracker's Neckers, and much of their fortune came from there. Veazy Rainwater went direct from Cracker's Neck to Atlanta, and since all Cracker's Neckers are strong on Coca-Cola, we hope Veazy will not forget his first-love.

Antebellum customs survived longer in Cracker's Neck than any other part of Greene County. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Sallie Kimbrough's old home is still the "Big-House," to a few of the old slaves and many of their descendents. The back-yard kitchen with its immense fireplace, potrack, spiders and other open-hearth cooking utensils have been preserved; and the old weave-house, shoe shop and Doctor's office are still standing, and just back of them is the family burying ground where every member of that once proud and wealthy family are buried. The

old home is now owned by Miss Mildred Monfort, a neice of Mrs. Kimbrough. Miss Monfort has spent most of her life in this home, and she take pride in preserving the customs and traditions that connect it with the past.

“LINGERLONGER,” IN CRACKER’S NECK

In a recent article, I tried to tell of Cracker’s Neck as it was in days long gone by, and if you gathered the impression that the descendants of those early settlers did not linger around the old roof-tree, your interpretation is eminently correct. Scrubby pines have taken the place of corn and cotton; foxes, rabbits, quail and rattlesnakes have a free range and the settlers are few and far between. The old Curtright Factory has tumbled down; the canal that supplied water from the Oconee River to turn its machinery is cluttered with rock and dirt, and even the site of the magnificent home of its owner can scarcely be located. But, Mercer Reynolds, inventor, industrialist, capitalist, splendid citizen and friend to many, is not only the owner of some seven-thousand acres of land, but has built a Chateau and named it “LINGERLONGER,” and is again making that section “blossom like a rose.”

His herd of one hundred and fifty white-faced cattle, great barns filled with oats and hay, splendid tenant-houses, private electric plant and waterworks, tractors and other farm machinery cultivate his broad acres without horses or mules, and his well fed, well cared for colored tenants all testify to his good treatment. Mr. Mack Carter is his superintendent and Mr. and Mrs. Carter occupy a nice new home that is surrounded by many beautiful flowers that are the result of Mrs. Carter’s handiwork. Another white family lives near by, and some forty or more negroes, all descendants of “Granma” Lawrence, age 95 to 105 has lived there all of her life and personally knew all the people of that section, are helping Mr. Reynolds to make a garden-spot of this long deserted region. Those who have been fortunate to be Mr. Reynolds’ guest at “LINGERLONGER”, feel that the spot is well named.

Mercer Reynolds spent his young manhood in Greene County and married one of our finest young ladies, Miss -----

Davison; his indomitable energy and technical mind called for a wider field of usefulness than his home-county afforded, so he entered the Cotton Seed Oil industry where he made good in a large way, and it is doubtful if any other man knows the cotton-seed oil business as does Mr. Reynolds. To him goes the honor of being the inventor of the process of solidifying cooking compounds, and, whenever you buy a carton of this wholesome fat you should feel proud of the fact that this Greene county boy is the inventor of the process.

Mr. Reynolds is also the head of a large Pulp Mill in Chattanooga that makes paper-pulp from hulls and linters, and many other bi-products that come from his plant. Casings for sausage and weiners are one of his products, and goodness only knows what else he has a hand in. Unlike many of the sons of old Greene County who have gone forth to win fame and fortune, Mr. Reynolds' heart turns back to his first love and is using some of his fortune to rebuild the waste places and demonstrating to the world that he has faith in "The Red Old Hills of Georgia," especially, Greene County. When politicians wake up to the fact that their phobia against privately owned public utilities and industries is choking the country to death and preventing a return to normalcy, the Georgia Power Company will harness the Oconee River, create power for vast industries, develop rural electrification and make "Cracker's Neck" as desirable as it was in the long, long ago.

'STORIES OF CRACKER'S NECK'

As recorded in Chapter 5, "Boyhood and Other Days in Georgia"
by George W. Yarbrough, D. D.:

"Cracker's Neck" lies south of Greensboro, Georgia, the classic region of Greene County, as its name suggests. So charmed with this portion of his county was Hon. William C. Dawson, United States Senator from Georgia, that he was fond of claiming that his elegant home in Greensboro (the Clayton Home) was included in the "Neck." Dwellers on the dividing lines between Greene, Hancock and Putnam Counties aspired to association with the citizenship of this highly favored region. In its early history it was noted mainly for the sentiment of

liberty as it came down undiluted from the fathers of the Revolution. For the most part, they were a law unto themselves. They interpreted courts of justice to be institutions merely to keep the appearance of civilization. It is not surprising that their most historic church was named Liberty Chapel and that the county was named Greene, after General Nathaniel Greene, the friend of George Washington."

"The rich old blood of the Revolution was leaping in the veins of descendants of Revolutionary sires in the sixties; and Greene County, true to her traditions, invested heavily in that second struggle for independence; and there will always be channels for that blood to flow in, and they will never be dry. Let none receive the impression that the citizens of this locality were turbulent, fractious or troublesome. Far from it. Every man had a mind of his own and did as he pleased; and everybody accepted that order of things, and peace and harmony reigned."

"Writing for the most part from memory, I shall not be expected to be rigidly exact as to the topography of the country. The Oconee River, in a horseshoe curve, keeping it fresh and green on one side, and Shoulder Bone Creek washing it on the other side, will be sufficient for the outlines."

"Another part of Cracker's Neck was made historic by the "Fox Chase" of "Georgia Scenes" (by Judge A. B. Longstreet), when old "Smoothe-tooth," after pitching his forelegs over a large log, concluded to let his hind legs remain where they were and come to rest, and where the grapevine caught his rider (Judge Longstreet) under the chin and came near lifting him out of his saddle as the scent of game grew warm, and ripened him into a gallop." Old "Smoothe-tooth," was Judge Longstreet's mount on this famous fox hunt; and the chase started near the home of Mr. John Hall, father of the late V. S. Hall and other Greene County Halls.

"Here and there, scattered throughout the States from Georgia to the Far West, are men and women who will have to let nature have her own way and moisten their cheeks a little as memory hovers over the old homes and haunts of the region I am visiting to-night on the same wing."

“So dear to me and to others are the names of those families there, say in the early eighteen-fifties—that I will record some of them. We readily recall the Armors, Dr. John Curtright, Col. Rowan Ward, the Kimbroughs, the Creddiles, the Woodhams, Brown (father-in-law of Rev. James Billingslea and one of the riders in the celebrated “Fox Chase” of Georgia Scenes”), Perkins (grandfather of Preston Wright, of Greensboro, my old schoolmate), the Smiths, the Hutchinsons, Henry Walker, Rev. William Blythe, the Copelans, Gentry, a leading singer at Liberty, and Jernigan. We could make this list much longer without putting down a family not entitled to high consideration for having contributed to the character of Cracker’s Neck.” (Just here, the writer will try to add a few names that Dr. Yarbrough omitted, but who were prominently identified with Cracker’s Neck; and should he omit some who ought to be mentioned, it will be due to his ignorance of that favored section prior to his becoming a citizen of Greene County—in the fall of 1889. The families whom I knew were; Moores, Parks, Betheas, Youngbloods, Roberts, Jernigans, Swanns, Harwells, Callahans, Hudsons, Bryants, Wrights, Merritts, Rowlands, Veazeys, Jacksons, Ruarks, Browns, Rainwaters, Leslie, Crossleys, Pourols, Atkinsons, Lawrences, Owens, Monforts, Gentries, Cawthons, Turners, Lundys, Winns, Rileys, Cliftons, Halls, Williams, Parrotts, Slaughters, Brewers, Moons, Baughs, Robins, Bushes, Parkers and others whom I do not recall. By including the Wards and Armors, Dr. Yarbrough fixes the upper boundary of Cracker’s Neck by the old Greensboro-Park’s Mill Road, and since U. S. Senator William C. Dawson designated his Greensboro home as the apex we feel justified in saying that all the above were, “Cracker’s Neckers.” As to the origin of the name “Cracker’s Neck”, Mr. E. W. Copelan says: “The tradition handed down through his family dates back to the days when tobacco was the money crop in this region, and when the tobacco was ready for market, it was packed in hogsheds with an iron axle through the center, to which shafts were attached, and oxen supplied the motive power that drew the precious cargo to the Augusta market. Rawhide whips with long crackers were used to tickle the necks of the oxen as they plodded along this wearysome journey; and as they approached

the muddy-streeted little city of Augusta, the street urchens would yell out, "Here comes the boys from "Cracker's Neck," with their tobacco." The "Tobacco Road," made infamous by Erskine Caldwell, pulls off to the right from Route No. 12 just as you pass the unpaved road that leads to Grovetown. The "Liberty Boys," rolled their tobacco along the old Stage Coach route that crossed the Oconee at Park's Mill and lead via Greensboro to Powellton, then on east to where it merges into old Route No. 12 some two miles east of Barnett.

Again quoting from Dr. Yarbrough's book, he says: "When couples got married, they had big wedding suppers and rousing infairs the next day. Cake is not piled up at weddings now as it was then and there on such occasions. There were no buffet luncheons, menus, or functions of any kind; and I want it distinctly understood that those things did not originate in Cracker's Neck, with everything running to dishes of foreign names and to flowers and flourishes. The tables groaned under viands that allured the taste, substantial and delicious home-raised and homemade and home-named that made us feel, when it was all over like we had been somewhere and had gotten something worth going for and never to be forgotten." (The writer enjoyed the hospitality of some of these "Cracker's Neck," homes almost fifty years ago, and can say, "Amen," to what Dr. Yarbrough said about their bountiful tables and real hospitality).

Referring to weddings Dr. Yarbrough wrote: "Well, all that was common in Cracker's Neck in our day and time; and folks paid the preacher for marrying them, too. Every bride in those parts was worth it, and all this "I'll see you again" on the part of the festive groom was not in it. The service was recognized in heavier change than that, gold itself being considered none too good to invest in that part of the program." Liberty Chapel was the outgrowth of a visit to that section by Bishop Asbury in 1799; a conference was held in Bush's home (later, the home of the father of the late Hon. E. A. Copelan and his brothers John D. and Henry Copelan and their sisters, one of whom was the mother of Dr. E. G. Adams and Mrs. J. P. Brown; and in this home was born our fellow townsman Mr. E. W. Copelan, Mrs. L. S. Cawthon and their brothers and sisters. The old home was destroyed by fire many years ago.

Of this historic old church Dr. Yarbrough says: "Liberty Chapel was the center of attraction and influence in Cracker's Neck. It was surrounded by thickly settled neighborhoods of the best people." "I must be pardoned for doubting if any Church in Georgia ever exerted a more wholesome influence over people within its reach. And it had a good name at a distance as well as near." In answer to Question 16, "When and where shall the next Conference be held? (Minutes of 1808), the answer was: South Carolina Conference, Georgia, Liberty Chapel." The Conference was held by Bishop Asbury in a farmer's home (Mr. Bush, later, the Copelan home), in a house now gone by fire. *At this conference Lovick Pierce was ordained deacon. It was an inspiring place for George F. Pierce, his son and a native of Greene County, to preach his first sermon.*" (Liberty Church Conference)

"The mourners' bench," was born at Liberty Chapel. A noted revivalist, Rev. Stith Mead, was conducting a meeting of great power. His custom was to talk privately to every one under conviction, to make the way of the Spirit clear. But at Liberty the work pressed him until he was forced to adopt another method. So he invited all with such experience to come to the front seats, where he might instruct all together as he had been instructing them individually. It proved most helpful; and, of course, others followed his example. Finally the custom drifted into going up to the front to be prayed for; and we have the "altar" or the "mourners' bench," as we have been pleased to call it."

"In 1871, while on the Greensboro charge, Dr. John Curt-right, then advanced in years, and a noble specimen of Methodist manhood, told me that Judge A. B. Longstreet gave him this history and told him that it was the beginning of what afterwards took the form of going up for prayer."

Liberty Chapel still survives; but most of those whose names are mentioned above, lie in the near-by "city of the dead". And the once populous and wealthy neighborhood is well-nigh deserted. Mr. Samuel P. Turner, Miss "Minnie" Monfort, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Winn, Mr. John D. Gentry, "Tal" Lewis and perhaps, a few others are all who are left of those who wor-

shipped there in the long ago, however, many of the descendants of old Liberty Chapel saints live in Greensboro, White Plains, Siloam, Union Point and other parts of Greene County; and not a few have gone to enrich Atlanta and other cities of this and other states.

So firmly were the seeds of *Methodism* planted in Cracker's Neck, that no other denomination has ever gotten a foothold. Her erstwhile citizens have been an honor to society wherever they have gone.

JUDGE GARNETT ANDREWS AND HIS RECORDED MEMORIES OF OLD BETHESDA CHURCH

By T. B. Rice

In a recent article I tried to picture a scene around old Bethesda Baptist Church, in Greene County; and the vehicle described belonged to none other than Judge Garnett Andrews. When I wrote the story I did not know that Judge Andrews had written a book and described the conveyance that he called a "chair" (pronounced it cheer) and which had been built for his mother to attend Baptist "meetings" in, therefore, I feel that I should correct the few mistakes made in my description of the rig that created a sensation at old Bethesda soon after the turn of the past century; and will let Judge Andrews tell the story as it actually occurred. His book was published in 1870 by the Franklin Steam Printing Co., of Atlanta, Georgia, although, his manuscript was written many years before. I quote from chapter 1. and only such paragraphs as have to do with the times, people, customs and political situation as they were in Greene County, between the years 1802 to 1830. I am indebted to a Greene County lady, now residing elsewhere, for excerpts from Judge Andrews' books, and my only regret is she does not wish me to use her name.

Quoting from p. 9: "An old friend of Judge Andrews, like many other people, was bewailing the degeneracy of the times, but more particularly the consequences of making a new county, Taliaferro, in the limits of which he had been caught.

Somehow or other he connected, not only his own, but the misfortunes of the country with the county lines which had been drawn around him."

"The extreme limits of five counties made the new one; and in them living remotely from towns, (Taliaferro was formed out of parts of Greene, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Warren and Wilkes counties, in 1825, were free from the vices and extravagances of such corrupting neighborhoods, and were of the greatest simplicity and purity of manners, as will appear in the conversation I had with the old friend by my fireside one winter night. I will give after many years, what I remember of his yarn."

"My parents were from old Virginia and were of the Baptist persuasion. My father was what was then called, an old peach brandy Baptist; by which I mean he made peach brandy. My recollections go back to about the time of the closing of the African slave trade, in 1808, when the country was full of "outlandish" or "new negroes" as they were called. I remember how many professed to be "Princes" and "Princesses" in their native country, how they had marks of distinction on their flesh, as they said; how many destroyed their lives to return in spirit, to their own country; how some large slaveholders arrested it (the suicidal tendency) by cutting off the head of a suicide, telling them he would return to his country without it, and that he would decapitate all self-destroyers in the same way; of how some trader had given his purchased servants pants to hide their nakedness, and on the next morning found them tied around their necks as ornaments; how one ran away, got frostbitten, and cut off his feet and placed them before the fire to get warm."

"I remember the War of 1812, with its privations and hardships, how I was going to school, cyphering in long division, learning grammar and thought to be a prodigy of learning, at a house on the great public road leading from Augusta to Washington to Greensboro; how the mailman came to Washington once a week, stayed all night and went thirty miles the next day to Greensboro, with all the letters and papers for all the country in a pair of common saddle-bags; how the news

was a month coming from the "Niagara Frontier"; how my father took two newspapers, the only ones to be had for miles around; how the neighborhood came to hear the news; and how the school boys all admired the brave mail boy."

"The only festivities in the country were corn shuckings and Baptist meetings, as they called them then, for the Baptist "crab grass" had taken all the land then cleared in the country."

"In the country where I was raised, remote from towns and villages, the big Baptist "meetings" were the only other convivial gatherings, I say convivial, not because there was as much deep religious exercise as I ever saw, but because it was for these occasions the turkeys, eggs and fatted calves were kept to entertain friends coming from a distance. It was going to and coming from these "meetings" that all the courting of the young people was done. One of the most dexterous and admired feats of gallantry was for a young spark to cut out his rival, that is to ride between him and his girl as their horses watered at the creek or some other sought for occasion."

"My mother was a pious and very religious Baptist woman whose main enjoyment in life was attending Baptist "meetings." My father, an enterprising well-to-do man, had made her what she called a chair (pronounced "cheer"), afterwards a gig. It was constructed of ash by a common wagon maker of the country, without springs, and painted blue, like the wagons and split bottom chairs so common throughout the Southern country; the body was what I think is called a stool body, after the fashion on old sulkies. My father had almost everything manufactured on his plantation; among the rest, his own flax, leather and shoes. Dick, his shoemaker made the harness for the chair. Some of the negroes on the plantation made the "wahoo" collar. The reins I do not recollect, but have no doubt they were a pair of cotton plow lines. Whatever moderns may think of the turnout thus far, we had a splendid docile gray horse that could rival the best of his successors now. The gray was hitched to this spanking new equipage, and I, then in Robinhood, was selected to drive mother to her old "meeting house"

(Whatleys, now Bethesda) in this the first wheeled vehicle, made as a luxury for riders that had ever approached its sacred precincts."

"Tom Hunt, a boy a few years older than I had aroused the envy, not to say hatred, of all the boys for wearing to school a pair of coarse boots, made by Jack, his father's shoemaker. The pleasure of the ride with whip in hand, had been delicious, but as I passed Tom with his boots, I had a feeling of triumph that was new and delightful. This was the beginning of the triumphs of that great day of my life. I took pains to drive up as near the front door of the "meeting house", as it was then called, as propriety would permit, to an end, that my turnout might be seen by everybody in general, and Jinny Shotwell in particular, who I thought had looked with tender emotions on Tom's boots the Sunday before."

"The morning sermon was, as usual long, to me, an age in length. When it ended the congregation dispersed to get water, eat lunch, but above all to see the great show in the churchyard. Soon there was a large crowd gathered around the "chair" that would not be considered large enough for an apple cart. Old Elijah Dearing, a very tall man with a walking stick, was the leading surveyor in examining the strange contrivance. Just before, I had noticed that Jinny had passed by and lingered too to admire. Tom was standing by and he looked as enviously at the "chair" as I had at his boots. After Mr. Dearing had looked at and shaken the thing, he straightened up, tapped a spoke with his long stick and exclaimed, "Well! Well! What will this world come to next?" Then my feelings were worth five dollars a minute, and though I am near my three score and ten, I have not been as happy since."

"During the War of 1812, all the goods we received in the interior of Georgia came out of the peddlers wagons from the New England States, and in a few wagons that carried cotton to Baltimore (600 miles) and returned laden with merchandise. There was a merchant in the neighborhood named Shorter, who had a daughter, Kate, who, through the peddlers of her father's wagons, had become the owner of a parasol, the first that had ever been seen in all that vicinity, and the pos-

session of which had made her odious among the girls, as Tom Hunt's boots had made him with the school boys.

Though every damsel in the neighborhood was plaiting oat straw bonnets and spinning jeans cloth, to buy a parasol, they had been diligently engaged in ridiculing Kate's "rag," which it seems she stretched and flourished on every possible occasion. She was in danger of having an edict of ex-communication issued against her by the feminines visiting that church; until my dear old mother came to her relief, for she soon made a diversion in Miss Kate's favor. The envy and ridicule of the sisterhood were now turned against the owner of the "chair". The doctrine of election and final perseverance forbade that she should have "fallen from grace" but she had become "too proud and worldly minded for a Christian," and they were greatly "hurt."

"As my good and inoffensive mother made a diversion for poor Miss Kate, so the leading Baptist preacher came to her relief. He was deputed by the church to attend a Convention or some other Ecclesiastical body, at Philadelphia, when he too had a "chair" made for him and his wife to take the journey in. He left in a shallow breasted jeans coat which all the preachers wore then, and in warm weather laid off in the pulpit, and his wife a plain ribbon in her bonnet; but to the great scandal of religion, he returned with satin lapels to his broadcloth coat, and she, not only with colored ribbons, but colored bows and flowers on her new bonnet. On this greater sin luminaries of the church, my dear mother was almost forgotten and was suffered to travel to all the big meetings in comparative peace."

"If these old preachers did fight the devil with coats off, it was to some purpose, for I've never known a more religious and moral community, nor one more deeply impressed with the truths of the Bible and religion, than the people under their ministrations."

"Those were the days of the double log cabins and sanded floors; of burnished pewter plates displayed in the sun to passersby on a shelf at the front door, and to visitors on an

open sideboard in the principal room in the house; and of tinkers with their packs on their backs, to mend such wares as might be broken, and to mold new ones for the thrifty housewives. I have not seen a pewter plate nor a tinker within these new county lines since they were run."

"Those were the days when the land was fresh from the hand of God, no sedge, no Bermuda grass, and the rivers and creeks were full of shad and other fish."

"If a young man wished to marry he went to the other side of the spring or another site on his father's abundant, cheap, rich virgin soil; built his log cabin, cleared a turnip patch and cowpen, and went to multiplying and replenishing the earth. Since these new county lines the country is scarred with red gullies, the cane, forests and fish are gone, and if a young man marries he may expect to feed his children on red clay and blackberries. "They got their new county and not only reaped these bitter fruits, and many others that I can mention, but have lost their simple industrious habits. The boys must quit the plow and go to town, and learn to drink, dance and play cards. Because they have a courthouse, neighbors who used to settle their little disputes in the church, have gone to the law. One half bought drygoods and liquor, bad liquor at that, and the other half went to buying (spending) and drinking and they all went broke; brethern who had belonged to the same church and lived neighbors all their lives without an unkind word, went to lying and fighting over the new county offices. And here we are, once the happiest and most independent people in the world, now the most miserable set of poor devils on earth, and all on account of these new county lines they have run around us." "Here my friend groaned aloud, refilled his pipe, and in his agony of soul puffed smoke like a steam engine."

"In corroboration of my old friend's account of the simplicity of his neighbors, of a half century since "Bob Martin" late clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, who lived in Greene County (Greensboro), and not more than ten or twelve miles from my old friend, said that the Methodists turned the principal citizens of the county out of their church for buying a hundred pounds of sugar at a time."

"He told in his inimitable way how the congregation of a country church was broken up by a pair of silver plated stirrup-irons. This was so-rated about and disputed by some, who said that extravagant as he might be, and fine as his horse was, he could not be such a spend-thrift as to throw his money away as foolishly as that. Others taking the affirmative side with equal warmth; it occasioned a stirrup and antistirrup dispute in the community that would have caused great strife had events not soon put the question to rest. It was known that the prodigal had gone to Augusta to sell his cotton, and on his return would be at a certain country church within the memory of its oldest inhabitant. The preacher did not commence his sermon until some half hour after the usual time, for the expected beau had not arrived, and knowing the expectations of the large congregation in attendance, he waited. The important gentleman wishing to create as great a sensation as the splendor of his equipment would justify, had delayed his arrival until everyone should be on the grounds. After the preacher had commenced the services, the silverplated stirrups with the beau came. Tying his horse in a conspicuous place, first one saw and went to examine the wonder and then another and another, until the preacher was left without a congregation."

Judge Garnett Andrews

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON VISITS GREENSBORO

(By T. B. Rice)

The writer has, on more than one occasion, referred to General Andrew Jackson's visits to Greensboro, Ga., but these references were based upon tradition rather than a printed account. However, the following account of one of his visits should remove all doubt and prove to the most skeptical, that his visit proved to be a great social event in our town.

From at least two reliable sources-Judge George Hillyer and George Paschall, author of "Rachel Paschall, Ninety-Four Years" we learn that General Andrew Jackson had three uncles living in this section, and one of them, the father of Gwynn Allison, lived about two miles from Greensboro, in a house that

is now owned by Mrs. John T. Boswell, and known as the Felix Malone place. This home is located on the old Greensboro-Union Point road that crosses the Georgia Railroad at Gheesling's pecan grove.

The hotel where General Jackson was given a banquet was located on the lot where the new Municipal Auditorium now stands, and was a famous hotel that was owned and operated by Thomas W. Grimes, Greensboro's "Merchant-Prince" of that period.

At the time of General Jackson's visit Greensboro had a population of around 600 people-more than half of whom were colored. Most of the homes occupied an entire city block-including vegetable and flower gardens, servants quarters, barns and stables. Of the homes that were here when General Jackson was entertained, there are a few still standing and are occupied; they are, the homes of Mrs. Sanford Taylor, Judge Pierce Brown, the old Miller home opposite Mr. L. S. Cawthon's home, Mrs. T. B. Rice's home, the old home opposite the Ford Garage-known as the Vincent home, the old Jonas Fauche home-now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Davidson, the old home known as the Mitchell lot, and the old rock jail, and perhaps, the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Toney, also, the old Foster home which is now the Baptist Pastorium.

GREENE COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORDS

1785 - 1873

Bride & Groom	Date & Minister
AARON, Edward S. Martha Ann Mullins	June 24, 1860 James M. Kelly
AARON, George W. Mary Susan Taylor	September 6, 1860
AARON, Thomas D. Martha J. Mitchell	November 2, 1858 J. H. Bragg
ABEL, William A. Eliza Reid	January 24, 1839 James W. Godkin
ABERCROMBIE, Anderson Sydney Grimes	February 24, 1819 Lovick Pierce
ACREE, James M. Sarah Smith	December 1, 1841
ADAIR, Robert Babsy Reid	August 28, 1800
ADAIR, Virgil J. Mary F. Crawford	March 26, 1868 Thos. P. Sanford
ADAMS, John Patsey Johnson	March 5, 1804
ADAMS, William Rachael Sweeney	November 2, 1820
ADAMS, William E. Sallie E. Copelan	November 18, 1874 W. R. Johnson
ADERHOLD, John H. P. Anna N. Arnold	June 5, 1866 Hart C. Peek, O. M.
ADKINS, Booker Adaline Tuggle	July 6, 1832 John Armstrong
ADKINS, Joseph Mary Lanford	October 1, 1818 Thomas Stocks
AIKENS, William Betsy Ann Grigsby	January 25, 1821 O. Porter
AKERS, John Rebecca Turner	December 4, 1827 William Bryan
AKERS, Samuel Nancy Robins	February 28, 1828 William Bryan
AKIN, Edmond Sarah Ann Veazey	October 13, 1830 John Harris
AKINS, Elijah Eliza Ball	February 7, 1822 John Harris
AKINS, Henry T. Eliza J. Daniel	February 28, 1869 Wm. A. Overton
AKINS, James Nancy Ivey	March 17, 1800
AKINS, James Betsy Cooper	March 4, 1818
AKINS, Joseph Mary Rea	April 23, 1818 Lemuel Greene
AKINS, William A. Elizabeth Andrews	October 2, 1856 W. D. Murden

ALDRIDGE, Samuel P. Sarah Ann Furlow	August 27, 1836 Calb M. Key, M. G.
ALFRIEND, Benjamin Margaret Simonton	October, 7, 1837 John G. Holtzclaw
ALFRIEND, Benjamin O. Eliza J. Smith	December 22, 1863 John W. McCrary, M. G.
ALFRIEND, Edward W. Mary E. Dunn	January 4, 1841 F. R. Golding
ALFRIEND, William L. Sarah Frances Dunn	February 22, 1842 F. R. Golding, M. G.
ALFORD, Bertus Mary Boone	October 1, 1801 W. Stocks
ALFORD, Briton Betsy Brassel	March 19, 1805 Thos. Crawford
ALFORD, Chinchaz Deany Wooten	January 18, 1806
ALBRITTON, Ansel M. Evalina J. Macon	January 20, 1856 T. D. Martin, M. G.
ALEXANDER, Rinardo B. Harriet C. Dolvin	September 12, 1843 Wesley P. Arnold
ALEXANDREW, Joseph K. Patience T. Alfriend	December 19, 1844 John Howell
ALFORD, Julius Eliza Cook	March 14, 1821 Lovick Pierce
ALFORD, Lodowich Judith Jackson	May 16, 1798
ALFORD, William H. Georgiana J. Mullins	January 5, 1858 T. D. Martin, M. G.
ALFORD, Zaboch Perrien Sherrill	November 3, 1814 Evans Myrick
ALLEN, Benjamin W. Martha J. Barnhart	August 15, 1860 James H. Kilpatrick
ALLEN, Dickson E. Nancy C. Jackson	June 7, 1859 L. B. Caldwell
ALLEN, E. M. Eliza Catherine Park	August 5, 1847 Francis Bowman
ALLEN, James Sultana Broadway	August 2, 1824
ALLEN, John Eliza Carleton	March 20, 1805
ALLEN, John Polly Jackson	January 31, 1828 Joshua Cannon
ALLEN, J. H. Missouri A. Hooks	December 21, 1869 L. B. Caldwell
ALLEN, Josiah Rachel Colclough	November 18, 1824
ALLEN, Pleasant Josiah Martha Pyron	June 11, 1832 Thos. W. Grimes
ALLEN, Stephen Martha Pyron	June 14, 1830 Thos. W. Grimes
ALLEN, W. A. Martha A. Jackson	January 2, 1872 L. B. Caldwell

ALLEN, Wiley Penelope Powers	April 19, 1821 Francis Cummins
ALLISON, Reuben Lousiana King	July 7, 1836 Geo. F. Pierce
ALLISON, William Martha Price	June 4, 1822 Robert Booth
ALLISTON, William P. Martha A. Walton	April 16, 1848 Hinton Crawford
ALLRED, William Jane Park	February 23, 1825 John Webb
ALLRED, William H. Sarah F. Rowland	May 23, 1865 Jefferson Wright
ALSTON, Willis Elisa Howard	December 18, 1828 Lovick Pierce
ALVIS Ashley Catherine McIntosh	September 16, 1825 John Dawson
AMMONS, Richard Rebecca Watson	December 9, 1830 George Hall
AMOSS, George M. Patience A. Smith	September 2, 1865
ANDERSON, Bazor Sarah Houghton	December 15, 1788
ANDERSON, Elijah Phebe Clarke	May 27, 1830 George Hall
ANDERSON, Henry Nancy Chapman	October 11, 1838 Ephraim Bruce
ANDERSON, John Elizabeth Lewis	May 26, 1831 J. P. Leveritt
ANDERSON, John M. Elvira O'Neal	February 2, 1845 James I. Findley
ANDERSON, Joseph Sarah Riley	September 10, 1834 James Anderson
ANDERSON, Noah Susan Mahan	October 16, 1836 Wilson S. Bishop
ANDERSON, Stewart Mary Watson	February 20, 1840 Thomas Stocks
ANDERSON, Thomas Ann Murry	July 29, 1829 William Bryan
ANDERSON, William Sarah Stephenson	February 2, 1819 Francis Cummins
ANDERSON, William W. Anna I. Whitaker	January 9, 1843
ANDERSON, William Adalade Tuggle	August 5, 1857 William R. Cox
ANDREWS, Adam Polly Brooks	April 26, 1815 C. Maddox
ANDREWS, Adam Martha Jane Oliver	January 28, 1847 J. L. Veazey
ANDREWS, Alexander Abby Atkinson	September 21, 1806 Jesse Lacey
ANDREWS, James Anne Greenwood	January 14, 1844 Wesley P. Arnold

ANDREWS, Lunceford M. Jedidah E. Moore	November 20, 1866 John O'Neal
ANDREWS, Matthew Susan Jones	January 12, 1837 James Moore
ANDREWS, Rohow Sara N. Landrum	April 6, 1845 N. Hill
ANDREWS, Rohow Mary Ann Hodge	July 9, 1848 J. A. Williams
ANDREWS, William R. Martha Ellis	May 8, 1845 D. W. McJunkin
ANDREWS, William N. Nancy C. Devaney	December 15, 1859 Littleton Caldwell
ANSLEY, William Nancy Thompson	December 6, 1827 Robert Booth
ARDIS, John Patsey Stallings	August 11, 1811 W. Johnson
ARKWRIGHT, James Sarah Pendergrass	September 18, 1823 Thomas Johnson
ARMOR, James Rachel Phillips	November 17, 1804
ARMOR, James N. Adrian W. Moore	February 22, 1849 William Bryan
ARMOR, John Nancy Caldwell	November 18, 1788
ARMOR, Reuben B. Mary S. Park	July 1, 1834
ARMOR, William Sarah Brown	June 23, 1814 John Armor
ARMOR, William Martha A. Riley	May 23, 1839 U. C. Peurifoy
ARMOR, William Arthanetia R. Walton	November 14, 1850 J. C. Simmons
ARMOR, William B. L. M. Hutcheson	February 13, 1873 J. M. Loury
ARMSTRONG, James Mary Edmondson	December 20, 1855 P. H. Mell
ARMSTRONG, Jesse M. Martha Culbreath	June 4, 1841 N. H. Lumpkin
ARMSTRONG, Jesse R. Oliver Baker	November 30, 1866 Henry C. Weaver
ARMSTRONG, John Mrs. Mary C. Armstrong	November 15, 1865 William R. Wilson
ARMSTRONG, William Lucy A. Crawford	January 4, 1866 John W. Tally, M. G.
ARNOLD, Martin B. Nancy Jane Hunter	September 23, 1866 S. I. Owens
ARNOLD, Solomon P. Margaret M. Brooks	May 24, 1832 A. Greene
ARTHUR, George Mary C. S. Johnson	January 1, 1871 B. P. Taylor
ARTHUR, Thomas J. C. J. Freeman	March 26, 1874 W. A. Partee

ASBERRY, Henry	November 3, 1808
Louisa McLane	Peter Joyner
ASBURY, Jesse	April 20, 1815
Abigail Smith	Robert Rea
ASBURY, Redman	July 29, 1841
Mary Sophronia Norton	E. S. Hunter
ASBURY, Richard	November 12, 1817
Martha Collier	Jesse Mercer
ASBURY, Richard	December 26, 1819
Sarah Watts	William Cone
ASBURY, Thomas	October 31, 1822
Nancy Lyne	Samuel Whateley
ASHLEY, Charles E.	February 18, 1841
Lucy B. Pierce	James Moore
ASHLEY, William	November 30, 1831
Charlotte Dorchey	Wootten O'Neal
ASHLEY, William	July 23, 1840
Clarissa Keener	N. P. Jarrell
ASHLEY, William	December 19, 1841
Nancy S. Wright	James Moore
ASKEW, Ezekiel P. G.	January 17, 1860
Cornelia F. Mullins	W. G. Johnson
ASKEW, James B.	November 18, 1849
Eliza F. Veazey	Joseph R. Parker
ASKEW, Joshua	January 23, 1862
Elizabeth Atkinson	W. G. Johnson
ASKEW, William	January 3, 1831
Cynthia Riley	George Hall
ASKEW, William	December 3, 1835
Nancy Merritt	Jas. Anderson
ASTON, Robert	June 5, 1827
Nancy Vaughn	John Harris
ASTON, William L.	May 26, 1814
Sally Parrish	Robert Rea
ATKINS, Willis	December 31, 1815
Priscilla D. Taylor	William Ray
ATKINSON, Isaac Parker	August 24, 1847
Mary Rogers Moore	J. L. Rowland
ATKINSON, James C.	September 13, 1857
Theodosia Wray	John H. M. Barton
ATKINSON, John	March 18, 1800
Sally Moreland	
ATKINSON, Lazarus	July 11, 1837
Elizabeth Echols	Ephraim Bruce
ATKINSON, Nathan	May 28, 1813
Polly Parker	Robert Rea
ATKINSON, Nathan L.	November 28, 1834
Frances B. Slaughter	
ATKINSON, Thomas	October 27, 1842
Mary Merritt	H. H. Lawrence
ATKINSON, Thos. L. B.	March 2, 1848
Elizabeth A. Bagley	James B. Nickelson

AUBREY, Lewis Dinah Harris	June 24, 1802
AUTRY, Jacob Isabeller McClane	May 20, 1829
AUTREY, O. P. Georgia Sanford	January 6, 1870 Philip Robinson
AVERY, Joseph Mary S. Haynes	April 9, 1874 John O'Neal
AWTRY, John Martha Moore	January 20, 1820 Malachi Murden
AWTRY, Reynolds Martha Carr	February 9, 1820 James Brockman
AXSON, Samuel E. Margaret Jane Hoyt	November 23, 1858 N. Hoyt, M. G.
BABB, William Susanna Heard	January 19, 1796
BACHELOR, Archibald Lucy Ann Mallory	December 22, 1831 Thomas W. Grimes
BACHELOR, Con (not shown)	May 8, 1786
BACHELOR, Richard Ella Seay	September 14, 1869 Philip Robinson
BAGBY, Charles L. Amanda M. Strange	February 9, 1865 J. A. Preston, M. G.
BAGBY, George E. R. Georgia A. P. Bowden	April 27, 1868 Jas. W. Godkin
BAILEY, Nathaniel Armietta Williams	July 22, 1849 J. T. Findley
BAILEY, Samuel Armstrong Rebecca F. Lloyd	May 19, 1831 Lovick Pierce
BAILEY, Simon Faithey Parker	December 14, 1804 B. Maddox
BAKER, Christopher Nancy Daniel	December 20, 1805
BAKER, Jonathan Mary Stallings	October 29, 1818 Thomas Riley
BAKER, Silas Mary M. Walker	December 29, 1830 S. M. Walhall
BAKER, William Nancy Williams	September 24, 1805
BAKER, William Rebeckah Howell	July 12, 1807 James Holt
BALDWIN, Benjamin Catherine Watson	January 4, 1802
BALDWIN, Charles Susannah Love	August 22, 1839 Hinton Crawford, M. G.
BALDWIN, David Eliza Owens	February 3, 1804
BALDWIN, James Eliza White	March 13, 1804

BALDWIN, Joseph H. Harriett E. Edmondson	July 28, 1837 James Moore
BALDWIN, Robert Sarah Boning	December 22, 1788
BALDWIN, Samuel Nancy Williams	February 7, 1833 B. M. Sanders
BALDWIN, Thomas B. Ann E. Skidmore	February 14, 1837 Vincent Thornton, M. G.
BALDWIN, Thomas B. Frances I. Morris	December 10, 1840 James Jones
BALLARD, George Peggy Armour	November 9, 1801
BALLARD, John Nancy McLain	June 8, 1807 William Greer
BALLARD, William Nancy King	September 22, 1802
BARBER, Richard J. Ann Nicholson	October 29, 1840 B. M. Sanders
BAREFIELD, Arthur Sally Freeman	October 12, 1804
BARFIELD, Sampson Mary Bell	April 1, 1847
BARKER, James Eliz. Finch	April 25, 1841 James W. Godkin
BARKER, William Nancy Hackney	December 26, 1815 Leml. Greene
BARKSDALE, Greene B. Celia Connell	October 24, 1839
BARKWELL, Julius Ruth Harper	November 20, 1818 Jack Lumpkin
BARNES, Asa Mary A. Mapp	September 27, 1849 L. C. Peek
BARNES, Asa Martha Mapp	January 13, 1853 W. W. Moore
BARNES, Joshua Caroline Ledbetter	November 28, 1865 H. C. Peek, O. M.
BARNES, Samuel Elizabeth Barnhart	May 25, 1789
BARNES, William H. Martha Ann McMillan	August 5, 1841 R. F. Griffin
BARNETT, John Sally Sorrell	October 8, 1802
BARNETT, John Mary Willis	November 8, 1827 Edward Maxey
BARNETT, William Betsey Johnson	August 29, 1804
BARNHART, Bruce Christopher Smith	June 12, 1816 Thomas Snow
BARNHART, Leroy Sarah Parker	April 5, 1842 James Moore

BARNHART, Seaborn R. Talula E. Alford	December 19, 1875 John T. Dolvin
BARNWELL, Alexander Catherine Watts	December 28, 1819 Thomas Stocks
BARNWELL, Benjamin F. Elizabeth Ann Parrott	July 3, 1866 Philip B. Robinson
BARNWELL, Henry Maria Powers	January 31, 1822
BARNWELL, Henry Delila Booles	July 16, 1822 Thomas Stocks
BARNWELL, Jesse S. Rachael Nesson	October 6, 1858 James L. Tarwater
BARR, Oliver Margaret Freeman	December 10, 1873
BARRETT, John Lurany Lewis	February 1, 1831 Butt L. Cato
BARRON, Thomas Sally Clay	March 12, 1805
BARROW, Cyrus B. Frances E. Williams	April 19, 1851 Hinton Crawford
BARRY, M. M. Lucretia Cook	July 4, 1851 J. W. Godkin
BARLETT, Abner Mary Chewning	January 22, 1807 W. McBiboney
BARTON, Thompson Sarah Daniel	November 18, 1860 J. W. Godkin
BASS, James A. Caroline McMillan	February 21, 1849 L. B. Jackson
BATCHELOR, Jesse Sarah A. Grant	December 11, 1856 James L. Laurence
BATES, Robert Patsey Campbell	July 13, 1821 John Harris
BATES, John Elizabeth Alford	November 26, 1818 Thomas Snow
BATES, Nathaniel Nancy Channell	April 2, 1827 Absalom Baugh
BATES, William Nancy Parker	November 4, 1827 John Harris
BATTLE, John Elizabeth Atkinson	December 22, 1819 Francis West
BAUGH, Abram Ridley Colley	July 18, 1852 B. Rowland
BAUGH, James E. Ada R. Smith	May 9, 1865
BAUGH, Richard Henry Marceline A. Gresham	May 12, 1858 F. F. Reynolds, M. G.
BAUHCUM, Aaron Mary Camp	October 9, 1864 Wm. M. Chapman, M. G.
BAUHCUM, Aaron Martha Holder	March 22, 1866 Ezekiel L. Williams
BAUHCUM, Penckney Susan Jane Connel	November 17, 1864 Wm. M. Chapman, M. G.

BAUGHCUM, W. W. Anna Clifton	December 20, 1871
BAXLEY, Aaron Nancy Howell	January 4, 1805
BAXTER, William Sarah E. Oslin	January 5, 1847 H. H. Lawrence
BAYNON, Watkins Ann Barnett	January 10, 1825
BAYS, Joseph Edith Broadway	July 27, 1823 Nicholas Lewis
BEARDEN, Richard Elizabeth Patrick	October 31, 1829
BEARDING, Arthur Rebekah McClendon	December 23, 1795
BEARDS, Washington Nancy Phillips	December 28, 1808 Thomas Crawford
BEASLEY, Hiram Lewansa Duberry	February 1, 1851
BEASLEY, William Nancy English	June 5, 1805
BEASLEY, William Mary Forrester	December 4, 1845 E. S. Hunter
BEASLEY, William Rachel Robinette	September 23, 1794
BEASLEY, Anna Watson	1801
BEATIE, John Anna Todd	December 22, 1822 Lovick Pierce
BEAVERS, Daniel Nancy Pursy	November 19, 1799
BEAVERS, Nathan Sally Blurton	April 3, 1805
BECK, T. J. Mary L. King	December 16, 1869 H. H. Tucker
BECKCOM, John Ruth Biddle	January 11, 1816 Archibald Watts
BEDELL, John Susan Perdee	March 18, 1828 R. Q. Dickinson
BEDELL, Micajah Ann Smith	October 14, 1831 Vincent R. Thornton
BEEMAN, Henry Carolyn Myrick	February 15, 1823 Nathan Beeman, M. G.
BEEMAN, Samuel H. Frances Julia Ann Cone	January 25, 1831 Thos. W. Grimes
BEGNON, Cassmere J. Mary Z. Johnson	March 16, 1871 Philip Robinson
BELAND, James Easter McElroy	February 2, 1806
BELL, A. H. Missouri Stephen	December 23, 1873 W. A. Partee
BELL, James Sophia Woodham	January 28, 1812 Robert Rea

BELL, James Virginia Ward	September 18, 1859 R. B. Kelly
BELL, Jarard Rody Smith	December 9, 1811 W. Johnson
BELL, John Mary Beasley	March 1839 John Harris, M. G.
BELL, Kendall Nancy Allen	January 9, 1856 G. H. Thompson
BELL, Nat. Elizabeth Weeks	September 8, 1787
BELL, Pierce Margaret Daniel	December 27, 1846 R. F. Griffen
BELL, William Elizabeth Hopkins	December 20, 1821
BELLAH, James W. Elizabeth G. McKowan	February 27, 1845 Hinton Crawford, M. G.
BENEDICT, John G. Susan Bates	January 27, 1850 James T. Findley
BENHAM, Lyman Sarah King	November 24, 1818 W. Cone
BENNETT, Charles Cynthia Carter	May 28, 1854 R. Rowland
BENNETT, Elias L. Emaliza L. Harper	September 14, 1863 E. A. Burgess
BENNETT, James Laura Dobbs	June 3, 1855 B. Rowland
BENNETT, James A. Talitha C. Brazzell	October 4, 1859 Homer Henbee, M. G.
BENNETT, Reuben Jane Lindsey	November 1, 1819
BENNETT, Reuben Sarah Forrester	June 19, 1845 E. S. Hunter
BENNETT, Reuben Elizabeth Mitchell	October 26, 1848 Elisha Hunter
BENNETT, Riley W. Louiza Cosby	April 3, 1864 A. W. Rowland, M. G.
BENNETT, William Peggy Hogg	April 23, 1804
BENT, John Mary Buzby	December, 1838
BERGER, Seaborn Josephine Wood	December 6, 1870 W. C. Birchmore
BERRY, Carey W. Mary J. Tuggle	May 21, 1868 William A. Overton
BERRY, Charles S. Mary E. Booles	May 7, 1861 Vincent Thornton
BESHELL, Hezekiah G. Elizabeth Fambro	December 24, 1844 James T. Findley
BESSENT, Abraham W. Lucindia E. Wright	April 22, 1866 A. W. Rowland, M. G.

BETHUNE, Lauchlen Allatha Greer	September 14, 1802
BETHUNE, Lauchlin Sallie Fitzpatrick	March 8, 1815 James Martin
BETHUNE, William M. Elizabeth S. Hester	June 28, 1826
BETTIE, William H. Elizabeth C. Grimes	March 14, 1865 M. W. Arnold, M. G.
BICKERS, Benjamin F. Cordelia E. Colclough	December 4, 1860
BICKERS, Joseph Elizabeth Stewart	May 26, 1818
BICKERS, Lewis Nancy Cartwright	February 8, 1795
BICKERS, William Nancy Ivy	January 2, 1834 Thomas Stocks
BICKERS, William C. Almira Sophronia Arnold	October 14, 1858 L. B. Jackson
BIDDLE, Macajah Lavinia Sharrel	December 15, 1819 William Cone
BILLUPS, Thomas Elizabeth Victory	January 30, 1828 Lovick Pierce
BIRD, Joseph Lucretia Watson	December 11, 1828 James Park
BIRD, Michael Susannah Levine	October 11, 1818 Robert Booth
BISHOP, Asa Nancy Garrett	February 6, 1809 George Stovall
BISHOP, J. J. Amelia Red	February 19, 1847 Peter Whelan (Catholic Priest)
BISHOP, Lafayette Martha C. Hix	November 3, 1867 Wm. H. Thrasher
BICE, Charles Malissa Williams	October 15, 1854 W. S. Partee
BISHOP, Wilson S. Panthes T. Thompson	April 30, 1833 H. Pendergrass, M. G.
BLACK, Carwell B. Sarah Ann Smith	April 24, 1834 Caleb W. Key, M. G.
BLACK, George Mary Ralls	February 16, 1840 Francis Bowman
BLAIR, Thomas Polly Wall	December 23, 1795
BLANKENSHIP, John Mahala Caldwell	December 24, 1833 James Moore
BLANKS, Demsey Mary A. Hill	January 11, 1818 Robert Rea
BLANKS, William Jane Hill	September 25, 1799
BLANKS, William Narcissa Young	November 8, 1819 James Riley
BLANTON, W. M. Julia Thompson	November 6, 1840

BLASSINGAME, James T. Evaline C. Greer	September 25, 1834 Thos. W. Grimes
BLEDSON, Aaron Elizabeth Stocks	July 30, 1808 William Browning
BLEDSON, John Elizabeth Autrey	December 28, 1820 L. B. Johnson
BLEDSON, Joseph Elizabeth Greer	December 30, 1819 James Brockman
BLEDSON, William Pamsly Ann Booth	October 21, 1823 John W. G. Greer
BLITCH, Joseph L. Martha A. Beazley	October 5, 1863 N. M. Crawford, M. G.
BLOUNT, Whitfield L. Della Whitehead	March 5, 1876 R. L. Burgess
BLYTHE, James Doly Credille	September 15, 1806
BLYTHE, Leroy Betsy Caroline Wars	April 7, 1829 William Bryan
BLYTHE, William H. Betheney Ward	July 26, 1832 J. P. Leveritt
BOGGS, Samuel Polly Kent	December 11, 1793
BOLES, Jackson Betsey Lindsey	January 8, 1812 Lemuel Greene
BOLKS, Turner Frances Greene Robertson	October 25, 1823
BOLING, John S. Anne W. Nancy	February 7, 1833 Abraham Yates
BONES, John H. Peggy Burns	June 22, 1796
BOOKE, Samuel Elizabeth Stokely	November 28, 1799
BOOLES, Allen Averylla Broach	December 12, 1815 Lauchlin Bethune
BOOLES, Bevan Charity Yewen	January 8, 1828 Abraham Yeats
BOOLES, Jackson Nancy Brooks	November 16, 1845 Jeremiah Lindsey
BOOLES, Jeremiah Sarah Malone	January 5, 1846 Samuel Ely
BOOLES, John Mary Bennett	November 12, 1822 John Booles, Sr.
BOOLES, John A. Rebecca Hackney	September 13, 1849 E. S. Hunter
BOOLES, William T. Martha Williams	November 14, 1837 B. M. Sanders
BOOLES, Willoughby Sarah Ann Wilson	August 4, 1836 Vincent H. Thornton
BOON, Alfred C. Martha Ann Barnhart	August 29, 1833 James Moore
BOON, Francis M. Harriett A. Greene	August 12, 1834 Abraham Perkins

BOON, Jesse Sarah Hicks	April 5, 1824
BOON, Sion Gilly Hawkins	November 26, 1804
BOON,	December 5, 1844 E. S. Crummer
BOONE, Allen R. Marietta R. Hightower	March 19, 1867 William Bryan, M. G.
BOONE, Benjamin Betsey Alford	April 22, 1810 Isaac Cook
BOONE, Benjamin Dorothy Fay	May 28, 1824
BOONE, David L. Mary Christopher	January 28, 1841 V. R. Thornton
BOONE, John D. Mary Hood	December 2, 1858 Carlos W. Stephens
BOONE, Warren J. Rebecca Runnels	December 2, 1841 E. S. Hunter
BOOTH, Beverly Sarah Ansley	July 29, 1819 Robert Booth
BORGUST, Robert Phoebe Fuller	July 12, 1821 Abraham Teates
BOSTWICK, Nathan Lucy Burk	November 17, 1819 William Cone
BOSTWICK, William Jane Smith	March 6, 1823 John Harris
BOSWELL, Reuben B. Narcissa A. Mayo	December 16, 1869 W. A. Overton
BOSWELL, William J. Josephine Malone	June 11, 1862 H. H. Tucker, M. G.
BOWDEN, Elliot C. Frances Heard	September 22, 1842 James Jones, M. G.
BOWDEN, George Thomas Cynthia W. Shirlin	November 15, 1846 William Bryan
BOWDEN, Richard Martha Cartwright	February 6, 1848 Issac Williams
BOWDEN, Robert C. Elizabeth Jackson	January 25, 1844 J. W. Godkin
BOWDEN, Robert C. Frances L. Arnold	November 20, 1856 J. P. Duncan, M. G.
BOWDEN, William Pamelia Bell	August 9, 1820
BOWDEN, William Sarah Jones	October 30, 1833
BOWDEN, William Mary Broach	December 22, 1844 E. S. Hunter
BOWEN, T. J. Lurana H. Davis	May 31, 1853 Charles M. Irwin, M. G.
BOWLES, Henry Lucenla Bowles	August 4, 1835 Jesse H. Watson

BOWLES, Henry	September 22, 1872
Mary Narmer	W. A. Moore
BOWLES, Jesse	March 24, 1802
Sally Anderson	
BOWLES, Jesse B.	August 26, 1833
Jane Bennett	
BOWLES, John	March 8, 1800
Sally Blasingame	
BOWLES, Littleberry	August 29, 1833
Cena Cochrane	Nathan Hobbs
BOWLES, Thomas	April 1, 1819
Acintha Cothrine	William Tuggle
BOWLES, William	December 18, 1805
Jincey Wade	
BOWLES, William H.	August 19, 1875
Nancy H. Cartwright	A. J. S. Jackson
BOWLES, William V.	February 10, 1864
Margaret M. Dennis	V. R. Thornton
BOYCE, George	August 17, 1803
Jimmy Greer	
BOYCE,	April 23, 1803
Polly Davis	
BOYKIN, Leroy H.	February 3, 1859
Laura E. Hunter	T. J. Bowen, M. G.
BOZEMAN, James	February 20, 1820
Margaret Shelton	Lovick Pierce
BRACK, Willim H.	March 12, 1871
Nancy Crossley	N. M. Jones
BRADLEY, Charles A.	July 7, 1859
Emaline Harris	Chas. W. Launius
BRADLEY, Harrelson	October 19, 1799
Agnes Rice	
BRADLEY, John	August 6, 1802
Rachel Wester	
BRADDY, John	January 7, 1847
Asenath Wright	Hinton Crawford
BRADDY, Joseph E.	December 2, 1869
Mary E. Turner	C. D. Mitchell
BRADSHAM, Asa	June 30, 1803
Polly Carol	
BRADSHAW, Elijah	November 16, 1873
Sarah Frances Coffield	W. A. Partee
BRADSHAW, Brastus	February 27, 1838
Elizabeth Findley	J. L. M. Porter
BRADSHAW, George	November 20, 1838
Dulsey McCain	
BRADSHAW, George	June 13, 1862
Rhoda C. Askew	J. W. Godkin
BRADSHAW, William	March 19, 1872
Susan Bridges	Rev. J. S. Potter
BRADSHAW, William	December 30, 1873
Letia Shields	M. A. Partee

BRAGG, Mathew Anne Cheney	January 6, 1804
BRAGG, Thomas Lovinia Lunceford	December 28, 1797
BRANCH, John Sarah Broughton	January 21, 1830 Adeil Sherwood
BRANCH, Robert M. Margaret S. Wier	May 31, 1854 W. A. Florence
BRANCH, William H. H. Sarah Margaret Robinson	December 6, 1864 N. M. Crawford, M. G.
BRASSEL, James Sally Davis	April 16, 1805
BRASWELL, Isom Mary Morris	April 6, 1806
BREWER, David Polly Parker	April 21, 1804
BREWER, George Washington Julia Priscilla Bruce	December 25, 1872 N. M. Jones
BREWER, Henry Lukey Mitchell	August 31, 1800
BREWER, Wiley Mary Clements	April 4, 1854 Benjamin Merritt
BREWER, William Polly Harper	November 11, 1799
BREWER, William Polly Moore	December 2, 1810 Arthur Foster
BRIANT, John Mary Copeland	March 4, 1830
BRICE, Alfred Martha Williams	December 11, 1845 Ephraim Bruce
BRIDGES, Ezekiel Frances Slaughter	October 14, 1845 J. C. Lucas
BRIDGES, Ezekiel J. Elizabeth T. Smith	June 24, 1849 William Bryan
BRIDGES, Hardy Nancy Copelan	December 17, 1822 Henry Slaughter
BRIDGES, James Nancy Rowland	August 30, 1827 E. Tally
BRIDGES, James Susan Copeland	October 27, 1831 Lewis Parker
BRIDGES, John J. C. Mary Anne Credille	February 5, 1852 Hardy Bridges
BRIDGES, Robert C. Elizabeth F. Copelan	June 6, 1850 Hardy Bridges
BRIDGES, William A. H. Copelan	May 12, 1850 John Copelan
BRIMBERRY, Matthias Betsey Hinton	April 10, 1827
BRISCOE, John Elizabeth Dunn	April 22, 1858 John W. Reid, M. G.
BRISCOE, Lucius M. Ann Catherine Strozier	May 10, 1850

BRICOE, Thomas Sarah F. Cheney	July 14, 1851 Dabney P. Jones
BRITAIN, Henry Louisa Booker	September 6, 1825
BRITTON, William Nancy Farris	January 25, 1852 H. C. Peek, M. G.
BROACH, Alexander Nancy Durham	December 18, 1836 John G. Holtzclaw
BROACH, James Lucenda Yeats	October 28, 1824
BROACH, J. E. Sallie Lankford	November 12, 1874 John T. Dolvin
BROACH, William Polly Sherrill	December 24, 1811 William Cone
BROACH, William H. Margaret Davidson	June 30, 1872 John R. Young
BROADDUS, Thomas Agnes Fielder	December 4, 1798
BROCKMAN, Moses Penelope Bunch	October 17, 1819 Lemuel Greene
BROOK, James Julia Reynolds	February 17, 1834 Nathan Hobbs
BROOK, James E. Eliza Anne Johnson	May 20, 1844 J. M. Davison
BROOK, John F. Celestia M. Sayers	January 5, 1857 Thomas Callahan
BROOK, John S. Nancy A. Reynolds	August 1, 1860
BROOKS, Archibald D. Frances D. Turnell	October 28, 1850 H. C. Peek
BROOKS, Archibald Mrs. Lucy A. Cramer	December 1, 1859 Hart C. Peek
BROOKS, Augustus G. Emaline F. Ellis	October 20, 1843 W. C. Veazey
BROOKS, Covington Nancy Walker	May 30, 1833 J. P. Leveritt
BROOKS, Jesse Elizabeth Watts	August 15, 1823
BROOKS, Peter R. Fraucina Credille	January 1, 1843 R. F. Griffen
BROOKS, Thomas Polly Jackson	March 26, 1815 John Riley
BROOKS, Wilson L. Julia Fort	January 10, 1860 T. J. Bowen
BROOME, Alpheus Josephine Anderson	October 8, 1868 C. A. Mitchell
BROOME, Lucius Elizabeth Irby	April 3, 1860 William A. Corry
BROOX, Henry Sarah Broox	November 20, 1824
BROUGHTON, Edward Sarah Ann Lackey	January 7, 1829

BROUGHTON, Edward Essey Broughton	May 22, 1838 Thomas Stocks
BROUGHTON, John R. Genett L. Broughton	May 8, 1833 George Heard
BROUGHTON, John T. Anne America Perkins	August 26, 1843 Francis Bowman
BROWN, Benjamin Nancy Newby	February 25, 1815 Gilly Moore
BROWN, Benjamin F. Tennessee King	November 19, 1833 Thomas W. Grimes
BROWN, Burwell Fanny Brown	June 6, 1798
BROWN, Charles Amanda Bennett	November 14, 1869 Philip Clements
BROWN, Daniel Adeline Wilson	October 10, 1858 James Davison
BROWN, Ezekiel Elizabeth Merritt	December 15, 1803
BROWN, Ezekiel Emily Greene	December 1, 1825
BROWN, Ezekiel Hannah Oslin	August 2, 1827 E. Tally
BROWN, James L. Julia Martin	December 19, 1843 P. H. Nell
BROWN, Jesse F. Lillie B. McElroy	May 18, 1865
BROWN, John Burchet Baxter	May 2, 1814 Joseph Tarpley
BROWN, Joseph H. Lavenia Smith	September 12, 1871 B. L. Hulme, M. G.
BROWN, Thomas Mary Foster	November 4, 1829
BROWN, Thomas Eliza A. Merritt	January 21, 1853 John R. Young, M. G.
BROWN, William Amanda Gray	July 14, 1824
BROWN, William A. Mary E. Littleton	April 2, 1854 J. R. Hall
BROWNING, Daniel Nancy Sorrell	July 12, 1808 William Browning
BROWNING, Nathan P. Eunice Haralson	July 27, 1815 Thomas Stocks
BRUCE, Abner W. Rebecca Bridges	January 16, 1843 Francis Colley
BRUCE, Anderson Mary A. Ward	December 30, 1847 H. H. Laurence
BRUCE, Benjamin F. Martha A. Allen	December 17, 1871 L. D. Caldwell
BRUCE, Edward D. Mrs. Patience A. Clifton	December 19, 1865 W. H. Blythe, M. G.
BRUCE, Ephriam Priscilla Richards	November 21, 1822 John Harris

BRUCE, Ephrain H.	April 13, 1852
Sarah M. Moon	A. A. V. Carroll
BRUCE, Henry C.	May 12, 1872
Mattie L. Chapman	W. C. Blythe, M. G.
BRUCE, James	May 2, 1816
Della Richards	Walker Lewis
BRUCE, James	October 13, 1833
Sarah Ransom	James Moon
BRUCE, James	September 13, 1866
Mrs. Mary A. Bridges	W. H. Blythe, M. G.
BRUCE, James R.	December 19, 1844
Jane E. Lucas	Francis S. Colley
BRUCE, James S.	December 12, 1844
Mary Lewis	
BRUCE, Joel	January 20, 1835
Charlotte L. Lewis	Ephraim Bruce
BDUCE, John	August 28, 1827
Tempy Sayers	John Armstrong
BRUCE, Jonathan	June 2, 1844
Martha Shell	Ephraim Bruce
BRUCE, Seaborn M.	December 7, 1847
Catharine Cruse	Francis S. Colley
BRUCE, Turnell	May 16, 1852
Martha Thigpen	B. Rowland
BRUCE, Wilson	December 17, 1829
Allah Gatlin	J. P. Leveritt
BRUNT, James	July 31, 1834
Elizabeth Caldwell	Ephraim Bruce
BRUNT, John	January 5, 1825
Patience Rowland	
BRUNT, Williby	August 31, 1836
Nancy Caldwell	Ephraim Bruce
BRYAN, Asbury	January 19, 1826
Mary Ann Tarpley Ward	T. W. Slaughter, J. P.
BRYAN, James	November 18, 1830
Mary Ann Clark	W. M. Bryan
BRYAN, James P.	February 13, 1868
Lucenda Oliver	William Bryan, M. G.
BRYAN, Jesse M.	June 12, 1868
Mary Ann Oliver	Alex H. Smith
BRYAN, Littleton J.	May 17, 1835
Martha Bryan	William Bryan
BRYAN, Nathan	July 4, 1837
Mary Ann Griggs	Ephraim Bruce
BRYAN, Richard	October 20, 1836
Sarah Ann Oliver	Ephraim Bruce
BRYAN, Thomas M.	November 14, 1866
Sallie F. Morris	Wm. A. Overton
BRYAN, William	January 21, 1840
Martha Tarpley	James Jones
BRYAN, William	December 16, 1841
Elizabeth Langford	

BRYAN, William Sarah Tarpley	June 28, 1855 J. P. Duncan, M. G.
BRYAN, William J. Elizabeth Smith	June 29, 1858 William Bryan
BRYANT, Charles J. Nancy L. Simmons	December 20, 1875 Hart C. Peek
BRYANT, John O. Patsy Gentry	April 10, 1836 B. Rowland
BRYANT, Russell Sydney Martin	December 22, 1824
BRYANT, Whit Laura Moore	February 25, 1875 John S. Callaway
BYCE, William C. Emeline R. Coffield	December 21, 1874
BYNUM, James R. Lucy A. A. Houghton	July 1, 1852 W. A. Corry
BYRD, William Mary Hudson	June 6, 1825
BUCKING, Peter Sarah Furlow	March 26, 1820 William Cone
BUCKNER, David Betsey Findley	May 8, 1802
BUGG, Hampton C. Martha Moore	April 24, 1845 I. N. Glenn, M. G.
BUGG, Hampton C. Sarah Moore	November 9, 1847 Hinton Crawford
BUGG, William B. Mary C. Wheeler	May 16, 1867 A. Nelson, M. G.
BUNKLEY, Howell Ruth Newsome	October 5, 1841 Vincent R. Thornton
BUNN, Aldridge Catharine Palmer	March 22, 1831 Ephraim Bruce
BURDELE, Robert Margaret Hays	July 25, 1827 William Wingfield
BURFORD, John Edna Jackson	January 5, 1815 John Browning
BURFORD, John E. Mary A. Bryan	August 19, 1875 A. J. S. Jackson
BURFORD, Leonard Polly Smith	May 12, 1795
BURGE, William Milley Thompson	January 29, 1833 James S. Park
BURGER, Noah Martha Jane Coffield	January 22, 1874 W. A. Partee
BURGESS, A. C. Frances E. Freeman	September 6, 1870 W. A. Colclough
BUDGESE, Edward A. Augusta E. Fambrough	January 11, 1859 W. A. Partee
BUGGESS, James D. Satira J. Fambrough	December 22, 1857 L. R. L. Jennings

BURGESS, Jonathan Nancy Cone	September 18, 1818 Thomas Stocks
BURGESS, Robert L. Emma E. Fambrough	December 9, 1866 John B. Young, M. G.
BURGESS, Thomas L. Martha Wade	October 11, 1840 I. M. Wilson
BURGESS, William Adeline Stephens	October 8, 1867 E. A. Burgess
BURGESS, William Emaline Burger	December 18, 1873 W. A. Partee
BURK, Columbus Elizabeth Foster	May 16, 1850 Hinton Crawford
BURK, James Martha A. Wynn	October 1, 1847
BURK, Seaborn Elizabeth Adair	May 2, 1847
BURKE, Charles I. Caroline Jenkins	November 1, 1823 Thomas Johnson
BURKE, James Martha A. King	January 28, 1844 J. W. Godkin
BURKE, Valerious J. Elizabeth Arnold	March 24, 1856
BURNETT, David S. Agnes S. Tool	April 22, 1875 P. H. McWhorter
BURNS, Owens Nancy Horn	July 29, 1826
BURNS, Robert Elizabeth Greene	January 9, 1806
BURROUGH, James Betsey Weathers	May 18, 1803
BURT, Dr. H. L. Penelope Simonton	July 16, 1845 Francis Bowman
BURTEN, William Martha Robertson	July 20, 1826
BUSBY, John E. Adaline M. O'Neal	June 9, 1864 L. D. Caldwell
BUSH, John Win. Alford	August 22, 1787
BUSH, John Nancy King	March 27, 1804
BUSH, John L. Mary A. Ashe	March 2, 1874 Henry Newton
BUSH, John T. Mary C. Stewart	November 4, 1875 L. D. Caldwell
BUSS, William Betsey Maddox	April 19, 1810 John Cox
BUSSEY, James Elizabeth Lake	December 21, 1814 C. Maddox
BUTLER, Edward Fannie Garrett	April 9, 1788
BUTLER, John T. Adaline Wray	February 11, 1859 E. A. Burgess

BUTLER, John W. Elizabeth Hubbard	March 15, 1824
BUTLORD, William Elizabeth Dilder	November 10, 1805
CAGLE, Alexander Amanda Wright	November 23, 1847
CAIN, Thomas L. Mary R. Swan	September 4, 1833 James Moore
CALDWELL, Augustus G. Frances Jernigan	August 9, 1849 Wm. A. Corry
CALDWELL, Early Jane Peek	March 31, 1844 R. H. Mapp
CALDWELL, Early J. Nancy Jarrell	March 27, 1848 Wm. A. Corry
CALDWELL, Elisha Susan King	November 27, 1873 J. H. Kilpatrick
CALDWELL, James Nelly Shockley	May 29, 1814 W. M. McGiboney
CALDWELL, Jonathan E. Martha Ann Peek	August 9, 1860 W. W. Moore
CALDWELL, Joshia Mary Teppet	June 13, 1830 John Harris
CALDWELL, Joshua A. Eliza Ann Wright	January 19, 1865 W. A. Partee
CALDWELL, Littleton Cynthia McHargue	September 4, 1825 John Harris
CALDWELL, Littleton D. Mary C. McLellan	November 16, 1856 J. A. Williams
CALDWELL, Miles Mary Ann Caldwell	March 2, 1832 Wooten O'Neal
CALDWELL, William Polly Parker	October 28, 1805
CALDWELL, William Polly Woodward	November 1, 1820 Wm. McGibony
CALDWELL, Wm. H. Sarah T. Andrews	July 1, 1869 L. D. Caldwell
CALHOUN, Londa Lucy Webb	August 4, 1831 George Hall
CALLAHAN, Andrew Alice Higgins	December 1, 1838 C. D. Kinnebrew
CALLAHAN, Edward Mary Stevens	December 20, 1815 Francis Cummins
CALLAHAN, Henry Rhoda A. Credille	December 6, 1849 J. M. Kelly
CALLAHAN, James W. Susan P. Brooks	November 2, 1869 L. M. Dickey, M. G.
CALLAHAN, John Ann Stephenson	October 25, 1794
CALLAHAN, William Elizabeth Wilson	March 20, 1821 Jack Lumpkin
CALLAHAN, William Frances Hall	December 18, 1845 J. W. Godwin

CALLAWAY, Lemuel L. Anna Josephine Mullins	December 23, 1863 Nathan Crawford, M. G.
CALLAWAY, Lewis Mary Hunter	November 1, 1824
CALLAWAY, Willis R. Margarite A. Willis	January 1, 1845 Thomas Stocks
CALLOWAY, R. S. Sarah Ann Calloway	January 22, 1846 P. H. Mell
CALLOWAY, William Harriet A. Boone	June 15, 1851 S. G. Hillyer
CALLOWAY, William R. Rhoda Ann Cheney	January 17, 1838 Reuben Owen, M. G.
CALWAY, Night Mary Connell	December 31, 1799
CAMERON, Henry C. Mary E. Ware	February 29, 1872
CAMPBELL, James Cintha Hill	July 18, 1807 Claborn Maddox
CAMPBELL, Obediah Luria Norris	April 17, 1825
CAMPBELL, Samuel Charity Edwards	May 28, 1801
CANE, Joseph C. Maria Louisa Compton	December 22, 1859 R. B. Kelly
CANE, William C. Mary J. Bennet	June 14, 1860 R. B. Kelly
CANNON, John Anne Pyron	November 3, 1831 John Park
CANNON, Joshua Elizabeth Harris	June 24, 1819 John Wilson
CAREY, James Martha Ann Littleton	January 20, 1853 J. L. Billingslea
CARGILL, John Tabitha Babb	April 14, 1800
CARLETON, James M. Mary Jane Wagon	December 17, 1838 Walter Branham
CARLETON, James Lucianda Broach	September 10, 1843 John Robins
CARLETON, John W. Nancy Durham	October 31, 1834 Thomas W. Grimes
CARLETON, Larkin Eliza Boothe	February 20, 1812 Lovick Pierce
CARLETON, Larkin Rachel Munfort	May 25, 1822 Lovick Pierce
CARLISLE, Brantlet Martha Higginbotham	August 4, 1854
CARLTON, Archibald Emily Ann Crutchfield	January 26, 1825
CARLTON, B. F. Frances B. Tuggle	June 8, 1854 S. G. Hillyer
CARLTON, James S. Martha C. Jones	August 23, 1854 James S. Kay, M. G.

CARLTON, John T. Margaret Daniel	October 13, 1859 George C. Clarke
CARMICHAEL, Arden Evans (?)	January 15, 1806 Thomas Crawford
CARMICHAEL, John Adeline Seymour	July 9, 1855
CARMICHEL, Oswell E. Georgiana Hicks	October 22, 1868 E. W. Speer, M. G.
CARMICHAEL, Reuben Sidney Frances Parker	September 12, 1847 J. L. Rowland
CARR, Elijah W. Anna E. Macon	December 19, 1860 N. M. Crawford, M. G.
CARR, Elisha Nancy Taylor	February 16, 1832 Nathan Walker
CARR, James Frances O'Neal	December 10, 1849
CARREL, Starling Anna Richards	September 15, 1806 John Mapp
CARROLL, Allison J. Elizabeth Mapp	April 30, 1840 James Moore
CARROLL, Allison J. Sarah Veazey	December 5, 1848 J. J. Loudermilk
CARROLL, Charley Sally Johnson	April 3, 1804
CARROLL, David Barbara Richards	March 21, 1804
CARROLL, Harwell Elizabeth Parker	October 10, 1803
CARROLL, John Nancy Gatling	September 19, 1800
CARROLL, John D. Emoline Humphrey	August 12, 1833 James Moore
CARROLL, John D. Frances Hardeman	May 6, 1857 L. D. Caldwell
CARTER, Benjamin F. Martha F. Wilson	October 27, 1868 E. A. Burgess
CARTER, Benowne Elizabeth Bryant	August 29, 1818 Robert Booth
CARTER, Hezekiah Margaret Brunt	September 30, 1839 Ephraim Bruce
CARTER, John Sarah Stevens	January 7, 1819 Robert Moore
CARTER, John B. Georgiana L. Gresham	May 21, 1851 Francis Bowman
CARTER, Joseph Lucy Jones	April 28, 1820 George Watkins
CARTER, Joseph W. Dicey White	March 29, 1827 E. Tally
CARTER, Joseph Mary Smith	September 8, 1829 John Chew
CARTER, Josiah Anthony Louisa A. Northern	June 17, 1851 E. G. Hillyer

CARTER, William Sarah Jones	May 11, 1824
CARTWRIGHT, James H. Adeline Copeland	October 6, 1850 John C. Merritt
CARTWRIGHT, John Martha Hay	June 23, 1800
CARTWRIGHT, John A. Emeline W. Lewis	November 16, 1837 James Moore
CARTWRIGHT, John B. Margaret Burford	December 19, 1836 William Rowland
CARTWRIGHT, John B. Mary E. Lawrence	December 16, 1844 Ephraim Bruce
CARTWRIGHT, Jones Jinny Bickers	April 19, 1804
CARTWRIGHT, Joseph Terrissa Richards	August 28, 1838 James W. Godkin
CARTWRIGHT, Miles Maria Carr	November 25, 1829 John Harris
CARTWRIGHT, Peter, Jr. Betsy Shaw	April 22, 1801
CARTWRIGHT, William B. Elizabeth Jane Barker	January 22, 1843 John Veazey
CARSON, William E. Caroline F. Broughton	December 24, 1835 Thomas Stocks
CASH, Elbert L. Caroline Foster	November 6, 1834 Wm. E. Adams
CASSEUS, William Bass Ann Octavia Nickelson	July 25, 1854 G. F. Pierce
GATCHINGS, Jo Parmelia, Stephens	November 8, 1802
CATCHINGS, J. W. T. Matilda Jane Thompson	October 10, 1850 Hinton Crawford
CATCHINGS, John W. T. Elizabeth W. Sanders	February 11, 1847 Hinton Crawford
CATCHINGS, Joseph Loveny Duncan	March 8, 1825
CATCHINGS, Joseph Julia L. Cone	December 29, 1836 J. T. Crawford
CATLIN, Abejah Mary Simonton	July 5, 1838 Frances Bowman, M. G.
CATO, George F. Sarah F. M. Head	March 6, 1864 E. S. Williams
CATO, William Ariadue Kinney	June 14, 1863 E. S. Williams
CATO, Wyche Patsy Peoples	January 26, 1803
CATREHEAD, John Phebe Foster	December 2, 1807 William Johnson
CAUSEY, Phillips Sarah Laws	September 3, 1822 William Winfield
CAWTHON, John W. Mary A. E. Barnhardt	December 1, 1858 George C. Clarke

CAWTHON, J. W. Nannie Barnhardt	December 17, 1868 J. J. Jones
CHAFIN, Thomas Sarah G. Taylor	December 27, 1824
CHAMBERS, John Finch Emily Adalene Hall	March 7, 1835 James H. Taylor
CHAMBERLAIN, Elliot R. Mary K. Watson	April 10, 1854 Samuel K. Talmadge
CHAMPION, Henry W. Lucinda P. King	September 9, 1852 T. W. Wilkes, M. G.
CHAMPION, James D. Mary S. Janes	May 19, 1864 N. M. Crawford
CHAMPION, Jesse Louisa Jackson	November 8, 1827 William Austin
CHAMPION, Jesse W. Mary V. Champion	July 20, 1870 R. A. Johnson, M. G.
CHANDLER, Daniel B. Georgia A. Moss	April 5, 1866 James Davison
CHANDLER, Walton Martha Hamilton	August 27, 1845 W. A. Florence, M. G.
CHANNELL, Isham Nancy Howell	May 2, 1830 T. Wright
CHANNELL, Littleton Sally Skinner	November 29, 1804
CHANNELL, Littleton Nancy Tolver	March 24, 1832 John Copeland
CHANNELL, Michael Tibathy Marchman	May 16, 1831 Butt L. Cato
CHANNELL, Michael Sarah Westbrook	July 18, 1833
CHANNELL, Thomas Elizabeth Montgomery	January 17, 1835
CHANNELL, William Elizabeth Wilson	September 19, 1826 Butt L. Cato
CHANNELL, William H. Georgia Ruake	January 21, 1868 John C. Merritt
CHAPMAN, John M. Martha Crews	January 1, 1838 Ephraim Bruce
CHAPMAN, John M. Sarah E. Jones	May 27, 1855 Benjamin Merritt
CHAPMAN, John Sarah Ann Everett	February 12, 1860 James W. Wragg
CHAPMAN, Miles Margaret Harper	March 4, 1864
CHAPMAN, Randle Elizabeth Tally	July 23, 1822 Stephen Hightower
CHAPMAN, Randol Nancy Perkins	May 30, 1833 J. P. Leaverett
CHAPMAN, Thomas Catherine Bruce	May 25, 1848 Ephraim Bruce
CHAPMAN, William M. Sarah C. Lewis	December 14, 1837 Ephraim Bruce

CHAPMAN, William M. Jeanett Norris	May 10, 1857 Hart C. Peek
CHAPMAN, William Amanda Allen	September 30, 1859 R. B. Kelly
CHAPPELL, John Anne Forrester	April 12, 1820 William Cone
CHAPPELL, Robert Martha Frances Quill	January 8, 1854 W. A. Florence
CHATMAN, Miles Mary C. Wiggins	March 1, 1868 A. H. Smith
CHEATHAM, Lovera B. Emma A. Printup	June 15, 1875 E. W. Speer, M. G.
CHEEK, Asbill Elizabeth R. Bennett	January 6, 1848 Wm. F. Gaston
CHENEY, Enoch R. Sarah H. English	October 5, 1852 P. H. Nell, M. G.
CHENEY, John F. Martha E. Wilson	January 8, 1857 P. H. Mell, M. G.
CHENEY, William O. Mary F. English	April 7, 1857 J. R. Young
CHESTER, Francis Ann G. Neal	January 17, 1832 Raleigh Greene
CHEVES, Adoniram J. Anna M. Sanford	December 15, 1863 N. M. Crawford, M. G.
CHEVES, Grief Betsy Parker	November 8, 1808 W. M. McGiboney
CHEVES, Joseph Mary E. Stubblefield	October 15, 1846 Wm. I. Parks
CHEW, John Ann Montford	December 15, 1814 Thomas Stocks
CHEW, Thomas J. Mary Jane Fountain	December 9, 1852 Jas. M. Kelly
CHEWNING, William I. Parmelia Adams	February 28, 1826
CHINN, Charles C. Sarah E. Strozier	December 5, 1867
CHRISTOPHER, Henry Mary Bugg	December 22, 1872 B. P. Taylor
CHRISTOPHER, Seaborn Ollie Mayhan	August 22, 1822 Robert Newsome
CHRISTOPHER, William Nancy Parker	December 29, 1829 John Copeland
CHRISTOPHER, William H. Martha H. Johnson	December 4, 1868
CHRISWELL, John Martha J. Norris	April 26, 1866 Wm. Chapman, M. G.
CHRISWELL, William Nancy Bennett	August 22, 1866 E. T. Williams
CLARK, Arthur Agnes Hall	July 18, 1799
CLARK, Benjamin Mary I. Woodard	October 28, 1847 Hinton Crawford

CLARK, James	October 26, 1810
Sally Robinson	Robert Rea
CLARK, J. S.	August 2, 1803
Betsey Prince	
CLARK, William J.	February 16, 1847
Martha A. Lawrence	William Bryan
CLARKE, Francis A.	December 16, 1875
Sarah E. West	C. C. Davison
CLARKE, William	December 20, 1827
Frances Penny	E. Talley
CLAY, Samuel	February 7, 1803
Elizabeth Fitzpatrick	
CLAYTON, Phillip	May 2, 1837
Leonora Harper	George F. Pierce
CLEMANCE, Ellis	December 7, 1871
Martha Merritt	W. H. Wright
CLEMENTS, Aaron	June 20, 1796
Hannah Clements	
CLEMENTS, Anderson	December 19, 1834
Lucy Burford	Francis West
CLEMENTS, Anderson	December 11, 1862
Eliza Rhodes	James M. Kelly
CLEMENTS, Franklin	October 30, 1866
Louiza Channel	John C. Merritt
CLEMENTS, Jesse	September 24, 1851
Jane Rhodes	
CLEMENTS, Peyton	December 1, 1808
Polly Ward	Francis P. Martin
CLEMENTS, Peyton	September 2, 1824
Mary Tyler	
CLEMENTS, Peyton	January 16, 1845
Elizabeth Wright	Ephraim Bruce
CLEMENTS, Phillip	October 8, 1803
Elizabeth Howell	
CLEMENTS, Phillip	October 5, 1841
Sara Blythe	
CLEMENTS, William B.	February 5, 1867
Malissa Jackson	William Bryan
CLEPSON, Daniel	July 4, 1826
Eliza Ledbetter	
CLEVELAND, Larkin	September 16, 1802
Sally Buchanan	
CLIFTON, Alanson	March 4, 1847
Nancy Marchman	R. L. Clifton
CLIFTON, Charles	January 10, 1849
Winney Kinney	W. T. Gaston
CLIFTON, John R.	January 20, 1873
Sarah Ruarks	L. D. Caldwell
CLIFTON, William	October 13, 1824
Martha Watson	
CLIFTON, William	January 27, 1848
Patience Kinney	W. F. Gaston

COATS, James	August 31, 1831
Elizabeth Laws	Matthew Winfield
COBB, John	December 2, 1819
Mary Grimes	F. Cummins, M. G.
COCHRAN, James M.	February 8, 1853
Elizabeth Hutchinson	J. W. Yarbrough
COCHRAN, John	November 10, 1803
Peggy Dorough	
COCHRAN, John	January 22, 1852
Martha Bridges	L. B. Jackson
COCHRAN, Samuel	March 23, 1802
Sally Furlow	
COCHRAN, Samuel	September 26, 1841
Judith Gentry	J. M. Wilson
COCRAFT, James	November 9, 1833
Caroline B. Lewis	Wm. S. Parks, M. G.
COFER, Lewis C.	May 15, 1842
Elizabeth Mills	James Davidson
COGEN, Jacob M.	January 15, 1837
Harriet Cook	James Moore
COLBERT, Frederick	January 3, 1816
Tempey Powers	Archibald Watts
COLCLOUGH, John M.	February 5, 1874
Fannie J. Boswell	Henry Newton
COLCLOUGH, William A.	November 12, 1854
Matilda J. Moore	W. H. C. Cone
COLE, Thomas	August 12, 1801
Elizabeth Tally	
COLEMAN, Daniel	January 7, 1824
Clarendia A. R. Randle	Adiel Sherwood
COLEMAN, Samuel	July 4, 1805
Sally Evans	
COLEMAN, Thomas	April 2, 1805
Jane Trimble	
COLEY, John	June 1, 1835
Eliza Ann Swan	
COLEY, John C.	December 1, 1837
Catherine Marchman	
COLEY, John	January 24, 1869
Catherine Bruce	W. H. Blythe
COLEY, William	January 13, 1828
Mary Bivins Wood	J. P. Leveritt
COLLIER, Edwin	July 7, 1829
Henrietta Brown	James Osgood Andrews
COLLIER, James	June 14, 1820
Frances Brown	David White
COLLIER, Thomas	January 9, 1811
Mary Williams	Josiah Randle
COLLIER, Williamson	November 28, 1822
Sarah Denson	John W. Grier
COLLINS, James	December 21, 1826
Rebecca Carr	Joseph Wright

COLLINS, Jones	May 3, 1819
Sophronia Wright	John Wilson
COLLINS, Nathaniel	November 25, 1818
Elizabeth Coleman	John Wilson
COLLINS, Richard	January 23, 1859
Elizabeth M. Porter	J. M. Kelly
COLON, James	January 22, 1825
Elizabeth P. Furlow	
COLWELL, Edward	September 22, 1812
Polly Payne	Elias Bell
CONDON, William D.	March 26, 1856
Anna A. Statham	Francis Bowman
CONE, Ezekiel	January 25, 1810
Margaret Bethune	W. McGiboney
CONE, Francis	January 8, 1829
Jane W. Cook	Francis Cummins
CONE, James T.	December 23, 1833
Martha A. Boon	Elijah E. Jones
CONE, Rich	October 29, 1794
Patsey Perkins	
CONE, Robert	September 20, 1872
Barby Ann Kinnebrew	N. R. Polk
CONINE, Richard	April 20, 1804
Patsey Boon	
CONINE, William	December 26, 1839
Eliza Swindall	Hinton Crawford
CONLEY, S. W.	December 4, 1873
Mary F. Cochran	P. H. McWhorter
CONNELL, Daniel	October 28, 1849
Nancy Hammond	John C. Merritt
CONNELL, Hartwell	February 18, 1865
Sarah Ann Kinney	E. S. Williams
CONNELL, John	January 30, 1801
Sarah Awsby	
CONNER, Abel C.	September 28, 1843
Maria D. Hightower	Ephraim Bruce
CONNER, Burill	February 16, 1848
Lucinda Ivey	L. B. Jackson
COOK, Emory	October 19, 1815
Nancy Keaton	Walker Lewis
COOK, James	September 11, 1808
Elizabeth Ransom	Francis Ross, M. G.
COOK, Jasper T.	June 25, 1874
Henrietta Porter	John R. Young
COOK, John	January 16, 1823
Lucy McCain	George Watkins
COOK, John R.	February 11, 1873
Cornelia Sayers	H. C. Peek
COOK, Joseph	October 11, 1818
Anne Curtis	Hinton Crawford
COOK, Joshua	March 15, 1831
Mary Figgs	Ephraim Bruce

COOK, Joshua	August 4, 1831
Martha Bruce	Ephraim Bruce
COOK, Thomas	November 30, 1809
Elizabeth Stone	H. Ransom
COOK, Thomas	August 25, 1819
Mary Colquitt	Lovick Pierce
COOK, William	October 17, 1844
Frances Anne Walker	E. R. Thornton
COOPER, Amos	January 21, 1821
Gedida Bradshaw	Davy Perrill
COOPER, Thomas B.	May 20, 1856
Carrie A. Stow	P. H. Nell
COOPER, William	December 20, 1811
Betsey Rhodes	William Janes
COPELAN, A. H.	April 8, 1875
A. M. Maddox	John T. Dolvin
COPELAN, Daniel E.	February 27, 1873
Elizabeth J. Lundy	John D. Copelan
COPELAN, Elias D.	July 21, 1834
Judy Sandera	
COPELAN, John	December 22, 1822
Elizabeth Wood	Stephen Hightower
COPELAN, John	May 17, 1827
Nancy Williams	John Harris
COPELAN, John M.	December 1, 1867
Annie V. Copelan	Philip B. Robinson
COPELAN, John D.	November 3, 1865
Sarah E. Wynn	Thos. F. Pierce
COPELAN, Major	December 29, 1882
Adeline Alfriend	John T. Dolvin
COPELAN, Miles G.	March 14, 1867
Ellen J. O'Rear	William Bryan, M. G.
COPELAN, Obadiah	December 16, 1830
Sarah R. Credille	W. Alexander
COPELAN, Obadiah G.	January 21, 1864
Sarah Elizabeth Lundy	William Bryan
COPELAN, Obadiah G.	October 10, 1867
Mary J. Lundy	W. H. Blythe, M. G.
COPELAN, Rowan	December 4, 1872
Parmelia Winslett	J. W. Godkin
COPELAN, Thomas M.	April 30, 1848
Mary A. N. Walker	W. F. Gaston
COPELAN, Wiley R.	January 17, 1871
Antoinette W. Downing	J. H. Kilpatrick
COPELAND, Alexander	April 18, 1837
Julia A. Tuggle	Vincent R. Thornton
COPELAND, Archibald H.	May 1, 1826
Agathy Ledbetter	
COPELAND, Coalson	July 1, 1826
Martha Richards	
COPELAND, Jasper	November 28, 1834
Mary E. Furlow	A. Hutcheson

COPELAND, Jasper N. Patience C. Zachary	February 15, 1872 Geo. W. Yarbrough
COPELAND, John Betsey Ann Credille	March 27, 1828 William Bryan
COPELAND, Peter Mary Tuggle	November 24, 1825
COPELAND, William Nancy Tally	January 2, 1816 Thomas M. Bush
COPELAND, William, Jr. Mary Dunn	December 15, 1839 William Tuggle
COPELAND, William D. Elizabeth D. Hailes	January 20, 1859 George C. Clarke
CORE, Richard Eliza Mead	March 12, 1808 Peter Early
CORRY, Daniel Addie Forrester	January 3, 1830 Robert Newsom
CORRY, G. T. Jane E. Harris	November 24, 1852 Thomas Stocks
CORRY, James Thomas Irwia Rhodes	December 15, 1872 Henry Newton
CORRY, John Elizabeth Carter	November 22, 1822
CORRY, John A. Mary A. Reynolds	May 12, 1864 R. A. Houston, M. G.
CORRY, William A. Martha M. Bunkley	May 19, 1838
COTHRUM, Thomas Lottie Brown	March 17, 1868 Jas. W. Godkin
COTTON, Henry Maria Jenkins	May 28, 1825
COWLES, Samuel Judith Harroway	April 11, 1820 Lovick Pierce
COX, James M. Sarah A. Rawls	May 4, 1852 Vincent R. Thornton
COX, John T. Sarah T. Houghton	April 29, 1847 E. S. Hunter
CRABB, Benjamin R. Fannie A. Bryan	August 6, 1861 Albert Gray
CRAFT, Hugh Eliza Collier	September 9, 1830 Francis Cummins
CRANE, William H. Henrietta W. Statham	May 31, 1859 R. A. Houston, M. G.
CRAWFORD, Bennet Nancy Crawford	December 6, 1808 Isaac Cook
CRAWFORD, Fitus Nancy Powers	May 8, 1814 A. Bledsoe
CRAWFORD, George Louisa Burk	August 12, 1847 J. F. Billingslea
CRAWFORD, James Thomas Beatrice H. Rosser	November 24, 1853 Hinton Crawford
CRAWFORD, James Harriet C. Ballard	September 13, 1855

CRAWFORD, James Thomas S. E. R. Peoples	December 18, 1855 Hinton Crawford
CRAWFORD, Josiah H. Mary Howse	December 20, 1855 Hinton Crawford
CRAWFORD, Nowel Jane Finley	December 1, 1829 John Park
CRAWFORD, William Nancy Hemphill	October 27, 1801
CRAWFORD, William H. Harriet L. McGwier	July 25, 1867 Thos. P. Safford
CREDILLE, Cullen S. Jane Phillips	December 19, 1833 Hinton Crawford
CREDILLE, Gray Polly Smith	September 27, 1804
CREDILLE, Henry Sarah Smith	October 27, 1804
CREDILLE, Henry H. Sarah P. Jones	January 20, 1839 John Copelan
CREDILLE, Jesse Sarah Shockley	April 15, 1819 Wm. McGiboney
CREDILLE, Reuben A. Mary A. Hines	November 27, 1852 William Owen
CREDILLE, William Lina Smith	December 22, 1814 James Baldwin
CREDILLE, William G. Mary Ann Smith	December 11, 1845 William Bryan
CREDILLE, William H. Fannie L. Blythe	January 31, 1865
CREDILLE, William S. May Rosser	September 15, 1842 William Arnold
CRENSHAW, William H. M. E. Newsom	May 6, 1873 Henry Newton
CRENSHAW, William L. Mary E. Craddock	December 14, 1844
CRITTENDEN, Isaiah Toletha E. Tolbert	December 20, 1865 Lorenzo D. Carlton
CROCKETT, Augustus C. Harriet A. Skidmore	November 1, 1855 S. L. McCluskey
CROSS, Fetherhanx Mary Tucker	April 13, 1820 William Cone
CROSLEY, C. M. Mary Veazey	January 28, 1847 James Jones
CROSSLEY, Columbus M. Annie Luckie	April 25, 1871 J. M. Lousy, M. G.
CROSSLEY, Edward Parmelia Linch	December 1, 1840 Reuben B. Armor
CROSSLEY, Edward Harriet Drake	November 19, 1842 John Howell
CROSSLEY, Edwin Nancy Wright	June 24, 1824

CROSSLEY, Josiah Rena Channell	April 30, 1843 Reuben Armor
CROSSLEY, Lemuel Sally Shipp	December 14, 1826 Thomas Whatley
CROSSLEY, Wiley A. Cynthia A. E. Leslie	October 10, 1859 W .G. Johnson
CROUCH, Joseph Elizabeth Joiner	December 20, 1821 Thomas Riley
CROW, Stephen Rebecca Kinnie	December 30, 1870
CROW, Stephen Rebecca Kinney	August 20, 1871 Rev. J. S. Patten
CROWDER, Richard P. Lucy Ann Thompson	May 17, 1843 John L. Oliver
CROWLEY, Thomas Lurania R. Ward	March 5, 1829 Roger Dickinson
CRUTCHFIELD, George Martha Matilda Moore	November 18, 1836 William Cone
CRUTCHFIELD, John Jinney W. Jelk	January 9, 1804
CRUTCHFIELD, John Jane E. Stephen	January 9, 1806 E. Sparks Hunter
CRUTCHFIELD, John W. Alice J. Harris	April 15, 1871 J. M. Loury, M. G.
CRUTCHFIELD, Robert F. Martha J. Turnell	September 28, 1856 I. A. Williams
CULBERTSON, David Lucy Wilkinson	December 24, 1818 John Browning
CULBERSON, David Sarah Stovall	June 15, 1819 L. Bethune
CULBERSON, Jeremiah F. Nancy Macon	March 27, 1827 Jas. Culberson
CULBERSON, William B. Margaret Carter	June 8, 1852 J. T. Findley
CULP, Peter Martha Bennett	September 30, 1835 John I. Holtzclaw
CULVER, Alfred Arena Credille	December 22, 1842 R. F. Griffen
CULVER, George P. Emma P. Arnold	March 19, 1872 James L. Pierce
CULVER, John P. Martha F. Strozier	December 23, 1871 J. H. Kilpatrick
CULVER, Joshua I. Mary Figgs	June 20, 1843 E. P. Jarrell
CUMBIE, Peter Lucinda Williams	February 6, 1855 Ephraim Bruce
CUNNINGHAM, Cornelius Sarah Elizabeth Cessena	July 8, 1844 Francis Bowman
CUNNINGHAM, Thomas T. Jane Fereba Gastin	October 6, 1836 James Anderson
CUNNINGHAM, William Ann Eliza Early	July 15, 1830 H. Reid

CUNNINGHAM, William H. Ella F. Knowles	November 30, 1873 J. Knowles
CURETON, William Margaret Crawl	November 4, 1789
CURRY, James Mary Forrester	October 7, 1828 Robert Newsom
CURRY, William H. Sarah E. Wright	May 1, 1864 J. R. Parker
CURTIS, Johnson Isabella Smith	May 3, 1815 Francis Cummins
CURTIS, Robert Margaret Taylor	January 30, 1811 Francis Cummins
CURTIS, Robert Sara Johnson	January 27, 1820 William Cone
CURTIS, William Sarah Grier	January 10, 1821
CURTWRIGHT, John Irene Ward	January 7, 1833 Thomas W. Grimes
CURTWRIGHT, Samuel Barbara Howell	March 4, 1827 James Woodham
DALE, Archibald Buchanan Margaret Ritchie	October 24, 1832 Thomas W. Grimes
DANIEL, Charles S. Adeline Jones	April 8, 1852 W. A. Corry
DANIEL, Charles W. Elizabeth Ann Jenkins	December 22, 1835
DANIEL, Cordial Anne Eliza Watts	April 17, 1824
DANIEL, Dana B. Julia F. Hunter	February 16, 1865 J. A. Preston, M. G.
DANIEL, Denton Saddy Jones	February 10, 1806
DANIEL, Henry P. Martha S. Moore	August 1, 1832
DANIEL, Ire A. M. Rebecca I. Walker	August 20, 1835 William Choice
DANIEL, James Eca Woodham	December 7, 1819 James Holt
DANIEL, James Grezil Clemonte	December 21, 1789
DANIEL, John Polly Fuller	June 11, 1808 Thomas Crawford
DANIEL, John Mary McLain	January 31, 1822 John Leftwich
DANIEL, Oliver P. Fanny M. Clark	June 13, 1848 Francis Bowman
DANIEL, Oliver T. Jane Victoria Cone	November 3, 1858 Samuel K. Talmadge
DANIEL, Samuel B. Mary E. Morgan	January 12, 1845 John Reid, M. G.
DANIEL, William Mary King	March 9, 1789

DANIEL, William Adaline Moore	November 15, 1827 Francis Cummins
DANIEL, William Sarah J. Watts	December 20, 1853 John Scott
DANIEL, William Rebecca A. House	December 7, 1856 N. M. Crawford
DANIEL, William T. Letitia M. Branch	January 11, 1859 John W. Reid, M. G.
DANLEY, William L. Lucy G. Shaffer	January 19, 1866
DARNELL, Zachariah Jenny Hopkins	October 20, 1811 O. Porter
DARROCOTT, William Sally Beckley	October 17, 1804
DAVANT, James Rebecca F. Matthews	March 26, 1843 B. M. Sanders
DAVANT, P. E. Hortense Moore	January 8, 1856 N. M. Crawford, M. G.
DAVANT, Samuel Agnes Ledbetter	March 15, 1829 William Rowland
DAVANT, William F. Anna Cocroft	October 28, 1856 J. P. Duncan
DAVENPORT, Burkett Sophiah Park	May 12, 1824
DAVENPORT, Henry Elizabeth Hubbard	March 9, 1824
DAVIES, John O. Mary Jane Eden	October 29, 1854 G. H. Thompson
DAVIES, William Nancy Rutledge	February 28, 1801
DAVIES, Capt. William Susannah Barnett	October 31, 1808
DAVIS, Aaron L. B. Elizabeth Hancock	August 9, 1853
DAVIS, Abner Elizabeth Parrish	December 11, 1817 Thomas Rhodes
DAVIS, Augustus V. Frances L. Saggus	December 9, 1875 Henry Newton
DAVIS, C. A. A. B. Swift	February 27, 1849 P. H. Mell
DAVIS, David Rebecca Woodwin	May 11, 1809 Wm. McGiboney
DAVIS, Genge C. Emma J. Reynolds	January 16, 1875 Henry Newton
DAVIS, George Patsy Gellum Price	July 31, 1819
DAVIS, John Elizabeth Downey	March 11, 1830 James Burton
DAVIS, John W. Lizzie Bass	December 4, 1875 W. H. Chapman
DAVIS, Leroy W. Martha O'Neal	December 11, 1855 H. D. Murden

DAVIS, Martin	December 4, 1806
Frances Harper	Thomas Crawford
DAVIS, Reuben	February 23, 1847
Elizabeth Glaze	William Bryan
DAVIS, Reynolds	December 20, 1823
Catherine Tuggle	
DAVIS, Thomas	May 18, 1801
Patsy Woodwin	
DAVIS, Thomas W.	December 25, 1859
Adaline H. Jackson	T. J. Bowen
DAVIS, William	February 9, 1802
Hannah Cochran	
DAVIS, William G.	November 15, 1863
M. A. E. Grant	
DAVIS, William L.	March 15, 1863
Elizabeth Fortę Foster	J. M. Stillwell
DAVIS, William M.	August 29, 1860
Virginia A. Ely	Jas. H. Kilpatrick
DAVIS, William S.	October 27, 1853
Ann S. Kimbro	J. W. Yarbrough
DAVISON, James	March 26, 1843
Rebecca F. Matthews	B. M. Sanders
DAVISON, James	December 8, 1872
Ella M. Tiller	W. A. Overton, M. G.
DAVISON, James M.	January 14, 1833
Mary Ann Southerland	Abraham Yeats
DAVISON, James M.	July 6, 1852
Margaret Moore	J. T. Findley
DAVISON, Reuben	February 18, 1841
Elizabeth Wilson Jones	Vincent R. Thornton
DAVISON, Robert E.	December 22, 1875
Hattie Armstrong	P. H. Mell, M. G.
DAWSEY, Daniel	November 13, 1808
Unity Coplan	F. T. Martin
DAWSON, George, Jr.	June 17, 1818
Sarah Branch	Lovick Pierce
DAWSON, George M.	March 21, 1839
Mary D. Riley	Thomas Stocks
DAWSON, James I.	August 5, 1847
Missiouri S. Martin	J. L. Dagg
DAWSON, John T.	September 20, 1865
Betsey A. Park	William C. Bass, M. G.
DAWSON, William Crosby	January 29, 1819
Henrietta Wingfield	Lovick Pierce
DAY, John	April 30, 1848
Frances Harris	R. B. Kelly
DAY, Wiley	October 15, 1850
Sarah Jane Gaston	James M. Kelly
DEFOUR, William	January 2, 1848
Nancy Jane House	Wm. F. Gaston
DEFUR, Joseph	March 30, 1856
Martha Ray	B. Rowland

DEJARNET, Reuben Nancy Reid	December 26, 1795
DELANEY, Drury W. Laura Elliot	July 16, 1857 Littleton D. Caldwell
DENNARD, Jarred Emma H. Macon	January 26, 1858
DENNING, George A. Sarah G. Tunison	February 4, 1863 R. A. Houston, M. G.
DENNIS, George W. Sarah Ann Jackson	November 21, 1863 Lorenzo D. Carlton
DEVANEY, John Thomas Emily Harris	April 20, 1857 Daniel Owens
DEVANEY, William Mary Ann Palmer	November 10, 1871 J. H. Kilpatrick
DEVANT, James M. Celina Cocroft	November 15, 1860 J. J. Wallace, M. G.
DEVINEY, Thomas Temy Riley	December 4, 1821 A. Hutchinson
DICK, William Polly Price	January 3, 1811 H. Gatlin
DICKENS, Tillman Sarah Jane Pickett	April 5, 1852 Hart V. Peek
DICKERSON, William Elizabeth Credille	November 5, 1819
DICKINSON, Francis Elizabeth Garrett	November 9, 1826 A. H. Scott
DICKINSON, John T. Ella Lindsey	May 3, 1869 Wm. A. Overton
DICKINSON, Roger Catherine Atkinson	February 11, 1825
DICKINSON, William Cornelia Daniel	June 22, 1859
DICKS, George Nancy Elton	April 8, 1800
DILLARD, George Martha Wall	July 29, 1822 Lovick Pierce
DILLON, John Lethea Thigpen	April 16, 1848 A. F. Gaston
DIX, John W. K. Sarah Elizabeth Martin	July 23, 1851 P. H. Mell, M. G.
DIXON, David Martha Aubrey	March 10, 1788
DIXON, Hugh Rickah Alford	October 3, 1807 George Stovall
DIXON, Joel Nancy Watson	January 10, 1800 O. Porter
DOBLE, Joshua M. Ellen V. Wilson	February 16, 1869 P. H. Mell, M. G.
DOLVIN, James Nancy Boone	February 7, 1821 William Cone
DOLVIN, James Peggy Ann McHargue	February 7, 1821 Thomas Johnson

DOLVIN, James Bede McMilliam	December 7, 1835 John H. Steele
DOLVIN, James H. Sarah E. E. Turnell	June 17, 1856 I. A. Williams
DOLVIN, William B. Sarah C. Boswell	February 8, 1855 J. W. Reid
DOOLEY, L. J. Martha W. Smith	November 11, 1852 William Bryan
DOSSEY, John Nancy Smith	January 25, 1815 James Baldwin
DOSTER, Jonathan Amanda Edge	August 27, 1854 Absalom Rhodes
DOSTER, William T. Sarah C. Hale	January 8, 1852 Homer Hendel
DOUGHTER, William Martha Norsworthy	September 3, 1803 Jesse Lacey
DOWELL, James W. Elizabeth Carson	December 9, 1790
DOWNING, Thomas Adaline Gatlin	December 28, 1826
DOWNS, William A. Mary A. Moore	December 18, 1856 William Williams
DRAKE, James W. Caroline F. Boswell	February 6, 1837 Vincent R. Thornton
DRAKE, James V. Mrs. Sarah A. Callaway	September 6, 1856
DRAKE, John Ellen Bough	December 7, 1869 W. C. Birchmore
DRAKE, Patrick Henry Martha Billbrath	April 24, 1826
DRAKE, Thomas R. Laura R. Carlton	February 23, 1864 W. R. Foote, M. G.
DUKE, Green Ann Robinson	August 5, 1830 Francis West
DUKE, Isham Elizabeth Sherrel	October 1, 1806
DUKE, Robert Patty Holloway	February 19, 1800
DUNAWAY, John Elizabeth Mayhay	September 20, 1821 Francis West
DUNCAN, Daniel Paty Johnson	December 7, 1806 Thomas Crawford
DUNCAN, Daniel Millie Williams	January 16, 1844 Thomas Stocks
DUNCAN, James Sally Sinsdel	July 22, 1805
DUNN, Hiram Letitia Grier	February 5, 1821
DUNN, Ishmael Martha Darlington	January 8, 1833 J. P. Leveritt
DUNN, William Anne Thompson	December 15, 1788

DUPREE, James Susan Jones	February 6, 1872 N. N. Jones, M. G.
DUPREE, James M. Jane Shedd	December 7, 1867 Columbus Heard
DURHAM, Abram Elizabeth Durham	February 4, 1845 Samuel Ely
DURHAM, Columbus Catherine Reynolds	December 5, 1871
DURHAM, George W. Hattie M. Hendon	December 18, 1859 J. M. Stillwell
DURHAM, Henry H. Fannie C. Edwards	June 27, 1865 John R. Young, M. G.
DURHAM, James Rebeccah Norris	August 10, 1837 John G. Holtzclaw
DURHAM, J. D. Cordelia West	May 20, 1875 John S. Callaway
DURHAM, John C. Sarah Bowles	November 17, 1831 Augustine Evans
DURHAM, Jonathan D. Eliza Ann Parham	January 31, 1867 William Britain, M. G.
DURHAM, Joseph V. Hattie A. Tool	April 22, 1875 P. H. McWhorter
DURHAM, Samuel D. Rebecca Armstrong	July 5, 1835 Jack Lumpkin, M. G.
DURHAM, Samuel D. Alzira E. Watson	January 24, 1839 B. M. Sanders
DURHAM, Samuel D. Henrietta Morgan	December 12, 1858 P. H. Mell
DURHAM, Samuel J. Nancy Harrison	October 9, 1866 E. B. Moody
DURHAM, Silas Alvina Booles	December 4, 1827
DURHAM, William Reba Reynolds	January 5, 1805
DURHAM, William J. Virginia A. Moss	November 27, 1866 P. H. Mell
DURST, Adolphus F. Henrietta W. Crane	February 28, 1861 R. W. Houston
DUVVAL, Ezekial Luriah Hunt	July 3, 1838 James M. Godkin
DYER, John Frances Pendergrass	December 7, 1817 Hinton Crawford
EADES, William M. Lucy E. Heath	September 2, 1860 Hart C. Peek
EARLY, Clement Frances Terrell	January 8, 1810 A. Gresham
EARLY, Jeremiah Eliza Cunningham	October 15, 1806 Thomas Crawford
EARLY, Seaborn Nancy Porter	November 8, 1819
EASLIN, James M. Sara Anne Turner	October 20, 1841 Ephraim Bruce

EASON, Thomas T. Mary A. Hightower	August 2, 1857 Joseph R. Parker
ECHOLS, Robert Polly Freeman	April 22, 1824
ECHOLS, Silas M. Sarah C. Hammonds	January 4, 1838 Vincent R. Thornton
EDMONDS, Reuben B. Miriam Kennedy	December 21, 1837 Nathan Hobbs
EDMONDS, William Frances G. Greer	October 19, 1856 William English
EDMONDSON, Augustus Mary Ann Jones	June 26, 1842 N. M. Lumpkin
EDMONDSON, John Martha Freeman	April 8, 1859 George A. Mathews
EDMONDSON, Joseph Rebecca Ann Wilson	December 29, 1845 W. H. Cone
EDMUNDSON, James Elizabeth Humphrey	March 28, 1817 James Greer
EDWARDS, Ambrose Betsey Kimbrough	May 12, 1807 William Johnson
EDWARDS, Ethelbred Julie Ogletree	December 9, 1823
EDWARDS, Gresham Emily Armstrong	October 23, 1840
EDWARDS, Jacob Matilda Acre	December 14, 1815 Thomas Lyne
EDWARDS, John Susan McBride	December 23, 1848
EDWARDS, Leroy Polly Allen	January 8, 1824 Chesley Bristow
EDWARDS, Pitman R. Elizabeth I. Malone	August 24, 1845 R. L. McWhorter
EDWARDS, Thomas Angeline Chain	December 18, 1848
EIDSON, Ellis Celia Fuller	July 12, 1821 Abraham Teates
EIDSON, John R. Mary Harris	December 23, 1835 John Wilson
EIDSON, Thomas Mary Hodges	December 5, 1827
EIDSON, Willis Mary Richardson	August 30, 1840 James M. Porter
ELDER, John Susan Barnett	November 25, 1823
ELDER, William H. Catherine Jackson	June 23, 1806
Eley, Samuel Sarah Brooks	February 13, 1828 Sylvanus Gibson, M. G.
ELEY, Wilborn Mary Newsom	June 3, 1829
ELLINGTON, Enoch Nancy C. Blankenship	February 12, 1816 R. Baugh

ELLINGTON, Hezekiah Lucy A. G. Green	January 5, 1809 Francis Ross, M. G.
ELLINGTON, Richard Eliza White	December 24, 1825
ELLIOTT, Benjamin Elizabeth Williams	December 27, 1860 John O'Neal
ELLIOTT, David Dionia Findley	November 6, 1818 L. Bethune
ELLIOTT, George Mary Malone	October 7, 1819 William Cone
ELLIS, James H. Luciendia Hendricks	June 29, 1843 James W. Godkin
ELLIS, John W. Elizabeth Ellerbee	December 9, 1847 J. J. Loudermilk
ELLIS, Mathew Martha McHargue	July 8, 1819 Thomas Johnson
ELMORE, John William Martha Sims	August 30, 1824
ELMORE, Matthew Lucy Tait	September 15, 1824
ELY, James J., Jr. Menlo Rucker	November 15, 1873
ELY, John Frances Jernigan	January 12, 1843 James Jones, M. G.
ENGLISH, Henry Nancy Middleton	May 10, 1807 J. Mapp
ENGLISH, James N. Sallie M. Greer	October 17, 1865 John B. Young
ENGLISH, J. H. Elizah Holtzclaw	December 18, 1855 P. H. Mell
ENGLISH, John Ann Holtzclaw	January 2, 1847
ENGLISH, John H. Mary V. Beazley	November 26, 1868 Wm. A. Overton
ENGLISH, Stephen Martha Cheney	December 13, 1849 Enoch Calloway
ENGLISH, William Mary Dunham	November 28, 1851 B. L. Ward
EPPS, Alexander Louisa Hunter	June 10, 1869 W. H. Brimberry
EPPS, Alexander W. Melissa Jane Butler	June 6, 1868
EPPS, Chesley Elizabeth T. Mitchell	March 4, 1858 J. H. Wragg
EPPS, Williams C. Emaline Barnes	December 27, 1868 E. A. Burgess
EPPS, William Amanda Roberts	October 9, 1875 R. A. Credelle
ERRICK, Charles C. Martha Ann Elizabeth Williams	March 26, 1866 W. G. Johnson
ESPRY, Robert Mary Barnette	September 21, 1799

ETHRIDGE, Henry C. Sarah E. Sharp	August 5, 1868 H. H. Tucker, M. G.
EVANS, Arden Elizabeth Carmichael	January 15, 1805
EVANS, Ardin B. C. Josephine McMichael	September 15, 1842 James McKenzie
EVANS, Benjamin F. Emma F. Littleton	February 7, 1867 A. J. S. Jackson
EVANS, Elijah Polly Reed	December 24, 1811 Malachi Murden
EVANS, Nicholas H. Catherine C. White	November 16, 1860 T. R. Swanson
EVANS, Winston Elizabeth Jackson	May 14, 1823 John Park
EVANS, Winston Sarah Park	July 3, 1827 Julius Alford
EZELL, Henry Clay Olive M. Arnold	January 14, 1869 Hart C. Peek
EZELL, James M. Martha H. Arnold	February 9, 1865 Hart C. Peek
EZELL, James M. Frances L. Bowden	October 28, 1870
FLOYD, George F. Maranda Copeland	June 15, 1833 William Bryan
FLOYD, John Ruth Grimes	January 29, 1833 A. Hutcheson
FLUKER, John C. Mary Ann Culbreth	October 12, 1837 John B. Cassels
FLUKER, Jesse M. Julia Holtzclaw	February 14, 1872 W. A. Overton
FLUKER, Oscar S. Mollie Sanford	January 12, 1869 Philip H. Robinson
FOLIS, Turner P. Nell Ledbetter	June 3, 1802
FOLLY, William Elizabeth Ellis	March 9, 1816 C. Maddox
FORCE, Albert W. Irene Howell	December 22, 1870 Homer Hendee, M. G.
FORCE, Benjamin W. Julia Ann Harper	October 21, 1841 F. R. Golding
FORD, John S. Sarah Ann May	April 14, 1840 John G. Holtzclaw
FORD, William Sarah Wyatt	April 27, 1852 B. Rowland
FORD, William Virginia Bennett	April 21, 1853 B. Rowland
FORD, William Winnie Thigpen	September 30, 1855 B. Rowland
FORREST, James S. Sarah Chapple	January 30, 1864 M. W. Arnold, M. G.
FORRESTER, Gresham Jane Waddell	March 14, 1831

FORRESTER, Jesse M. Sarah Ann Mitchell	December 17, 1840 Vincent H. Thornton
FORRESTER, Joel Sarah Tatum	October 24, 1799
FORRESTER, Joel Elizabeth Newsom	September 26, 1833 Jesse H. Watson
FORRESTER, Redman Martha E. Holtzclaw	June 19, 1858
FORRESTER, William Sarah Hunt	March 5, 1804
FORRESTER, William Nancy Payne	May 9, 1822 Robert Newsom
FORRESTER, Willie Polly Boles	January 9, 1812 Lemuel Greene
FOSTER, Anderson Salley Billingsby	November 29, 1801
FORT, French S. Lena Chambers	July 8, 1835 James H. Taylor
FOSTER, Arthur Elizabeth Glenn	February 12, 1790
FOSTER, Arthur Harriet Crawford	October 5, 1819 Thomas Stocks
FOSTER, Arthur R. Mrs. Harriet T. Leverett	November 1, 1874 Albert Gray
FOSTER, James F. Matilda Houghton	June 18, 1815 Lovick Pierce
FOSTER, John Nancy Mallory	November 3, 1808 William Johnston
FOSTER, Joseph Charlotte Daniel	January 13, 1819 William Robinson
FOSTER, Robert Nancy Ellis	July 18, 1833 Hartwell H. Laurence
FOSTER, Robert M. Nancy Watts	June 22, 1852 Vincent R. Thornton
FOSTER, Samuel Jane Watkins	March 13, 1827
FOSTER, Seaborn Clementine P. Simmons	August 8, 1842 Ephraim Bruce
FOSTER, Thomas F. Mary Higginbotham	May 14, 1851 S. L. Pinkerton
FOSTER, William Mary Tally	September 10, 1833 Hartwell H. Laurence
FOUNTAIN, Elias G. Rachael A. Duncan	May 15, 1859 Reuben Kelly
FRAZIER, John V. Martha Irby	November 18, 1841 John Howell
FREEMAN, Beasley Polly Cummins	August 2, 1840 J. M. Wilson
FREEMAN, George A. Catherine S. Edmonds	December 23, 1858 James Davison
FREEMAN, James Anny Thurmon	December 19, 1822 Abraham Teats

FREEMAN, John G. Martha J. Durham	October 7, 1852 William Tuggle
FREEMAN, Valentine Nancy Legett	March 20, 1805
FREEMAN, Zacharia Margaret Findley	July 3, 1842 John H. Zuber
FRENCH, Lewis Julia Ann Newton	April 10, 1823 Hugh Smith, M. G.
FRETWELL, Micajah H. Jane L. Harper	November 11, 1804
FULLER, David Lucy Bedford	January 19, 1817 William Cone
FULLER, Elijah Elizabeth Foggis	October 25, 1811 A. Veazey
FULLER, Elijah Nancy Bowles	January 31, 1825
FULLER, Frederick C. Julia M. Nickelson	June 20, 1860 Homer Hendee, M. G.
FULLER, Greene Sussanah Burford	March 18, 1812 A. Veazey
FULLER, Jesse Polly Jackson	November 25, 1807 William Browning
FULLER, Simon Nancy Hall	January 4, 1842 James Hutchinson
FULLER, William S. Celea White	December 13, 1836 James Moore
FULLWOOD, John Thomas Rebecca Lamar	September 30, 1846 B. M. Sanders
FURLOUGH, Charles Elizabeth Tucker	February 1, 1820
FURLOW, David Sally Dawson	March 20, 1804
FURLOW, George W. Lucy J. Dickens	November 21, 1850 J. T. Billingslea
FURLOW, James Peggy Pague	February 5, 1803
FURLOW, James T. Sarah Ann Hutchinson	February 28, 1839 Wm. L. Strain
FURLOW, Osborn Sarah Anne Brinckley	January 14, 1831 William Cone
FUTRAL, Benjamin Nancy Smith	October 17, 1811 Robert Rea
FAMBROUGH, James Elizabeth Le Wood	December 10, 1854 W. A. Partee
FAMBROUGH, Jesse M. Delilah Jane Freeman	January 24, 1856 W. A. Partee
FAMBROUGH, Thomas M. Jane Freeman	November 30, 1840 James Porter
FAMBROUGH, William Sally Bradshaw	March 10, 1814
FAMBROUGH, Zachariah Elizabeth Jane Jackson	September 10, 1838 James M. Porter

FANNIN, Isham	September 1, 1809
Peggy Porter	Samuel Harper
FANNIN, Jephthah	May 10, 1814
Catherine Porter	Jack Lampkin
FANNIN, William	January 13, 1800
Nancy Pierce	
FANNIN, William	January 18, 1807
Catherine Martin	J. Mapp
FARMER, William Thomas	December 22, 1871
Mary Jane Bowles	Wm. A. Overton
FARRAR, William J.	June 11, 1848
Louisa Bailey	T. M. Fambrough
FARRIS, James	June 26, 1856
Nancy Aurena Bennett	Issac R. Hall
FARROW, Nathaniel	December 8, 1850
Jane Williams	Joseph W. Drennan
FASSETH, Early P.	September 29, 1842
Martha Brunt	Robert F. Griffen
FARWAYER, James L.	October 9, 1840
Mary Ann Hall	Wm. I. Heard
FAUCHE, Jonas	October 20, 1793
Polly Daniell	
FAULKNER, Zachariah	December 2, 1866
Sarah A. D. Thompson	E. L. Williams
FAUNTLEROY, George L.	November 10, 1831
Aphiah F. B. Todd	Lovick Pierce, M. G.
FAY, Frank	January 25, 1821
Dorothy Hicks	Francis Cummins
FEARS, Ezekiel	June 9, 1803
Alisey Stringfellow	
FEARS, James P.	December 13, 1864
Elizabeth Bowden	N. M. Arnold, M. G.
FEARS, Jesse W.	September 6, 1864
Mary E. Perkins	E. W. Warren, M. G.
FERREL, Archelaus	August 28, 1797
Sally Parker	
FEW, Joseph	July 23, 1804
Mary Fielder	
FIELDS, Joseph W.	July 24, 1851
Emily E. Foster	M. G. Foster
FIELDS, Lewis	December 27, 1827
Eliza Fitten	Francis Cummins
FIELDS, Thomas	December 19, 1791
Sally Kilgcar	
FILLINGHAM, Counsel	August 23, 1814
Nancy Williams	Archibald Watts
FILLINGHAM, Henry C.	December 14, 1865
Angeline C. O'Neal	E. C. Caldwell
FILLINGHAM, Jarvis W.	December 14, 1843
Nancy A. Veazey	John L. Veazey
FILLINGHAM, Jarvis W.	December 14, 1868
Eliza Stanley	L. D. Caldwell

FINCH, George W. Martha Ann Pierce	October 22, 1837 Nathan Hobbs
FINCH, John E. Almira Moody	November 12, 1840 James Davidson
FINCH, John E. Mary R. A. Patrick	December 12, 1866 Lucius C. Broome
FINCH, William Elizabeth Stallings	August 25, 1831 George Hall
FINLEY, John Mary Ray	May 3, 1804
FINLEY, Leroy I. Hannah Woodham	January 23, 1840 John Hutchinson
FINLEY, Norwood H. Cynthia Caldwell	January 1, 1835 Abraham Jenkins
FINLEY, Robert Janie Finley	November 26, 1802
FINLEY, Robert Lucendia Finley	August 18, 1803
FINLEY, Thomas Margaret Allen	February 5, 1801
FINLEY, Thomas Anna Waggoner	November 9, 1823
FINLEY, Thomas Nancy Gregory	August 3, 1846 W. D. Maddox
FINLEY, Thomas L. C. A. Crawford	August 19, 1869 W. R. Foote
FINLEY, William Polly Sharpe	June 29, 1805
FISHER, Joseph Mrs. Georgia Ann White	May 10, 1865 W. G. Johnston
FITZGERALD, Bird Eliza B. Springer	December 20, 1825
FITZPATRICK, Joseph Ruth Hodge	July 12, 1823 Hinton Crawford
FITZPATRICK, Rene Polly Watts	January 15, 1816 Jack Lumpkin
FITZSIMMONS, Henry Elmira Burk	April 22, 1819
FLANAGAN, Edward Frances R. Moore	September 4, 1864 Ezekiel S. Williams
FLANAGAN, Edward Marietta Holder	September 4, 1864 E. S. Williams
FLEETWOOD, Littleberry Tillitha J. Evans	October 15, 1857 L. B. Jackson
FLEETWOOD, William Mary Ann Jackson	April 17, 1832 J. P. Leveritt
FLEMING, William Delila Kennedy	July 31, 1836 Jas. H. McWhorter
FLINT, William T. Lilla W. Moore	February 18, 1874 J. H. Kilpatrick
FLORENCE, Frank S. L. Sarah Eldecia Winfield	April 17, 1860 A. Gray

FLORENCE, William A. Betsy Ann Park	June 7, 1859 George C. Clarke
FLOURNEY, Gibson Huldy Williams	September 8, 1802
FLOW, Guilford Elizabeth Coleman	February 23, 1809
GAFFORD, Thomas Polly Whatley	May 1, 1801
GAILSFIELD, Thomas Polly Tarby	February 28, 1801
GANN, John Susan Johnson	January 5, 1856 B. Rowland
GANN, Marion Sarah Z. Wright	January 29, 1852 Alfred L. Willis
GANN, Samuel Mary Hambrion	April 24, 1788
GANTT, Eli Elizah Dunn	June 28, 1856 J. W. Reid, M. G.
GARDNER, Samuel Sarah E. H. Bowles	December 7, 1869
GARDNER, S. A. Selina S. Durham	December 8, 1870 W. R. Wilson
GARLINGTON, James Martha Colquitt	July 17, 1820 William Tally, M. G.
GARLINGTON, Thomas C. Elizabeth Edmondson	December 10, 1835 Vincent R. Thornton
GARNER, John J. Mary Cumbie	February 14, 1856 B. Rowland
GARNER, Thomas Martha Webb	September 6, 1821 Thomas Riley
GARNER, William Elizabeth Webb	January 28, 1819 Thomas Riley
GARNER, William D. Elizabeth Cheek	July 29, 1855 B. Rowland
GARRD, William W. Mary M. Urquhart	August 4, 1840
GARRET, John Jean Greer	April 4, 1816 Miller Hunter
GARRETT, Thomas B. Betsey Ann Cole	December 17, 1818 John Park
GARROT, John Anny Cole	June 24, 1818 L. Bethune
GARROTT, Robert Mary Hale	October 5, 1818
GARTRELLE, John O. Mary A. W. Randle	December 19, 1848 L. G. Hillyer
GARTRELLE, William J. Eliza A. Scott	December 30, 1849 Hinton Crawford
GASTIN, Alex Sally Garner	December 9, 1802
GASTON, John Martha Blanks	January 8, 1826

GASTON, Matthew Rebekah Harden	December 13, 1793
GASTON, Matthew Phereba Brown	April 11, 1827
GASTON, William Louisa A. Fosett	March 16, 1839 Robert F. Griffin
GASTON, William Sarah Matthews	January 19, 1843 R. F. Griffin
GASTON, William Mary Ann Wilson	August 2, 1849 J. M. Kelly
GATEWOOD, Phillip Sarah Colquitt	October 7, 1821 C. Maddox
GATLIN, Alpheus Mariah Gatlin	May 1, 1826
GATLIN, Churchwell Patsey Moore	May 1, 1802
GATLIN, Lemuel M. Elizabeth H. Jackson	March 8, 1829 Ephraim Bruce
GATLIN, Major Darkes Gatlin	September 21, 1808 S. Gatlin
GATLIN, Radford Elizabeth Daniel	June 5, 1818
GAYLORD, Giles Ferriby Jones	January 26, 1811 Arthur Foster
GENTRY, Burgess Polly Parrish	March 29, 1825
GENTRY, John D. Nancy Copelan	April 25, 1850 William Bryan
GENTRY, Seaborn Malinda Shirley	August 6, 1839
GENTRY, Samuel Cynthia Connell	February 1, 1820 Wm. McGiboney
GENTRY, William Mary Gilmer	October 17, 1848 W. T. Gaston
GENTRY, William H. Laura Tunnell	December 28, 1871 R. P. Perdue, M. G.
GEORGE, John R. Lucy C. Anderson	February 1, 1859 George C. Clarke
GEORGE, William Elizabeth Grimes	October 10, 1821 Thomas Johnson
GERDINE, George Augustus L. J. Anne Fleming Cartwright	December 20, 1871 Geo. W. Yarbrough
GERMANY, John Elizabeth Brown	March 7, 1806
GETTATHEWS, George Cassandra Wells	February 5, 1816 N. Lewis
GIBBS, Miles Martha Shephard	October 3, 1803
GIBBS, Thomas Nancy Maddox	June 2, 1819 Thomas Johnson
GIBBS, Thomas Julia Cornelia Ralls	May 26, 1842 W. M. I. Hard

GIBSON, Henry A. Sarah A. Jones	November 10, 1842 B. M. Sanders
GIBSON, Isaiah Lydia White	November 24, 1804
GIBSON, Isaiah Lydia White	September 1, 1808 Thomas Carleton
GIBSON, Thomas C. Clementine J. Reid	November 23, 1869 J. M. Dickey
GILBREATH, Daniel Martha Gwinn	August 26, 1819 Wm. McGiboney
GILBERT, Robert Eliza Turner	July 8, 1831 J. P. Leveritt
GILES, Thomas Mary Whatley	January 7, 1804
GILES, William Nancy Daniel	April 11, 1805
GILLEN, John Jane Caldwell	May 9, 1839 James M. Davison
GILLEN, Samuel T. Margaret J. Freeman	December 21, 1875 M. M. Landrum, M. G.
GILMER, Joseph Susan Divine	February 13, 1853 W. H. Blythe
GILMORE, John Betsey Cartwright	January 8, 1802
GIRDING, Charles Ann H. C. Green	April 17, 1854 S. G. Hillyer
GLASS, B. Sally White	August 20, 1803
GLASS, Elias Sally Wilson	November 26, 1804
GLASS, James Penny Pace	June 25, 1805
GLASS, Jonathan Milly Fullar	June 22, 1814 John Browning
GLASS, William Mary Baker	October 7, 1799
GLASS, Z., Jr. Sally Wilson	December 18, 1799
GLAWSON, Eli Mary Ann Divine	October 15, 1849 R. F. Griffin
GLAZE, Samuel Elizabeth Glosson	July 27, 1848 W. T. Gaston
GLAZIER, Hiram Nancy Lasseter	September 24, 1804
CLOVER, L. L. Romelia N. Wheeler	July 27, 1873 M. M. Landrum
GODKIN, James W. Harriet A. Patrick	March 18, 1827 N. H. Harris
GOOCH, Nathan Polly Jenkins	August 19, 1819 L. Bethune
GOODWIN, David W. Lucretia C. Littleton	December 15, 1859 James W. Godkin

GORE, Thomas Mary Alford	November 26, 1818 Thomas Snow
GORLEY, Jonathan Mary Beckom	March 31, 1825
GOUGER, Stephen Julia Veazey	November 4, 1819
GRAHAM, Joseph Nancy Catchings	December 18, 1803
GRAHAM, Joseph Winney Gooch	December 20, 1808 John Dingler
GRANT, Allen Mary Ann Barnhart	January 4, 1855 W. J. Hanley
GRANT, Cullen E. Robelia H. Bates	December 8, 1850 Daniel Hightower
GRANT, Daniel Lucy Crutchfield	June 20, 1810 Josia Randle
GRANT, James Eliza Wright	January 4, 1848 James Moore
GRANT, James T. Frances Hester	July 4, 1872 J. H. Kilpatrick
GRANT, John G. Sarah F. Coley	December 10, 1861 Joseph R. Parker
GRANT, John C. Texana Howell	October 14, 1870
GRANT, Joseph Eliza L. Grant	May 16, 1851 Daniel Hightower
GRANT, J. T. Mary S. Chew	April 6, 1841 Thomas Stocks
GRANT, Thomas Mary P. Baird	January 4, 1826 Lovick Pierce, M. G.
GRANT, William S. Nancy R. Lundy	October 10, 1847 Francis Bowman
GRAVES, Joseph Mary Shorter	February 12, 1822 James Woodberry
GRAVES, Young W. Martha E. Holtzclaw	November 12, 1857
GRAY, Archibald Cynthia Arnold	January 29, 1807 Robert M. Cunningham
GREENE, Augustus F. Amanda Jane Robertson	January 27, 1840
GREENE, Benjamin F. Susan Amorette Greene	November 24, 1846 Francis Bowman
GREENE, Farnafold Ruth Dawson	July 8, 1818 Lovick Pierce
GREENE, James H. Ann Raden	January 27, 1853 J. R. Hall
GREENE, James H. Permelia D. Criswell	October 2, 1864 E. S. Williams
GREENE, John Patsey Curtis	May 20, 1821 William Moore
GREENE, Joseph Tabitha Whatley	December 14, 1804

GREENE, Lamuel	October 22, 1806
Nancy Merritt	Jesse Lacey
GREENE, Lemuel	May 6, 1824
Eliza Palmer	Jack Lumpkin
GREENE, Lemuel	February 22, 1842
Sarah Clements	
GREENE, Lemuel H.	August 21, 1843
Frances King	John W. Reid
GREENE, Lemuel	October 22, 1806
Pharibee Jane Hall	James M. Kelly
GREENE, Walter	January 4, 1825
Nancy W. Maddox	
GREENE, William	July 3, 1822
Frances Tucker	Robert Newsome
GREENWOOD, Thomas	April 25, 1805
Nancy Mitchell	
GREENWOOD, Thomas	March 9, 1819
Leonora Ann Mounger	Lovick Pierce
GREENWOOD, Thomas E.	March 31, 1833
Emaline D. Baird	Thos. P. C. Shelman
GREER, Aquila	August 11, 1814
Thene Yates	Thomas Johnson
GREER, Aquilla	November 29, 1821
Sarah Sayers	Abraham Yates
GREER, Archibald	June 10, 1828
Elizabeth King	William Cone
GREER, David	December 19, 1822
Sarah Grier	Jeremiah Ragan
GREER, D. L.	November 1, 1873
Annie Durham	
GREER, Henry	May 12, 1818
Nancy Hoobes	
GREER, Henry F.	December 9, 1830
Ann A. Ragan	Jack Lumpkin
GREER, Henry	March 2, 1845
Polly Nichols	Robert McWhorter
GREER, Isaac	March 25, 1800
Ione Hays	
GREER, James	February 3, 1802
Pansey Merritt	
GREER, John	April 1, 1805
Elizabeth Greer	
GREER, John	March 20, 1822
Emma Crawford	Thomas Stocks
GREER, John	June 23, 1830
Emily Talbot	W. B. Barnett
GREER, John	June 24, 1823
Jane Pinkard	A. B. Longstreet
GREER, Richard	November 5, 1824
Lucy Greer	
GREER, Robert	January 31, 1822
Caroline McCoy	

GREER, Thomas G. Catherine Stephens	December 20, 1831 Williamson Bird
GREER, Thomas L. Elizabeth White	June 16, 1831 Williamson Bird
GREER, William Deliah Haynes	January 15, 1794
GREGORY, Benjamin F. Ann C. Ray	December 18, 1856 John W. M. Barton
GRESHAM, Albert Mary Wells	May 10, 1827 Jacob King, M. G.
GRESHAM, Albert W. Emma E. Lindsey	January 9, 1866 R. A. Houston, M. G.
GRESHAM, John H. Susan E. Rhymens	January 26, 1865 H. H. Fitzpatrick
GRESHAM, Sterling A. Sarah E. Stokes	June 5, 1849 Francis Bowman
GRESHAM, Young Henson Harrison	June 10, 1803
GRESHAM, Young Felix Sarah Jane Baugh	June 15, 1858 F. F. Reynolds
GRIFFEN, John A. Anna L. Scudder	May 4, 1871 C. W. Lane, M. G.
GRIFFEN, Walter Rosina Willis	June 18, 1846 Francis Bowman
GRIFFETH, Nathan Judith Booles	November 3, 1828
GRIFFEY, John Frances Rainey	December 19, 1825
GRIFFIN, Andrew J. Adaline Sanders	December 30, 1835 John F. Hillyer
GRIFFIN, Matthew Harriet Carroll	January 6, 1824
GRIFFIN, Robert Susanna Brooks	September 8, 1824
GRIFFITH, Jedekiah Jane Johnson	June 20, 1848 T. D. Martin, M. G.
GRIFFITH, Thomas Becky Akins	November 17, 1824
GRIFFITH, William P. Sarah A. Eidson	December 21, 1856 J. G. Holtzclaw
GRIFFITH, William V. Martha L. Dickson	December 16, 1860 J. M. Stillwell
GRIMES, Henry Mary W. King	February 24, 1831 Francis Cummins
GRIMES, James Lucenda King	January 29, 1833 James H. Taylor
GRIMES, Jesse Rhoda Bates	October 2, 1832 Dickerson Jones
GRIMES, Joseph Eliza Cunningham	October 21, 1824
GRIMES, Joseph Harriett Bouden	December 11, 1833 William Park, M. G.

GRIMES, R. M. Leila M. Jernigan	February 10, 1870 C. P. Beeman
GRIMES, Robert M. Lucy M. Jernigan	April 6, 1874
GRIMES, Sterling F. Sarah Bowdre	May 5, 1841 George Pierce
GRIMES, Thomas Frances Meriwether	June 29, 1843 Francis Bowman
GRIMES, Thomas W. Anne Coleman	January 11, 1844 Otis Smith
GRIMES, William P. Martha A. Sayers	January 28, 1858 Charles W. Launius
GRIMETT, Robert (widow)	July 10, 1788
GUILL, William B. Virginia Moody	March 26, 1856 John G. Holtzclaw
GUISE, Isaac N. Nancy Corry	October 26, 1831 C. T. Beeman
GUNTER, William M. Sarah Harper	September 2, 1870
GUR, John L. Mary Wright	December 1, 1838 James M. Porter
GWYNN, Thomas Emily Crossley	April 12, 1846 L. B. Jackson
HACKNEY, John Nancy Musgrove	October 25, 1815 Evans Myrick
HACKNEY, Samuel Cornelia C. Dorsey	November 1, 1868 James Davison
HACKNEY, William Patsy Barker	October 5, 1818
HAGABY, Joshua Sally Wester	February 11, 1801
HAGERTY, Abel Anna Buckannan	December 30, 1803
HAILES, Henry J. Margaret Findley	April 29, 1852 J. T. Findley
HAILES, John T. Amanda A. Hall	January 30, 1868 William Bryan
HAILEY, James A. Mary E. Crenshaw	April 20, 1852 John R. Young
HAISTEN, James Margaret Cartwright	August 12, 1819 John Harris
HALL, Dickson Priscilla Baugh	November 5, 1818
HALL, Edihugh Elizabeth Kelly	September 21, 1825
HALL, George Malenda Dunn	May 5, 1822 Thomas Riley
HALL, George Nancy Slaughter	April 17, 1824
HALL, Hugh Sally Hall	March 2, 1803

HALL, Hugh Mary Brown	November 10, 1824
HALL, Hugh A. Susan Ann Jackson	August 17, 1848 L. B. Jackson
HALL, Isaac R. Sarah E. Hall	May 14, 1863 L. B. Jackson
HALL, James D. Sarah Pyron	October 15, 1861 Hinton Crawford
HALL, James B. Missouri A. Corry	February 26, 1857 J. S. K. Axson
HALL, John Polly Little	August 27, 1811 Josiah Randle
HALL, John Nancy E. Leverett	March 17, 1834 A. Hutckeson
HALL, John L. Emma A. Zimmerman	November 5, 1863 R. A. Houston, M. G.
HALL, Josiah T. Elizabeth Taylor	October 3, 1855 W. H. C. Cone, M. G.
HALL, Samuel Nancy Smith	February 26, 1806
HALL, Samuel Nancy Malone	February 7, 1840 Jas. C. Hutchinson
HALL, Vincent S. Mary E. Hall	September 3, 1872 W. D. Atkinson
HALL, Young Mariah Ann Howell	September 7, 1825 Thos. Slaughter
HAMES, A. Baker Macon Hester	September 21, 1871 W. R. Foote, M. G.
HAMMETT, James Elizabeth Brooker	June 13, 1816 George Owen
HAMMOND, Robert Lovy Hines	April 5, 1810 Robert Rea
HAMMOND, William Mary Johnson	April 2, 1816 Francis Cummins
HAMMOND, William Nancy Clark	September 22, 1835 J. P. Leverett
HANCOCK, George Elizabeth O'Neal	November 7, 1847 John W. Reid
HANCOCK, George P. Nannie E. Stewart	October 29, 1874 C. H. Strickland
HANCOCK, Henry L. Katherine Elizabeth Stewart	July 14, 1864 John O'Neal
HANCOCK, Henry W. Elva Emma Saggus	March 25, 1854 W. A. Overton
HANCOCK, James A. Mattie Simpson	May 23, 1872 Henry Newton
HAND, Richard Unity Medley (Uny)	June 25, 1842
HARALSON, Braddy B. Martha Ann Chambers	December 21, 1848 W. H. C. Cone
HARALSON, Hugh Caroline M. Lewis	November 27, 1828 Lovick Pierce

HARALSON, Jesse B. Elizabeth R. Conyers	March 22, 1827 James Culberson
HARALSON, Kenchin L. Jane W. Lewis	February 28, 1833 Sam J. Cassels
HARALSON, Vincent Lucy English	January 10, 1809 William Greer
HARBIN, James T. Fanny Pitman	December 24, 1872 H. C. Peek
HARDEN, Henry Mary Ann Watson	March 17, 1829 Ephraim Bruce
HARDIN, James Matilda Richards	March 27, 1821 John Harris
HARDWICK, James Violet Elder	May 10, 1805
HARDY, W. J. Hannah Rimes	December 10, 1804
HARGIN, Alex Gressy Bonon	November 28, 1796
HARGROOVES, Sanford Frances Bickers	April 27, 1833 Lovick Pierce, M. G.
HARLBERT, Roswell Frances Ella Davis	July 11, 1871
HARLOW, James B. Ella Greer	February 16, 1874
HARP, Samuel J. Clemens	September 23, 1810 W. Johnson
HARP, William Polly Brewer	December 23, 1799
HARPER, Allen Lucy Smith	February 28, 1801
HARPER, Axxamins E. Ward	January 3, 1805
HARPER, George A. Sophy J. Perkins	May 6, 1858 J. M. Wragg
HARREN, James H. Rosamounds A. Caldwell	January 1, 1837 Thomas W. Grimes
HARRIS, Benjamin Susan Pyron	November, 1829
HARRIS, Charles Tabitha Gibbs	December 20, 1820 Lovick Pierce
HARRIS, Charles F. Rachael James	December 7, 1831 Joshua Cannon
HARRIS, Elica Nancy W. Hudson	May 10, 1800
HARRIS, Henry C. Mary H. Taylor	June 16, 1848 John B. Chappell
HARRIS, James Lucretia Jones	November 10, 1817 Francis Cummins
HARRIS, James Abigail Fambrough	July 5, 1833 John H. Ray
HARRIS, Jesse Rachael Pendleton	January 12, 1789

HARRIS, Jesse Louisa Rainwater	December 1, 1838
HARRIS, John Betsy Wilkinson	March 19, 1816 Robert Plea
HARRIS, John Henrietta Jackson	April 29, 1846 Francis Bowman
HARRIS, John M. Olive Stevens	June 10, 1819 Thomas Johnson
HARRIS, John T. Frances C. Leslie	February 1, 1852 Hart C. Peek
HARRIS, J. P. Mary Elizabeth Allen	January 6, 1878 J. F. Hester
HARRIS, Myles G. Lucy Elizabeth Seymor	April 2, 1845 Francis Bowman, M. G.
HARRIS, Nathaniel N. Ellen N. Victory	December 14, 1826 Lovick Pierce, M. G.
HARRIS, Robert Mary Freeman	July 13, 1818 Jesse Mercer
HARRIS, Robert L. Susan L. Head	August 3, 1875 F. G. Hughes
HARRIS, Capt. S. B. Patience Williams	December 9, 1794
HARRIS, Seaborn Polly Shaw	December 19, 1823
HARRIS, Singleton Maria Acree	December 23, 1822 Horatio A. B. Nunnally
HARRIS, Thomas McCall Margaret Baldwin	August 27, 1804
HARRIS, Thomas Sarah Hall	August 8, 1829 George Hall
HARRIS, Thomas Elizabeth Bunkley	April 12, 1836 William Cone
HARRIS, Thomas Catherine Baldwin	March 3, 1840 James Jones
HARRIS, Thomas Burget Ann Burford	July 22, 1852
HARRIS, William Hannah Hogg	August 23, 1787
HARRIS, William Matilda Blanks	October 5, 1818
HARRIS, William Chrisaline Bruce	February 19, 1846 H. Lawrence
HARRIS, William L. M. Sementa D. Johnson	December 3, 1850 P. H. Mell, M. G.
HARRIS, William L. U. Sarah F. Johnson	October 13, 1856
HARRISON, Benjamin Jane Matthews	December 11, 1815 Thomas Stocks
HARRISON, James Mary Harrison	July 31, 1801
HARRISON, James W. Elender T. Evans	February 10, 1831 Leveritt V. Dee

HARRISON, Robert	May 6, 1821
Isabel Pattillo	William Tally
HARRUP, James	August 14, 1816
Ridley Harrup	Arch McCoy
HARRUP, Warren	February 11, 1849
Anselina T. Taylor	L. B. Jackson
HART, Isaac	September 20, 1855
Polly Merritt	W. W. Moore
HART, John S.	September 10, 1857
Martha J. Leveret	W. W. Moore
HART, Thomas	January 18, 1810
Ann Barnett	Clayborn Maddox
HART, William M.	January 12, 1869
Mary E. Nave	Philip H. Robinson
HARVELL, Daniel	November 11, 1801
Mary Cosal	
HARVILL, Thomas	September 4, 1818
Mary Chatham	Lovick Pierce
HARWELL, James M.	April 14, 1857
Sarah Lou Smith Moore	G. Bright, M. G.
HARWELL, William	March 21, 1816
Polly Hobbs	John Browning
HATCHETT, John	December 18, 1820
Eliza Tuggle	Lemuel Greene
HATTON, Thomas	March 15, 1810
Nancy Lacey	William Cone
HAWKE, John	July 4, 1830
Mary Head	Matthew Winfield
HAWKES, Peter	January 4, 1806
Polly Roberts	
HAYES, Ezekeil	May 2, 1874
Rebecca Shelton	
HAYES, Robert	May 2, 1880
Susan Beckham	Lovick Pierce
HAYES, William	October 26, 1801
Polly Heard	
HAYNES, Jasper	January 15, 1846
Elizabeth Armstrong	S. G. Hillyer
HAYNES, John	September 3, 1829
Elizabeth McKnight	Robert Newsom
HAYNES, Parmenas	October 10, 1843
Mary Anne Tuggle	P. H. Mell, M. G.
HAYNES, Robert	May 16, 1825
Elizabeth Reid	
HAYS, Howard	April 19, 1853
Sarah A. V. Walker	J. W. Yarbrough
HAYS, William	March 29, 1805
Nell Luckey	
HAZEL, John	August 4, 1816
Leonard Levine	Thomas Bush
HAZLETT, Wilson	September 14, 1875
Nancy Mullins	D. H. Moncrief

HEARD, Franklin Anne Bozeman	February 22, 1820
HEARD, James T. Amorette Greene	July 5, 1866 Philip B. Robinson
HEARD, John Nancy Wallis	January 26, 1805
HEARD, John T. Margaret F. Mitchell	January 12, 1860 H. H. Tucker, M. G.
HEARD, Stephen I. Lucy S. Foster	November 30, 1840
HEARD, Thomas Ann Richards	January 7, 1830 Peter Johnson
HEARD, Woodrow Polly Peoples	May 29, 1805
HEARD, W. T. Lula W. Moore	November 9, 1875 J. H. Kilpatrick
HEARN, Clem Freana Martha L. Hester	October 31, 1858 John Calvin Johnson
HEARN, William T. Betsy Ann Armor	May 22, 1867 John W. Talley, M. G.
HEATH, Matthew Elizabeth Clements	November 28, 1831 Ephraim Bruce
HEATH, Rylan Ann Gilbert	April 26, 1808 C. Maddox
HECK, Thomas Elizabeth Sturdivant	August 17, 1818 William Cone
WHITFIELD, Hedge Elizabeth Greene	December 10, 1817 William Cone
HEFLIN, James Sarah Winn	February 19, 1802
HEFLIN, James Nancy Thurmon	December 30, 1805
HEFLIN, James Nancy Thurmon	December 31, 1906 William Browning
HEMPHILL, Hiram Jane Moore	December 22, 1840 Francis Bowman
HEMPHILL, Thompson Rhoda Baggett	January 21, 1808 John Dingler, M. G.
HEMPHILL, William Nancy Hughes	October 10, 1800
HENDEL, Homer Frances King	June 1, 1847 Francis Bowman
HENDERSON, Joseph M. Emma H. J. Dawson	February 18, 1864 P. H. Mell, M. G.
HENDRICKS, James A. Frances V. Pollard	December 28, 1865 William R. Wilson
HENDRY, C. M. L. A. Blackman	January 5, 1873 W. A. Moore
HENRY, Thomas Watt Mary Francis Cunningham	January 13, 1852
HENSON, Loudon Nancy Robinson	November 8, 1829 John Chew

HERMON, William Betsy R. Hilton	November 10, 1802
HERN, William Peggy Haynes	September 4, 1825 James Culberson
HERN, Zabad Lydia Rumsey	July 21, 1818
HESTER, Francis Mary Ann McCowen	August, 1837
HESTER, Robert A. Rozanah Martin	July 6, 1837 John Hendricks, M. G.
HESTER, Simeon Ann Elizabeth Tuggle	November 27, 1866 William A. Overton
HARMON, Hete Elizabeth West	September 9, 1819 Robert Booth
HEWSTON, John Nancy Harris	December 17, 1807 George Stovall
HICKEY, William Mary Connell	September 12, 1844 J. J. Howell
HIEAR, Coanelius Amanda Fisher	March 25, 1873 Jas. W. Godkin
HIGGINBOTHAM, Riley N. Martha Little	March 8, 1868 Jas. H. McWhorter
HIGHTOWER, Daniel Betsy Johnson	May 24, 1801
HIGHTOWER, Daniel Lee Mary A. Credille	May 19, 1843 Wesley Arnold, M. G.
HIGHTOWER, Elisha Polly Oslin	December 31, 1816 Gilly Moore
HIGHTOWER, Jacob Nancy Colbert	February 18, 1799
HIGHTOWER, Matthew Mary Copeland	October 2, 1821 H. G. Slaughter
HIGHTOWER, Oscar T. Mary R. Tunnison	January 13, 1870 Albert Gray, M. G.
HIGHTOWER, Pressly Polly Ann Woodson	September 3, 1805
HIGHTOWER, Stephen Sally Coplan	December 21, 1815 Gilly Moore
HIGHTOWER, Thomas Minny Credille	December 18, 1838 Hinton Crawford
HIGHTOWER, William Becka Dawsey	December 10, 1807 J. Mapp
HIGHTOWER, William Nancy Parrott	August 29, 1838
HILL, Abner R. Mary Anne Fitzpatrick	April 27, 1844 E. S. Hunter
HILL, James Christian Laseter	September 15, 1806
HILL, James Elizabeth Smith	March 14, 1825 Horatio Nunnally
HILL, James Lucy Baldwin	January 10, 1830 S. W. Michael

HILL, Joseph	July 11, 1849
Henrietta W. Dawson	Francis Bowman
HILL, Robert	October 2, 1825
Elvina Bledsoe	Jack Lumpkin
HILL, William	June 14, 1820
Lucy Purdue	Lovick Pierce
HILL, William G.	April 25, 1861
Ella F. Poulain	R. A. Houston
HILLSMAN, Jeffrs E.	September 12, 1814
Martha Alexander	John Howell
HILLSMAN, Micajah	July 15, 1825
Nancy Barnett	
HILLYER, S. C.	May 12, 1846
Elizabeth T. Dagg	P. H. Mell
HINES, Nathaniel	July 26, 1815
Martha Lewis	Walker Lewis
HINES, Nathaniel	September 16, 1824
Elizabeth Lewis	
HINES, Sabury R.	September 29, 1850
Susan Anderson	William Bryan
HINTON, L. H.	July 5, 1852
Nancy L. Broom	W. W. Moore
HITCHCOCK, Samuel Chewer	December 21, 1851
Louisa Marion Walker	Francis Bowman
HIXON, E. C.	June 22, 1865
Ezenomia A. Thornton	John R. Young, M. G.
HIX, Ephraim	October 25, 1804
Edith Lucas	
HOBBS, Isham	May 6, 1821
Martha Lankford	Abraham Yates
HOBBS, James	September 27, 1810
Jurasha Adkinson	Thomas Stocks
HOBBS, Joseph	January 25, 1807
Peggy Summerland	Jon Cox
HOBBS, Nathan	November 16, 1812
Mary Lankeford	Ebenezer Torrence
HODGE, Alston	November 9, 1827
Phaney Barker	
HODGE, Alston	February 25, 1841
Mary Jane Dunson	E. P. Jarrell
HODGE, James	October 31, 1820
Louisa Coleman	George Watkins
HODGES, James	July 23, 1818
Polly Price	
HODGES, John, Jr.	March 26, 1818
Rũthy Hodges	L. Bethune
HOGG, Henry T.	September 4, 1851
Sarah Ann Burgess	James Greer
HOGG, Hugh	February 8, 1818
Mãrgaret Ray	
HOGG, Isaac	October 20, 1833
Mary Caldwell	Nathan Hobbs

HOGG, John Susan Johnson	January 20, 1825
HOGG, Mathew Lucy Read	August 11, 1807 J. Mapp
HOGG, William Mary Forrester	December 22, 1835 Vincent R. Thornton
HOGG, William D. Nancy Ann Johnson	September 4, 1845 W. H. C. Cone
HODNETTE, James Sarah Greer	November 2, 1820 James Brookman
HOLCOMB, H. L. L. A. Devereaux	November 23, 1845 I. W. Simmons
HOLLAND, Harrison Elizabeth Rowland	December 2, 1802
HOLLAND, Tobias Mary A. Watson	August 10, 1872 J. H. Kilpatrick
HOLLAND, Thomas Elizabeth Wall	September 24, 1821 Hermon Mercer
HOLLIDAY, John Kitty Colleman	April 20, 1809 Josia Randle
HOLLIDAY, William Elizabeth Neel	August 13, 1789
HOLLOWAY, David Polee Hardeys	December 15, 1807 O. Porter
HOLMES, George P. Mary Jane Swindall	August 25, 1831 Wm. Rowland
HOLNS, John Nancy East	October 17, 1807 A. Gresham
HOLT, David S. S. Catherine Godkin	August 26, 1847 Francis Bowman
HOLT, Robert Emily Moore	December 15, 1829 Thomas Darley
HOLT, Thomas Charity Slaughter	April 27, 1830 J. P. Leverett
HOLTSCRAW, John G. Lucy M. Nusum (Newcom)	December 14, 1825
HORN, Edward Sally Butler	February 9, 1810 Ben. Crawford
HORN, John Elizabeth Allen	September 10, 1828 Joshua Cannon
HORN, Preston A. Mary Ann Purdue	September 30, 1835 George Heard
HORTON, James W. Georgianna A. Hart	February 12, 1852 Alfred T. Mann
HOUSE, John H. Armenia H. Medley	August 14, 1840 J. M. Wilson
HOUSE, John Mary Bell	November 17, 1849
HOUSE, Lion S. Elizabeth Shirley	March 8, 1842 I. M. Wilson
HOUGHTON, Alex Tabitha Cheatham	November 19, 1799

HOUGHTON, Alexander	May 15, 1815
Rebecah Finley	John Armor
HOUGHTON, Henry W.	April 4, 1837
Martha Ann Rebecca Dolvin	W. R. H. Mosely
HOUGHTON, James	August 11, 1788
Sarah Burke	
HOUGHTON, James	December 19, 1822
Lourena Thornton	Lovick Pierce
HOUGHTON, James R.	December 18, 1866
Orphelia T. Gentry	Thos. F. Pierce
HOUGHTON, Josiah	November 26, 1804
Elizabeth Crawford	
HOUGHTON, Matthew	December 12, 1827
Elizabeth King	William Cone
HOUGHTON, Seaborn	February 21, 1822
Ann Newsom	Abraham Yeats
HOUGHTON, William	March 3, 1788
Elizabeth Burke	
HOUGHTON, William M.	January 18, 1842
Mary S. Smith	James Jones, M. G.
HOWARD, James	August 24, 1822
Nancy Wells	Abraham Yeats
HOWELL, Allen	August 19, 1805
S. Thompson	
HOWELL, Alonzo	January 18, 1860
Annett Parrott	
HOWELL, Clark	March 26, 1863
Margaret A. Park	W. J. Cotter, M. G.
HOWELL, Daniel	April 7, 1824
Mary Oalin	
HOWELL, David	November 21, 1865
Mrs. Bettie A. Florence	R. A. Houston, M. G.
HOWELL, Matthew C.	March 31, 1831
Sarah M. Simonton	C. P. Beeman
HOWELL, Nathaniel	March 27, 1804
Elizabeth Wagner	
HOWELL, William J.	November 21, 1871
Anna Jernigan	J. H. Kilpatrick
HOWELL, Wyly	November 9, 1803
Sally Wiggins	
HUBBARD, Andrew Jackson	September 29, 1836
Elizabeth Gatlin	James W. Godkin
HUBBARD, Augustus	March 9, 1847
Martha Jones	N. M. Crawford
HUBBARD, James	January 5, 1826
Sarah Tippet	
HUBBARD, Larkin	November 11, 1830
Elizabeth Yates	John Armstrong
HUBBARD, Thomas	October 25, 1831
Sarah Jackson	Benjamin F. Martin
HUBBARD, William H.	June 5, 1826
Irene Jackson	

HUCKABY, James Mary Griffen	February 18, 1828
HUDSON, Garrett Polly Parker	April 5, 1802
HUDSON, John Martha Patrick	March 15, 1807 Adams Hays
HUDSON, Thomas Elizabeth Patrick	October 25, 1810 Jon Heard
HUDSON, Ward Jimmy Haynes	February 19, 1805
HUFF, John Malinda Martin	December 25, 1818 Thomas Riley
HUFF, Ralph Polly Palmore	December 4, 1817
HUGHES, John Nancy Holloway	January 22, 1800
HUGHES, John Alis Dixon	December 15, 1805
HUGHES, John Frances Bryant	December 2, 1855 B. Rowland
HUGHES, William M. Mary A. Cant	May 31, 1864 J. F. Simmerman
HUGHEY, Thomas Sam B. Fielder	January 24, 1827
HUMPHRIES, Noel M. Frances E. Rainwater	October 23, 1870 J. H. Kilpatrick
HUNNICUTT, Matthew R. Martha L. McGraw	October 20, 1850 A. L. Willis
HUNT, Anderson Archy Tyler	September 29, 1818 L. Bethune
HUNT, George Susannah Ware Martin	February 28, 1816 William Cone, J. P.
HUNT, James Agnes Hunt	March 8, 1800
HUNT, James T. Rebecca May	October 23, 1834 Nathan Hobbs
HUNT, John Elizabeth Sorrell	_____ 4, 1807 Henry English
HUNT, Timothy Letitia Mayfield	November 26, 1815 James Martin
HUNTER, Edward Sarah Davis	October 19, 1820 John Harris
HUNTER, Elisha S. Ann E. Ralls	October 4, 1836 Thomas Stocks
HUNTER, Henry M. Ann J. King	December 10, 1833 James Donnelly
HUNTER, Phillip Mary Jackson	April 6, 1806 , Jesse Lacey
HUNTER, Samuel Charity Whatley	February 7, 1800
HUNTER, William A. Sophronia A. Heard	April 8, 1826

HUNTER, William C. Lucinda Bowles	August 4, 1835
HUNTER, William C. Elizabeth Scoggins	October 9, 1837
HURLBERT, Roswell Gasandria Corlew	September 20, 1812 J. W. Godkin
HURLBERT, Roswell Eliza Hamilton	April 29, 1828 J. P. Leveritt
HURT, George Lucy Wilkins	December 25, 1827 Abraham Yeats
HUTCHESON, Albert M. Henrietta L. Champion	November 27, 1866 B. F. Breedlove
HUTCHESON, John Evelina A. Greene	May 12, 1831 J. N. Gleen
HUTCHINSON, Albert S. Harriet A. Lawrence	November 28, 1839
HUTCHINSON, Ambrose Rachael Robins	March 30, 1815 John Turner
HUTCHINSON, Charles R. Mary Kimbrough	October 23, 1856 J. P. Duncan, M. G.
HUTCHINSON, James Jane Walker	December 22, 1829 J. P. Leveritt
HUTCHINSON, Richard Harriet Furlow	December 23, 1841 Thomas Stocks
HUTCHINSON, Seaborn L. Martha J. Champion	June 2, 1851 J. H. Kilpatrick
IDSON, John Mary Corry	October 25, 1821 Robert Booth
INGRAM, Abraham Nancy Greer	February 28, 1801
INGRAM, James G. Rebecca McGibony	October 6, 1859 Jos. R. Parker
IRBY, Abraham Tabitha Evans	December 6, 1821 Wm. Robertson
IRBY, Eli Mary A. Tunnell	February 27, 1850 W. A. Corry
IRBY Elisha Elizabeth Satterwhite	July 17, 1842 E. P. Jarrell
IRBY, Thomas F. Martha M. Peek	November 15, 1849 J. J. Loudermilk
IRVING, Carnell Catherine E. Keith	December 6, 1855 J. P. Duncan
IRWIN, James Amanda Nisbet	March 8, 1816 Francis Cummins
IVEY, Jerry Fanny Williams	April 4, 1801
IVEY, John Nancy Evans	February 27, 1823 John Harris
IVY, James Lucinda Rowland	October 4, 1838 Robert T. Griffin
IVY, Jeremiah Milly Shockley	August 27, 1811 W. McGiboney

IVY, Jordan Polly Smith	December 8, 1817
IVY, Jordan Patience Woods	March 29, 1827 Wm. L. Austin
IVY, Josiah Patience Williams	August 11, 1803
JACKS, John W. Anna Carson	December 11, 1873 C. H. Strickland
JACKSON, Aldridge Celia Pendergrass	April 15, 1824
JACKSON, Alexander J. S. Sarah F. Hudson	December 4, 1860
JACKSON, Alfred Martha Wright	March 31, 1844 J. J. Howell
JACKSON, Alfred H. Julia E. Parrott	October 10, 1850 W. W. Moore
JACKSON, Allen Elizabeth Short	November 15, 1830 Lewis Pyron
JACKSON, Andrew F. Adaline M. O'Neal	April 4, 1867 L. D. Caldwell
JACKSON, Arthur M. Sarah Elizabeth Heater	February 12, 1867 John Calvin Johnson
JACKSON, Daniel Sally Bowen	January 15, 1805
JACKSON, Daniel Mary Phillips	November 20, 1806 Thomas Crawford
JACKSON, Daniel Cassandra Maddox	January 14, 1823 Thomas Stanley, M. G.
JACKSON, David Rachel Lewis	November 30, 1796
JACKSON, David Elizabeth Bickers	August 2, 1824
JACKSON, Edmond Abbe Jackson	December 23, 1806 O. Porter
JACKSON, Edmund Sally Shaw	December 19, 1823
JACKSON, Floyd Mary Fambrough	
JACKSON, George A. Fanny V. Baker	May 29, 1866 J. W. Tally, M. G.
JACKSON, Henry Delilah Gordon	December 20, 1809 William Watson
JACKSON, Isaac Elizabeth Perkins	January 25, 1821 Jo Roberts
JACKSON, Isaac Louisa Caldwell	July 12, 1825 John Harris
JACKSON, Isaac M. Sarah F. Smith	September 13, 1866 Hart C. Peek, M. G.
JACKSON, Israel Amy W. Callahan	December 21, 1845 S. G. Hillyer
JACKSON, Jocab Patsy Simes	November 19, 1807 Frances S. Martin

JACKSON, James Mary Underwood	December 2, 1827 William Cone
JACKSON, James Nancy Lewis	April 10, 1828 John Harris
JACKSON, James Electra Ann Bird	April 2, 1846 William Parks
JACKSON, James A. Martha Fullingham	November 27, 1856 William T. Merritt
JACKSON, James W. Catherine M. Butler	February 5, 1840 Francis Bowman
JACKSON, James W. Martha A. Broom	September 9, 1852 Daniel Hightower
JACKSON, Job Mary Heard	October 7, 1819 John Harris
JACKSON, John Jane Richards	April 15, 1800
JACKSON, John Mary Webb	February 18, 1818 Thomas Riley
JACKSON, John E. Martha Ann Eliza Davis	April 16, 1833 Albert R. Jackson
JACKSON, John E. Julia A. Hudson	January 1, 1862
JACKSON, John H. Eliza J. Moore	November 2, 1872 J. H. Kilpatrick
JACKSON, John S. Artimisa Hall	July 6, 1856 L. R. L. Jennings
JACKSON, John S. Alice G. Jones	March 2, 1865
JACKSON, Jesse W. Julia C. Tunnell	March 15, 1863 W. G. Johnson
JACKSON, Littleberry Patience Harris	July 4, 1827
JACKSON, Littleberry Frances Parmelia Ivy	January 11, 1840 Thomas Stocks
JACKSON, Luther R. Emma A. Carlton	May 11, 1875 F. G. Hughes, M. G.
JACKSON, Mark Elizabeth R. Pyron	December 17, 1828 Joshua Cannon
JACKSON, Martin Rachael Martindale	September 13, 1826
JACKSON, Martin Frances Hendricks	October 11, 1832 William Moncrief
JACKSON, Martin Mary E. Harris	April 19, 1853 A. L. Willis
JACKSON, Moody Patience T. Bishop	September 9, 1833 Thos. W. Grimes
JACKSON, Peter Mary Lindall	March 16, 1796
JACKSON, R. H. Mary E. Hall	January 14, 1847 L. B. Jackson
JACKSON, Robert B. Lilly V. Jones	December 13, 1874 J. H. Kilpatrick

JACKSON, Robert Hausen	March 12, 1844
Mary M. Ely	J. J. Howell
JACKSON, Roling	September 20, 1807
Susannah Richards	J. Mapp
JACKSON, Stephen	July 9, 1805
Jimmy Brooks	
JACKSON, Thomas	August 28, 1807
Pearly Bullwood	John Robertson
JACKSON, Thomas	December 5, 1826
Mary Smith	
JACKSON, William	March 9, 1816
Holly Harwell	John Browning
JACKSON, William	March 23, 1830
Martha Foster	J. P. Leveritt
JACKSON, William N.	November 26, 1824
June Daniel	
JACKSON, Wm. T.	February 23, 1869
Mary A. E. Brooks	J. M. Dickey
JAMES, Henry	March 7, 1825
Mary Grier	
JAMES, John	January 9, 1823
Priscilla Greer	Jeremiah Ragan
JAMES, Williamson	October 6, 1828
Rachel Martindals	
JANES, Thomas	January 30, 1821
Malinda West	Jesse Mercer
JANES, Thomas G.	July 28, 1839
Elizabeth P. Sanford	S. H. Hillyer, M. G.
JARRELL, (Giles) Jacob	December 28, 1820
Millie Chandler	Francis West
JARRELL, Jacob	May 8, 1828
Frances Williams	Francis West
JARRELL, Redden	July 15, 1836
Elizabeth Johnson	James Moore
JARRELL, Willis	December 27, 1818
Mary Campbell	Thomas Shaw
JARROLD, Reben	December 24, 1868
Ann Gentry	J. H. Kilpatrick
JEFFERSON, Francis M.	November 17, 1859
Elizabeth Chappell	Geo. C. Clarke
JEFFERSON, William M.	October 15, 1857
Mary Chapple	G. Bright, M. G.
JEFFREY, Thomas	December 23, 1803
Elizabeth Morris	
JEFFRIES, William	October 24, 1806
Nancy Tuggle	Jesse Lacey
JENKINS, Elijah	February 13, 1797
Amy Daniel	
JENKINS, Harmond	April 16, 1834
Julia Ann Simpkins	
JENKINS, James R.	April 19, 1807
Milly Gresham	William Browning

JENKINS, James Betsy Duncan	July 5, 1810 Bennett Crawford
JENKINS, James A. T. Frances B. Sanders	October 5, 1838 James W. Godkin
JENKINS, John Meron L. Hobbs	September 13, 1845
JENKINS, Jesse Anne Martin	February 24, 1805
JENKINS, Mass Ophelia E. Jenkins	October 28, 1875 Philip Robinson
JENKINS, Pleasant U. Harriet A. Daniel	November 9, 1851 William Jones
JENKINS, Robert Sarah B. Johnson	April 3, 1806 Thos. Crawford
JENKINS, Waites Jane H. McHargue	May 25, 1843 John W. Reid
JENNINGS, Giles Mary Hague	January 11, 1820 Lemuel Greene
JENNINGS, Henry Elizabeth J. McWhorter	February 13, 1866 J. M. Stillwell, M. G.
JERNIGAN, Albert Lucy Perkins	December 23, 1822
JERNIGAN, Albert Henrietta M. Shaffer	January 14, 1861 A. Gray, M. G.
JERNIGAN, Albert A. Rebecca A. Parrott	October 15, 1850 L. C. Peek
JERNIGAN, Hardy E. Margaret A. Alexander	December 2, 1862 Hart C. Peek, M. G.
JERNIGAN, John E. Margaret Rankin	December 9, 1830 Francis Cummins
JERNIGAN, John R. Sideria D. Mann	February 2, 1868 C. A. Mitchell, M. G.
JERNIGAN, Petolemy Sarah Jarrell	January 8, 1822 James Woodberry
JERNIGAN, Seaborn J. Evelina B. Williams	March 13, 1838
JETER, Samuel Winney Cone	October 1, 1822 Anderson Ray, M. G.
JETER, William P. Lou Anna McCarty	November 25, 1872 W. A. Overton
JETT, Francis Elizabeth Lee	July 26, 1818 C. Para, M. G.
JENELL, James, Jr. Eliza C. Colclough	December 1, 1859 John G. Holtzclaw
JONES, Andrew J. Ellen A. Johnson	January 15, 1866
JONES, B. F. M. E. O'Neal	January 15, 1874
JONES, Charles P. Mary V. Overton	December 17, 1875 J. H. Kilpatrick
JONES, Dickinson Martha Harris	October 28, 1829 Francis Cummins

JONES, Hezekiah	January 10, 1837
Hulda Simmons	Ephraim Bruce
JONES, Hezekiah	June 14, 1868
Nancy L. Norris	W. M. Chapman
JONES, Isaac	January 22, 1825
Temperance Akins	
JONES, James A.	January 5, 1875
Mary A. Price	L. D. Caldwell
JONES, James	January 6, 1802
Elvey Rowland	
JONES, James	September 14, 1810
Sally Harper	H. Davenport
JONES, James J.	October 28, 1847
Louisa M. Hightower	John C. Lucas
JONES, John	October 7, 1847
Emily W. Sims	
JONES, John	May 8, 1857
Mrs. Martha Bruce	A. L. Willis
JONES, John P.	September 12, 1849
Sarah A. Veazey	Wm. A. Corry
JONES, Joseph	December 18, 1796
Sarah Heard	
JONES, Joseph	January 29, 1824
Penelope S. Pullen	
JONES, Joseph A.	May 20, 1843
Lucy M. Manley	James T. Findley
JONES, L. N.	December 18, 1853
Adalade Jackson	I. A. Williams
JONES, Nathan	June 21, 1818
Sarah Jett	Lovick Pierce
JONES, Nicholas M.	December 8, 1847
Emeline Veazey	J. J. Loudermilk
JONES, Nicholas M.	October 26, 1851
Martha Jackson	Hart C. Peek, M. G.
JONES, Robert	October 6, 1826
Harriet Macon	Lovick Pierce
JONES, Robert	February 22, 1827
Sarah Conyers	James Culberson
JONES, Robert S.	January 15, 1841
Julia Amanda Peek	James Jones
JONES, Robert W.	March 25, 1841
Pharabee Cunningham	Reuben Armor
JONES, Russell	November 25, 1801
Mary Tuggles	
JONES, Sanders	February 2, 1875
Virginia Stewart	
JONES, Sterling W.	April 29, 1847
Martha Swinney	Hinton Crawford
JONES, Thomas	January 17, 1828
Emily West	Jonathon Davis
JONES, Thomas	June 8, 1831
Matilda Maria Caldwell	Peter C. Johnson

JONES, Thomas D. Mary D. Harper	June 12, 1808 I. Porter
JONES, Wiley Sarah Ball	April 15, 1821 Thomas Slaughter
JONES, William Emelia Paterson	January 5, 1808 A. Hays
JONES, William Rebecca Baldwin	July 19, 1832 A. Perkins
JONES, W. T. Sallie Wilson	November 13, 1872
JONES, Zachariah Sarah R. Morris	November 12, 1831 J. P. Leveritt
JOHNSON, Allen Nelly Finley	June 12, 1820
JOHNSON, Allen Elizabeth Eidson	July 2, 1843 James P. Findley
JOHNSON, Amos Priscilla Marchman	November 9, 1843 Ephraim Bruce
JOHNSON, Amos Catherine Moon	November 6, 1860
JOHNSON, Bernard Sally Taylor	December 1, 1814 Francis Cummins
JOHNSON, Frederick Patience Knowles	November 9, 1809 William Johnson
JOHNSON, George W. Sarah M. V. Bickers	July 21, 1859 L. B. Jackson
JOHNSON, Gilbert Susan Smallwood	June 29, 1850 I. A. Williams
JOHNSON, James T. Corcyra E. Matthews	August 9, 1838 Francis Bowman
JOHNSON, James Liza Harrison	December 13, 1817 Lovick Pierce
JOHNSON, James W. Mary Anne Franklin	October 4, 1864 G. G. Norman, M. G.
JOHNSON, James W. Sarah J. Rankin	June 17, 1875 Henry Newton
JOHNSON, Jesse Nancy Johnson	February 20, 1816 Francis Cummins
JOHNSON, Jesse Lucy Barnett	November 14, 1817
JOHNSON, John Anne Butt	January 25, 1802
JOHNSON, John Prudence Farley	September 4, 1804
JOHNSON, John Nancy Williams	November 26, 1815 Alex Johnson
JOHNSON, John Joice Fears	May 24, 1823
JOHNSON, John Martha Smith	December 18, 1845 William Bryan
JOHNSON, John Cornelia J. Ledbetter	November 25, 1858 George C. Clarke

JOHNSON, John Corrinne C. Moore	January 18, 1866 J. H. Kilpatrick
JOHNSON, John R. Mary Ann Bristoe	January 25, 1836 Abraham Jenkins
JOHNSON, John S. Coroline E. Hogg	January 3, 1854 William English
JOHNSON, Kinchen Matilda McGiboney	December 28, 1856 Wm. W. Moore
JOHNSON, Laban Scott Susannah Walker	October 7, 1830 J. P. Leveritt
JOHNSON, Leonidas B. Mary A. Raden	December 22, 1857 T. D. Martin
JOHNSON, Littleberry Mary Robinson	July 27, 1819 Robert Booth
JOHNSON, O. B. Martha E. McLaurin	March 31, 1869 J. J. Brantley
JOHNSON, Peter Clarissa Bedell	May 18, 1820 Thomas Johnson
JOHNSON, Peter G. Susan Bedell	May 18, 1835 Thos. W. Grimes
JOHNSON, Robert Nancy Dolvin	March 4, 1800
JOHNSON, Robert G. Eleanor Johnson	November 23, 1838 Thos. W. Grimes
JOHNSON, Samuel Patsy Hightower	September 11, 1804
JOHNSON, Silvester A. Louisa Underwood	December 10, 1874 H. C. Peek
JOHNSON, Terry Rebeccah Fleming	December 1, 1838 C. D. Kennebrew
JOHNSON, Thomas Tersa Greene	June 21, 1818 Thomas Johnson
JOHNSON, Thomas Nancy Tippet	December 25, 1825 E. Tally, J. P.
JOHNSON, William Martha Ann Hall	October 1, 1846 V. R. Thornton
JOHNSON, William B. Mary P. Brown	April 20, 1864 R. A. Houston, M. G.
JOHNSON, William Daniel Manissa R. Channell	January 13, 1870
JOHNSON, William H. Martha English	December 22, 1859 R. A. Houston
JOHNSON, W. G. Mary Statham	April 26, 1844 Francis Cummins
JOHNSON, W. T. Mattie J. Fillingim	February 28, 1871 H. C. Peek, M. G.
JOHNSTON, George Tibitha Johnson	July 13, 1808 Thomas Crawford
JOINER, Henry Elizabeth Taylor	July 20, 1828 George Hall
JORDAN, Edward Nancy Moore	March 5, 1807 W. McGiboney

JORDAN, Zachariah Betsey Reed	July 7, 1819 Wm. McGiboney
JOURDAN, Elijah Cynthia King	April 13, 1814 Isaac Moore
JUNE, John Houghton Mary McDowell	November 23, 1824
KEARNEY, Richard B. Elizabeth Buchanan	March 29, 1827 James Blassingame
KEATON, James K. P. Dora Copeland	September 12, 1867 H. H. Tucker, M. G.
KELLER, David C. Mary E. Carlton	February 22, 1855 J. P. Duncan, M. G.
KELLEY, James Polly Wyatt	January 20, 1808 James Holt
KELLEY, Reuben B. Bellina Linch	December 20, 1840 Matthew Oliver
KELLY, Charles Betsy Wiley	October 17, 1810 James Holt
KELLY, Hugh P. Margaret S. Young	April 18, 1848 W. H. Cone
KELLY, James M. Holly Ann Sayers	November 10, 1836 A. Hutcheson
KENDALL, Thomas K. Mary Mapp	July 15, 1841 John I. Howell
KENDALL, Thomas Asenith W. Mapp	February 20, 1843 John Howell
KENDRICK, Robert Elizabeth Park	March 30, 1823
KINNEBREW, C. D. Nancy J. Wilson	January 22, 1849
KINNEBREW, Marcus B. Julia M. Edmondson	May 9, 1862 John R. Young, M. G.
KENNEDY, James Sarah Eidson	March 5, 1846 T. D. Martin
KENNEDY, John Agnes Sanders	April 28, 1804
KENNEDY, John Sally Price	July 6, 1808 William Browning
KENNEDY, John E. Mary Ann McCarty	February 21, 1869 H. H. Tucker
KENNEY, James Vernecey Baughcum	April 1, 1866 Wm. Chapman, M. G.
KENNEY, Jesse Polly Smith	September 17, 1816 Robert Rea
KENNEY, Joshua Catherine Langston	November 25, 1789
KENNEY, Seaborn Jane H. Clifton	April 26, 1837 Lemuel T. Crossley
KEOUGH, William L. Josephine Echols	April 26, 1870 Thomas F. Pierce, M. G.
KICKER, William G. Elizabeth S. Lee	December 12, 1841 William C. Veasey

KICKLIGHTER, Spencer C. Mary M. Jean	January 30, 1875 H. C. Peek
KILGOAR, William A. Higginbotham	December 19, 1791
KILPATRICK, James H. Cornelia Hall	May 9, 1856 H. C. Peek
KIMBALL, David Susannah Anderson	June 23, 1827 Miller Bledsoe
KIMBRO, Isaac Bessie Anne Hall	August 3, 1856 L. R. L. Jennings
KIMBROUGH, Alexander Sarah A. Smith	December 8, 1870
KIMBROUGH, Asbury Eliza Rowland	December 13, 1838 James W. Godkin
KIMBROUGH, Augustus L. Mary A. E. Champion	December 10, 1860 Jas. H. Kilpatrick
KIMBROUGH, Bradley Martha Wingfield	February 9, 1820
KIMBROUGH, Bradley Lucinda Clark	June 22, 1830 William Bryan
KIMBROUGH, Jesse Sarah E. Credille	August 24, 1848 W. T. Gaston
KIMBROUGH, John Esther Winslett	December 12, 1816 Gilly Moore
KIMBROUGH, John P. Mary A. Copelan	January 7, 1875 W. H. Blythe, M. G.
KIMBROUGH, Locket M. Mary E. Credille	April 15, 1862
KIMBROUGH, Stephen T. Agathy N. Peek	August 31, 1837 L. O. Peek, M. G.
KIMBROUGH, Thomas Sally Stallings	June 27, 1806
KIMBROUGH, William Mary Rowland	April 28, 1830
KIMBROUGH, William A. Emma M. Simpkins	July 4, 1875 J. Knowles
KIMBROUGH, William G. Sarah H. Credille	August 8, 1848 W. T. Gaston
KING, Charles M. Josephine Gray	October 7, 1874
KING, Drury Elizabeth Taylor	July 2, 1823 Thomas Johnson
KING, Drury Martha Taylor	April 11, 1830 S. M. Michael
KING, Edwin D. Nancy Hunter	May 10, 1814 Jack Lampkin
KING, Elisha Margaret Champion	August 12, 1832 J. P. Leveritt
KING, Ezekiel Lorena McGee	December 8, 1842 James McKenzie
KING, Henry Caroline Greenwood	January 29, 1846 J. O. Andrew

KING, Hugh Moore Virginia C. Todd	November 20, 1852
KING, James Fanny Perkins	June 6, 1798
KING, James Elizabeth Moore	September 6, 1825 Francis Cummins
KING, James R. Susan F. Wright	November 5, 1867 Thos. F. Pierce
KING, James William Nancy Jane Swindall	October 4, 1843 R. F. Griffin
KING, James W. Frances B. Slaughter	September 11, 1843
KING, Jesse Sarah L. Rankin	February 18, 1837 Thomas Stocks
KING, John, Jr. Patsy Lacey	February 16, 1796
KING, John Irene P. Moore	February 20, 1866 J. W. Talley, M. G.
KING, Joseph Elizabeth Cone	March 5, 1816 William Cone
KING, Joseph Sarah Ballard	January 4, 1831 A. Perkins
KING, Ulysses B. Celest C. Swinney	May 11, 1857
KING, William Elizabeth Davis	May 6, 1822 John Harris
KING, Dr. William Margaret Barnett	May 1, 1834 William Cone
KING, William C. Martha Wright	July 23, 1833 James Moore
KINMAN, John Elizabeth Lewis	August 22, 1804
KINMORE, Robert Eliza Catherine Tribble	February 29, 1844 I. M. Wilson
KINNEY, James Mary Ann Clifton	December 29, 1846
KINNEY, James Jemiah J. Compton	January 9, 1849 W. T. Gaston
KINNEY, William R. Martha A. E. Ruark	December 5, 1865 W. H. Blythe, M. G.
KINNION, James Sally Williams	January 15, 1805
KIRK, John Barsheba Tyler	August 14, 1820 L. Bethune
KLOTZ, John Maria Clark	
KNIGHT, Coffield Edey Murphey	June 23, 1802
KNIGHT, Joel Elizabeth Pollard	November 21, 1815 Edwin D. King
KNIGHT, Robert B. Kitty Bailey	July 21, 1802

KNOWLES, Brittain Rebecca Ransom	August 12, 1826
KNOWLES, Edmond Christian Thomas	February 24, 1820 Wm. McGiboney
KNOWLES, Isaac Mary H. Owen	March 25, 1824
KNOWLES, James, Jr. Amy Read	January 3, 1806 W. M. Johnson
KNOWLES, James Anna Thomas	April 25, 1821
KNOWLES, James Lucy Thomas	February 9, 1825 Thomas Slaughter
KNOWLES, John Martha Grubbs	October 2, 1855 B. H. Thompson
KNOWLES, Pretty Patsy Greer	August 3, 1802
KNOWLES, Richard P. Dell Martin	May 13, 1806
KNOWLES, Thomas Matilda McGiboney	November 11, 1819 William Cone
KNOWLES, Thomas B. Adaline Wheatt	November 4, 1833 Ephraim Bruce
KOCH, Henry I. Lucy Borsch	January 14, 1846 J. M. Davison
LAFFORD, Seaborn Julia Heard	January 6, 1818 E. Torrence
LAMBKIN, William Eleanor Fambrough	July 4, 1841 I. M. Wilson
LANCASTER, Samuel Rebecca Bowden	September 17, 1822 Whitman Hill
LANDRUM, Alsey L. Margaret Arthur	August 29, 1833 John W. Cox
LANDRUM, James N. Sarah M. Underwood	December 5, 1840 E. S. Hunter
LANDFORD, James M. Caroline B. Hobbs	December 1, 1844 Jeremiah Lindsey
LANIER, Manson E. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick	December 31, 1838
LANFORD, Daniel, Jr. Betsy Tolly	April 25, 1833 Alvin Perkins
LANKFORD, James C. Mary A. Wilson	January 5, 1868 Lucius C. Broome
LANKFORD, Robert Elizabeth C. Burton	January 4, 1842 P. W. Farabee
LANFORD, Robert C. Elizabeth Bennett	March 4, 1860 Thomas B. Cooper
LANKFORD, Willis J. Mildred A. S. Black	August 28, 1856 John G. Holtzclaw
LANSDALE, William S. Lizzie Zimmerman	October 23, 1855 J. P. Duncan, M. G.
LASLEY, David Patience Winfield	April 24, 1832 J. P. Leveritt

LASSETER, Brown Anne Stewart	January 1, 1802
LASSETER, Elisha Nancy Baker	January 1, 1802
LASSETER, Jesse Deppe McClendon	January 28, 1806
LASSETER, John Nancey Griffen	December 10, 1804
LAURENCE, E. C. C. A. Hubbard	January 18, 1844 B. M. Sanders
LAURENCE, Hartwell Elizabeth Wingfield	August 28, 1821 Wm. Tally
LAURENCE, Hartwell Sarah Rowland	November 10, 1830 W. M. Bryan
LAURENCE, John Harriett Ward	February 27, 1823 W. H. Sledge
LAURENCE, Orson Arabella Allen	February 2, 1823 A. Hutchinson
LAWRENCE, Enoch C. Mary H. Daniel	January 30, 1837 Vincent R. Thornton
LAWRENCE, James Ginney Lawson	May 2, 1795
LAWRENCE, James Mary Simonton	March 29, 1810 Wm. McGiboney
LAWRENCE, Thomas Polly Moreland	October 15, 1796
LAWS, Bennett Sarah Thornton	January 20, 1836 John T. Holtzclaw
LAWS, Isarn Rhody Chewing	July 21, 1806 A. Hays
LAWSON, John T. Matilda Broach	January 2, 1849 E. S. Hunter
LAWSON, Sheltin Polly Bird	December 11, 1818 Philemon Ogletree
LAYERS, William Rachael Ward	February 22, 1816 Gilly Moore
LEACH, John B. Caroline Nash	March 14, 1858 James M. Kelly
LEACH, John W. Bertha Lynch	May 22, 1873 W. H. Blythe
LEDBETTER, James Rebecca Furge	January 11, 1849 W. T. Gaston
LEDBETTER, James S. Irena C. Coffield	October 5, 1875 W. H. Blythe
LEDBETTER, Littleberry Sarah Ann Kinney	August 26, 1842 Reuben Armor
LEDBETTER, Nalden S. Patience Smith	January 28, 1841 Ephraim Bruce
LEDBETTER, William T. Sallie Callahan	January 9, 1875 Joel F. Thornton
LEE, Charles Elizabeth Broughton	October 21, 1828 James Park

LEE, Elijah	December 13, 1821
Malinda Phillips	Jo Fitzpatrick
LEE, James	August 31, 1814
Elizabeth Phillips	Lemuel Greene
LEE, Nathan	December 20, 1824
Olivia Heard	
LEE, William	December 31, 1817
Sarah West	Walter Lewis
LEFTWICH, John	February 20, 1822
Mary Bocker	Hermon Mercer
LEONARD, Coleman	September 1, 1837
Eliza Johnson Ledbetter	
LEONARD, Irbane	February 2, 1815
Rebekah Collier	Thomas Stocks
LEONARD, Thomas	November 30, 1836
Martha Ann Harris Copelan	
LEONARD, William	August 13, 1820
Penelope Massingille	William Bryan
LeREBOUR, B. A.	November 20, 1850
E. E. Heard	J. W. Yarbrough
LESLIE, Julius W.	November 25, 1850
Mary F. Ashley	W. G. Johnson
LESTER, Benjamin	April 22, 1801
Betsy Hill	
LESTER, Josiah	August 30, 1818
Leleta Johnson	Isom Goss
LETBETTER, Washington	June 21, 1801
Lucy Bostwick	
LEVERETT, Francis W.	May 28, 1836
Susan Cartwright	Thomas Stocks
LEVERETT, George	December 8, 1831
Delila Cook	Ephraim Bruce
LEVERETT, Joel	November 18, 1827
Mary Bishop	John Harris
LEVERETT, William	May 27, 1837
Nancy Woodham	Robert F. Griffin
LEVERITT, L. D.	May 23, 1870
Hattie Pennington	
LEWIS, Cyphas	November 14, 1834
Sarah Ellis	James Moore
LEWIS, Cephas	January 30, 1843
Emily Chambers	James Moore
LEWIS, Curtis	March 12, 1886
Jane Collier	N. H. Harris, M. G.
LEWIS, Fields	September 6, 1796
Hannah Hall	
LEWIS, Frisman	February 26, 1831
Aseneth Connell	J. P. Leverett
LEWIS, Gabriel	February 7, 1828
Mary Hightower	R. White
LEWIS, George	March 6, 1820
Charlotte Baugh	

LEWIS, Henry Nancy Edwards	January 1, 1807 J. Holt
LEWIS, Ira Lourina Cook	January 3, 1820
LEWIS, John Jenny Moore	August 17, 1819 John Turner
LEWIS, Miles W., Jr. Amorette C. Champion	October 20, 1873 Albert Gray, M. G.
LEWIS, Richard Susannah Hightower	February 23, 1802
LEWIS, Theophilus Rebecca Ship	May 31, 1827 John Harris
LEWIS, Thomas S. Leah Williams	November 9, 1852 Benjamin Merritt
LEWIS, Thomas W. S. Margaret Sullivan	December, 1838 James Moore
LEWIS, Walker Polly Graham	June 1, 1798
LEWIS, William Mary Woods	December 1, 1818
LEWIS, William Temperance Lewis	July 6, 1820 R. White
LEWIS, William Sarah Cartwright	June 21, 1827 Nat. Harris
LEWIS, William Margaret Beasley	January 4, 1861
LEWIS, William, Jr. Mary T. Moody	October 27, 1853 William T. Doster
LEWIS, William W. Priscilla Marchman	April 4, 1856
LIGON, John Sarah Barker	February 29, 1816 George Gwen
LIGON, Thomas Betsy C. Daniel	May 30, 1805 A. Gresham
LILY, John E. Malinda Bryan	January 22, 1841 Reuben B. Arnold
LINCH, Elihu Nancy Kinney	September 25, 1842 Reuben Armor
LINCH, James C. Martha A. F. Bryan	January 16, 1868 C. R. Hutcheson
LINCH, William Lucianda Bryan	December 27, 1869
LINDSEY, Clabourn Nancy Therman	January 8, 1812 Lemuel Greene
LINDSEY, Jeremiah Julian Edmondson	May 18, 1837 W. R. N. Mosely, M. G.
LINDSEY, John Nancy Houghton	November 21, 1817 Lovick Pierce
LINDSEY, William Mary Whitaker	August 4, 1840 Jas. M. Davidson
LINDSEY, William T. Mrs. Martha Beans	October 13, 1870 W. A. Overton

LINTON, Alexander	November 21, 1811
Jean Daniel	Jesse Mercer
LINTON, Samuel D.	September 21, 1847
Mary Cunningham	Francis Bowman
LINTON, William	August 5, 1847
Martha Inorana Grimes	Francis Bowman
LISTER, Edwin	February 28, 1826
Mehaney Martin	
LITTLE, Anderson	November 22, 1846
Sarah Ann Gwill	P. H. Mell
LITTLE, Charles E.	February 22, 1870
Winnie F. Copelan	J. M. Louney, M. G.
LITTLE, James F.	September 5, 1860
Martha J. Seals	H. H. Tucker
LITTLE, John W.	December 5, 1875
Mary Mason	W. T. Foster
LITTLE, Walter G.	December 17, 1874
Mary E. Gresham	Henry Newton
LITTLE, William	August 15, 1867
Mary A. Callahan	Philip Robinson
LIVINGSTONE, Aaron	March 8, 1821
Respy Ship	Wm. McGiboney
LOCKE, Josiah	September 21, 1841
Sarah Johnson	Wooten O'Neal
LOFTON, Van	January 27, 1795
Rebekah Walls	
LOVE, David	April 12, 1810
Elizabeth King	Wm. McGiboney
LOVE, Henry Chappel	March 3, 1836
Rebecca S. Houghton	J. W. F. Pierce
LOVETT, Robert W.	October 24, 1865
Marietta A. Smith	Albert Gray, M. G.
LOWREY, Benjamin	April 20, 1790
Mary Hogg	
LOYD, Alfred	July 3, 1818
Jenina Connell	
LOYD, James T.	August 17, 1862
Lorena H. Brook	W. R. Wilson
LUCAS, John	December 11, 1845
Elizabeth Kimbrough	Francis Colly
LUCKIE, William F.	April 19, 1853
Frances Delaney Sayers	J. W. Yarbrough
LUDEWIG, Leimen Kohl	November 11, 1853
Nancy Susan Kennedy	T. D. Martin
LUKE, David	August 28, 1837
Elizabeth Scoggins	
LUMPKIN, Edmund	May 24, 1823
Lucy Dillard	
LUMPKIN, James	October 24, 1850
Mary E. Porter	J. W. Godkin
Elizabeth Bryan	James Findley
LUMPKIN, Leroy	January 16, 1848

LUMPKIN, William Rebekah Moon	March 14, 1816 L. Bethune
LUMPKIN, William Elizabeth Bowden	June 20, 1818 Lovick Pierce
LUNDY, Alexander S. Matilda M. Lee	February 22, 1870 J. M. Louney, M. G.
LUNDY, Archibald P. Martha Jane Grimes	April 20, 1854 Hinton Crawford
LUNDY, Lewis W. Jane K. Turner	July 19, 1832 Lewis Parker
LUNDY, Wm. C. D. Martha C. Parrott	March 16, 1869 Wm. Bryant, M. G.
LUPO, James M. Elizabeth Bowden	September 19, 1848 J. W. Godkin
LYLE, Charles V, Frances S. E. Parker	January 25, 1854 J. S. Key, M. G.
LYNCH, Edlow Elizabeth Thomas	September 21, 1820
MABRY, Alfred Sarah Curry	December 30, 1826
MABRY, Hinchia Lynnea Stallings	October 22, 1818 Thomas Riley
MABRY, John Elizabeth Irby	January 3, 1821 W. Robertson
MABRY, Thomas Sarah Irby	January 8, 1824 Thomas Johnson
MADDOX, Clayborn Betsy Weaver	September 4, 1818
MADDOX, William James Elizabeth W. Tally	December 1, 1835 James Moore
MADDOX, John D. Nancy F. Fisher	June 23, 1870
MADDOX, Joe C. Sarah Morrow	December 31, 1788
MADDOX, Joseph D. Eliza Copelan	November 2, 1875 W. H. Wright
MADDOX, Robert T. Margaret S. Mahaffey	January 1, 1854 J. R. Hall
MADDOX, William D. Elizabeth E. Davenport	December 26, 1836 Thomas W. Grimes
MAGUE, Laban Rebekah Whatley	January 9, 1806
MAISEY, William Sarah Anna Randle	May 20, 1869 Thos. F. Pierce
MALLORY, Irvin Caroline Hubbard	May 30, 1833 William Bryan
MALLORY, John Nancy Brown	October 6, 1813 Robert Mapp
MALLORY, Joseph Elizabeth Mitchell	January 13, 1818 E. Torrence
MALLORY, Rollin D. M. J. Dagg.	July 28, 1853 C. D. Mallory, M. G.

MALLORY, Thomas Patsy Moore	August 21, 1818
MALONE, Drury Elizabeth Deloach	October 18, 1829 George Hall
MALONE, John Susannah Boring	November 10, 1811 A. Gresham
MALONE, John Harriett Trantum	October 16, 1834 John F. Hillyer, M. G.
MALONE, John Margaret Jane Bowles	November 24, 1836 John G. Holtzclaw
MALONE, Thompson Laura Williams	November 5, 1839 B. M. Sanders
MALONE, Washington Frances Deloach	September 6, 1829 George Hall
MALONE, William B. Lucy Hicks	November 21, 1823
MALONE, Young Mary Price	December 17, 1829 William James
MANLEY, William M. F. Garner	October 24, 1845
MANN, David Polly Nelson	January 15, 1818 George Dillard
MANN, Jesse Annie Nelson	January 15, 1818 George Dillard
MANN, Joseph B. Saphrone Channell	July 10, 1853 B. Rowland
MANNING, Michael Elizabeth Watson	December 18, 1824
MAPP, Almarion Susan Copelan	September 25, 1847 Francis Bowman
MAPP, Archibald P. Rebecca Lundy	December 10, 1874 J. H. Kilpatrick
MAPP, E. J. Antoinette Snellings	September 30, 1872
MAPP R. Hanson Hannah Jackson	September 27, 1794
MAPP, Henry S. Havilah Howell	February 8, 1864 J. H. Kilpatrick
MAPP, James H. Sarah Jane Moore	September 22, 1857 William W. Moore
MAPP, James H. Austria Howell	November 22, 1859 James H. Kilpatrick
MAPP, James Mary Wright	November 25, 1800 John W. Harris
MAPP, J. F. Elizabeth D. Chapman	December 22, 1870 J. R. Parker
MAPP, Littleton Lucretia McGiboney	July 23, 1818 John Harris
MAPP, Robert H. Fatha Taylor	November 12, 1857 W. W. Moore
MAPP, Robert H. Teresa Pittman	June 5, 1859 Carlos W. Stephens

MAPP, William	October 20, 1846
Marietta Jernigan	Wm. I. Parks
MAPP, William B.	November 27, 1875
Mattie J. Mathews	W. H. Blythe
MAPP, William J.	December 8, 1859
Patience C. Alexander	James H. Kilpatrick
MARABLE, Augustus	June 17, 1847
Mary W. Hester	Hinton Crawford
MARABLE, Champion	August 19, 1866
Julia A. Wagnon	L. D. Carlton
MARABLE, John	November 24, 1803
Elizabeth Shelton	
MARABLE, John	December 13, 1804
Fanny Lawson	
MARCHMAN, Cicero S.	September 18, 1842
Margaret Watson	Thomas Stocks
MARCHMAN, James	December 26, 1843
Emily Bruce	Francis S. Coley
MARCHMAN, John M.	August 23, 1857
Virginia Barnhart	James J. Laurence
MARCHMAN, Levi	January 26, 1831
Adaline Montgomery	Ephraim Bruce
MARCHMAN, Nathan	December 10, 1835
Sarah Hansom	Ephraim Bruce
MARCHMAN, Risdon	March 5, 1848
Martha Johnson	James Moore
MARK, Samuel	May 31, 1805
Susannah Brewer	
MARKWALTER, Martin	March 10, 1864
Mary Ann E. Winter	J. W. Godkin
MARTIN, Archabald	December 17, 1803
Nancy Houghton	
MARTIN, Baily G.	January 19, 1864
Eliza Jane Boon	J. R. Parker
MARTIN, Elijah	November 18, 1819
Jane McDoal	John Harris
MARTIN, Francis	December 29, 1807
Bethish McClendon	J. Mapp
MARTIN, John	March 27, 1875
Amanda E. McCarty	W. A. Overton
MARTIN, Joseph John	January 3, 1800
Polly Jenkins	
MARTIN, Robert	April 6, 1802
Betsy Jones	
MARTIN, Robert	May 10, 1820
Edna Sanford	Lovick Pierce
MARTIN, Thomas D.	December 21, 1843
Sarah A. M. Northern	P. H. Mell
MARTIN, William	November 27, 1828
Jane Copeland	
MARTIN, William M.	July 2, 1835
Julia E. Nickelson	G. A. Chappell, M. G.

MARTIN, Zadah Peggy Robertson	November 9, 1802
MARTINDALE, Westley Elizabeth Southerland	December 1, 1838 Nathan Hobbs
MASON, Charles B. Sarah M. Carson	November 6, 1867 Philip B. Robinson
MASON, Edwin Amanda Grimes	November 1, 1821 Lovick Pierce
MASON, Wiley Martha Cunningham	October 21, 1824
MASSEY, James Nancy Miller	August 9, 1818
MASSEY, John W. Mattie J. Harris	December 23, 1875 R. L. Burgess
MASSINGALE, John Polly Moore	May 30, 1826
MASSINGALE, Jordan Mary Prince	July 8, 1830 William Bryan
MASSINGALE, Nathan Cynthia Jarrel	December 27, 1821 A. Hutchinson
MASTERS, James Martha O'Neal	September 4, 1851 Joseph W. Drennan
MATHEWS, Charles L. Lucy Early	January 31, 1807
MATHEWS, Charles L. Emeline T. Strain	September 15, 1831 Lovick Pierce
MATTHEWS, James T. Martha Ann Kimbrough	December 3, 1842 R. F. Griffen
MAULL, James Rebecca Alford	June 18, 1829
MAXEY, Barnabus A. Sarah F. Powell	December 4, 1867 M. M. Landrum, M. G.
MAXEY, Booze Sarah Landman	December 21, 1823 J. Ragan
MAXEY, Jeremiah Jane Finley	August 3, 1830
MAXEY, George W. Virginia E. Burgess	December 13, 1866 E. A. Burgess
MAXEY, Joseph W. Mary Peek	December 15, 1825
MAXEY, William DeGraffenreid	June 9, 1815 A. S. Johnson
MAY, Issac Sara Shelton	June 15, 1820 Thomas Johnson
MAY, John Emily Jackson	December 31, 1850 Hart C. Peek
MAY, Major W. Rebecca Hunt	December 30, 1828 James Park
MAY, Thomas Mary McLane	October 1, 1828 Robert Newsom
MAYS, William Elizabeth Gentry	May 1, 1836 Nathan Hobbs

MAYNE, James P. Emma B. Stovall	April 24, 1866 John Calvin Johnson
McALPIN Andrew Nancy Hubbard	December 13, 1827 Alexander McAlpin
McGAIN, Robert Patrick Nancy Dickson	May 29, 1835
McCALL, James P. Cland M. Weaver	December 15, 1868 Luther M. Smith
McCARTHUR, James Elizabeth Harriett Mabry	August 10, 1837 John Wilson
McCARTY, Walker Rosa Landrum	February 9, 1874
McCARTY, William Marion L. Jenkins	July 8, 1860 Wm. A. Colclough
McClain, Bennett Juriah Freeman	September 9, 1828
McCLAIN, Elisha Nancy Wyatt	August 5, 1852 B. Rowland
McCLAIN, Elizah Rosa Ray	August 1, 1822 Abraham Yeats
McCLAIN, John Mary Williams	September 19, 1822 Abraham Yeats
McCLELLAN, James Sarah Sturdivant	January 16, 1825
McCLENDON, Jeremiah Elizabeth Sheffel	December 23, 1795
McCLENDON, Marvel Phoebe Williams	November 24, 1803
McCLUSKEY, Thomas Julia Ann Dillard	June 14, 1820 Lovick Pierce
McCOMMON, James N. Helen Mary Geer	November 3, 1864 John R. Young, M. G.
McCOWEN, John W. Ann Perkins	September 11, 1817 Robert Gilbert
McCOY, Ewell Rebecca Boone	January 25, 1821 William Cone
McCOY, John Lucy Fitzpatrick	February 18, 1823 John Park
McCRARY, John W. Elizabeth Anderson	August 11, 1853 J. W. Yarbrough
McCREA, Wiley B. Laura A. McWhorter	January 5, 1871 J. C. Calvin
McDONALD, Daniel Susan A. Bridges	April 11, 1858 T. J. Bowen
McDONALD, Marion Sarah Alfriend	February 7, 1851 L. C. Peek
McGAN, William Henry Rachel Copeland	September 1, 1835
McGIBONY, William R. Lodusca Irby	September 1, 1865 J. R. Parker
McGRAY, Richard T. Mary Ann Warner	June 2, 1850 J. W. Drennan

McGRUDER, Bryan Martha Bryan	November 23, 1838 Thos. W. Grimes
McGUIRE, A. Patsy Aldmon	November 10, 1818
McGUIRE, Peggy Hays	April 22, 1795
McGUIRE, James Polly George	May 9, 1795
McHARGUE, William T. Julia A. F. Hendricks	June 29, 1843 James W. Godkin
McHENRY, James H. Sarah G. Poullain	May 30, 1843 Francis Bowman
McINTOSH, David Polly Dawson	December 29, 1795
McINTOSH, Jesse June Cartwright	June 19, 1802
McKENZIE, Josephus Nancy A. E. Mays	March 15, 1866 James Davison
McKINLEY, C. Antionette Wingfield	January 12, 1852 Francis Cummins
McKNIGHT, John Susan Drake	July 28, 1842 William Manley
McLAIN, James Nancy Ward	October 9, 1859 J. M. Kelly
McLAIN, Samuel Adaline Landrum	April 15, 1841 Hardy Bridges
McLAUGHLIN, Owen A. Almarine C. Cheney	December 25, 1851 Enoch Calloway
McMAHAN, Noel Mary Jane Morgan	March 21, 1861 W. R. Wilson
McMAHAN, William I. Henrietta Higgins	January 12, 1838
McMICHAEL, Charles Polly Carmichael	October 17, 1807 James Holt
McMICHAEL, David Sarah Kimbro	February 20, 1789
McMICHAEL, Samuel Dicey Winelett	January 17, 1808 W. M. Johnson
McMICHAEL, Seaborn Elizabeth Riley	February 17, 1824
McMILLAN, Eli Candis Richards	June 25, 1822 William Wingfield
McMILLAN, Micajah Mary Harrison	May 18, 1828 A. Ray, M. G.
McMULLIN, David Hannah Pickard	December 19, 1803
McMURRAY, James Agnes Curtis	February 21, 1821 Francis Cummins
McWHORTER, Beeman C. Elizabeth Barnhart	December 18, 1875 W. A. Overton
McWHORTER, Frederick Elizabeth A. Johnson	December 28, 1841 N. H. Hill

McWHORTER, John N. H. Hall	December 18, 1855 T. B. Martin, M. G.
McWHORTER, Robert Nancy W. Jones	November 2, 1843 B. M. Sanders
McWHORTER, Robert N. Pope Thurmond	February 22, 1849 P. H. Mell
McWHORTER, Robert L. Mary E. Boyd	April 20, 1875 C. H. Strickland
McWHORTER, William H. Adaline Edmondson	October 26, 1837 Jack Lumpkin, M. G.
McWHORTER, William H. Mary E. Cheney	November 14, 1865 P. H. Mell, M. G.
McWHORTER, William P. Sarah J. Crawford	July 21, 1857 P. H. Mell, M. G.
MEADORS, Benjamin Nancy Parker	December 20, 1805
MEADOWS, William Jean Meadows	June 29, 1815 Malichi Murden
MEALER, John W. Minnie Brooks	January 5, 1871 W. R. Wilson
MEANS, Francis M. E. Louisa Crutchfield	November 22, 1866 A. Hearn
MEDDOWS, Alexander Mary A. Morgan	February 11, 1875 C. H. Strickland
MEDLIN, Andrew I. Mary Sherley	April 13, 1845 James T. Findley
MEEKS, Albert H. Naomi S. Brooks	September 12, 1872 James Griffen
MELBORN, Levi T. Roxana Bethune	April 15, 1824
MELTON, James K. Louisa H. Clements	July 13, 1864 L. B. Jackson
MELTON, Robert Patsy Boon	October 10, 1804
MELTON, William Allen Nancy Haynes	January 25, 1807 William Greer
MERRITT, Allen Mary Sherling	March 5, 1873 W. H. Wright
MERRITT, Benjamin Susan M. Heath	December 19, 1850 James Billingslea
MERRITT, James Nancy Williams	March 18, 1875 W. H. Wright
MEREDITH, James Harriet A. M. Fleetwood	August 13, 1843 John Robins
MERRITT, Franklin Cornelia C. Stewart	August 31, 1865 John C. Merritt
MERRITT, Henry Jackann Crawford	December 7, 1818
MERRITT, James Sarah Sidwell	December 12, 1861 James W. Godkin
MERRITT, John Lucy Clements	April 30, 1844 H. H. Laurence

MERRITT, John C. Louisa F. Crawford	July 15, 1849 James W. Godkin
MERRITT, Lovett Sarah Gatlin	February 8, 1820 John Harris
MERRITT, Lovett Mary O'Rear	September 25, 1837 Ephraim Bruce
MERRITT, Stephen Susan C. O'Neal	February 11, 1868 L. D. Caldwell
MERRITT, Thomas Patsy Roland	February 28, 1815 Robert Rea
MERRITT, Thomas Caroline A. Heath	April 26, 1855 L. C. Peek
MERRITT, William Nancy J. Burk	August 22, 1854 W. A. Florence, M. G.
MERRITT, William Sarah V. Ledbetter	October 29, 1865 William Bryan, M. G.
MERRIWETHER, Francis Sarah Watts	November 3, 1818 Lovick Pierce
MERRIWETHER, James Fanny Bradshaw	February 27, 1814
METCALF, Edward Ephronia M. Dawson	May 22, 1851 Francis Bowman
MICHAEL, Thomas J. Almeda T. Johnson	September 22, 1853 W. A. Partee
MIDDLEBROOKS, Zara B. Martha E. Maddox	October 14, 1858 J. M. Stillwell, M. G.
MIDDLETON, William Nancy Lumpkin	November 29, 1814 John Browning
MILLER, Charley Isabella Kennedy	August 30, 1804
MILLER, John Elizabeth Bird	March 21, 1822
MILLER, John A. Sarah Jane Smith	May 19, 1836
MILLER, Parker C. Martha Anne Caldwell	September 13, 1843 Wooten O'Neal
MILLER, Thomas S. Mary Jane Jackson	November 18, 1853 E. L. Whately, M. G.
MILLIGAN, James Elizabeth Cessna	August 19, 1788
MILLS, Henry Elizabeth Lindsey	January 21, 1849 Nevill Lumpkin
MILNER, Obadiah Precilia Meddows	January 4, 1806
MINER, Hermon Elizabeth Andrews	September 3, 1802
MIRNER, William Cynthia Young	May 21, 1816 Walker Lewis
MITCHELL, Cicero A. Elmira C. Smith	May 23, 1858 O. L. Smith, M. G.
MITCHELL, Edward Essy Terzeach	February 1, 1821 Lovick Pierce

MITCHELL, Isaac Parizade Love	January 19, 1819 Lovick Pierce
MITCHELL, John Elizabeth Catching	December 27, 1868 James W. Godkin
MITCHELL, Joshua M. Valeria T. Randle	October 17, 1867 Francis S. Colley
MITCHELL, Reuben S. Elizabeth Forrester	July 9, 1843 E. S. Hunter
MITCHELL, Sterling Betsy Brewer	August 31, 1800
MIZE, Anderson Sally Wood	April 24, 1810
MIZE, Jo Jemima Wyatt	September 7, 1804
MONCRIEF, David Nancy Price	April 22, 1830 Jack Lumpkin
MONCRIEF, Isaac Nancy Kecker	December 30, 1819 A. Hutchenson
MONCRIEF, Marshall Elizabeth Bolles	December 18, 1845 Samuel Ely
MONCRIEF, Thomas I. Mary Ann Roberson	August 20, 1833 Thomas Stocks
MONCRIEF, William Nancy Booles	September 6, 1849 J. D. Williams
MONK, Tearson B. Martha Watts	December, 1838 Vincent R. Thornton
MONTFORT, Alexander Elizabeth B. Smith	November 25, 1852 J. W. Yarbrough
MONTFORT, John Nancy Curry	March 22, 1810 C. Maddox
MONTFORT, John C. Elizabeth H. Quill	November 26, 1850 J. W. Godkin
MONTFORT, Oscar L. Margaret A. Hillsman	December 16, 1858 M. H. Hubbard
MONFORT, William Matilda Jane Patrick	January 3, 1822 James Dunn
MONTGOMERY, James M. Margaret Culp	January 14, 1836 John G. Holtzclaw
MONTGOMERY, William Chloe Lewis	June 25, 1870
MOODY, Elias B. Susan Brook	September 14, 1845 Samuel Ely
MOODY, Elias B. Sarah E. Durham	October 11, 1863 W. R. Wilson
MOODY, George Eliza Velvin	February 21, 1833 Wm. H. Price
MOODY, George W. Emeline Moody	December 28, 1835 Wm. H. Price
MOODY, Greene Betsy Dove	August 10, 1816 Vincent Lanford
MOODY, Henry Frances Patrick	April 19, 1855 J. M. Davison

MOODY, James A. Elizabeth F. Brooks	March 13, 1836 John G. Holtzclaw
MOODY, James A. Mae Elizabeth Adkins	May 10, 1860 Wm. R. Wilson
MOODY, James A. Sarah Jane Mays	January 22, 1865 James Davison
MOODY, John Nancy Velvin	December 23, 1817 Hinton Crawford
MOODY, John C. Rebecca Robertson	October 8, 1850 James W. Godkin
MOODY, Lillte B. Mrs. Catherine S. Freeman	September 28, 1865 James Davison
MOODY, Waldman Georgia Ann Moore	July 24, 1864 Alfred L. Willis
MOON, Causby Louisa Melton	December 22, 1868 Joseph R. Parker
MOON, Franklin H. Sarah Crawford	January 5, 1869
MOON, George W. Phoebe J. Johnson	March 25, 1866 John O'Neal
MOON, George W. Electrian Wright	November 20, 1866 John C. Merritt
MOON, William L. Priscilla Bruce	January 2, 1852 D. Hightower
MOOR, David Sally Aubrey	October 20, 1807 William Greer
MOOR, Isaac Nancy Wyatt	October 5, 1807 J. Mapp
MOOR, Young Rebekah Aubrey	October 16, 1807 William Greer
MOORE, Anderson C. Georgia A. Howell	May 4, 1848 J. H. Kilpatrick
MOORE, Asbury Green Sarah Jane Caldwell	December 23, 1855 H. C. Peek
MOORE, Bertram Mattie Ely	December 18, 1873 J. H. Kilpatrick
MOORE, Curtis Agnes Smith	September 14, 1709
MOORE, David C. Sarah Ann Greer	December 24, 1857 James H. Wragg
MOORE, Freeling H. Sarah H. Crawford	January 7, 1869 W. R. Foote
MOORE, George Maria Wright	June 9, 1822 Stephen Hightower
MOORE, George Jincey Atkinson	January 14, 1847 James Rowland
MOORE, George Lucy Wilson	August 24, 1856 J. F. Wright
MOORE, George W. Margaret E. Hogg	November 16, 1872 John R. Young
MOORE, Gillis Betsy Cooper	December 22, 1798

MOORE, Henry H. Mrs. Martha W. Dooly	October 10, 1865 W. H. Blythe, M. G.
MOORE, Hiram Elizabeth I. Turner	February 18, 1847 Ephraim Bruce
MOORE, Isaac Mrs. Bethena Wilson	July 2, 1855 W. W. Moore
MOORE, Isaac D. Mary Jane Howell	January 15, 1852 D. Hightower
MOORE, Isaac J. Elizabeth Caldwell	June 23, 1848
MOORE, Jackson Nancy Stevens	July 7, 1821 Chesley Bristoe
MOORE, James Bethine Jordan	December 14, 1818
MOORE, James M. Eliza Ann Wilson	February 2, 1837 W. D. Coudrey
MOORE, Jeremiah Martha Gilbert	April 6, 1830 W. B. Barnett
MOORE, Jesse I. Frances A. Mapp	January 28, 1844 J. J. Howell
MOORE, John Elizabeth Hammond	March 19, 1800
MOORE, John Cordelia Ann Lumpkin	September 14, 1837 W. R. M. Moseley
MOORE, John B. Marian B. McHenry	June 11, 1872 C. W. Lane
MOORE, John C. Rebecca A. Wagnon	January 22, 1857 H. H. Park, M. G.
MOORE, I. D. Mary Ely	November 4, 1869 J. H. Kilpatrick
MOORE, Joseph Matilda Goss	January 18, 1810 William McGiboney
MOORE, Osborn Latha Brake	December 18, 1873 J. H. Kilpatrick
MOORE, Oscar D. Mattie Newsom	December 22, 1874 J. H. Kilpatrick
MOORE, Ransom Mary Anne Hudgins	December 29, 1819 John Myrick
MOORE, Samuel Lucy Ward	January 16, 1821 Spencer Moore
MOORE, Spencer Luky Grimes	September 24, 1801
MOORE, (or Brown) William Mary Wood	March 4, 1821 H. G. Slaughter
MOORE, William Jedidah Perkins	December 5, 1822 John Harris
MOORE, William Sydney Connell	January 25, 1828 John Harris
MOORE, William Jane Monfort	December 12, 1831
MOORE, William Frances Rea	April 25, 1844 Francis Bowman

MOORE, William Nancy Atkinson	December 9, 1847 J. J. Loudermilk
MOORE, William B. Mary Ann Credille	May 20, 1858 W. G. Johnson
MOORE, William H. Margary Veazey	March 15, 1844 E. P. Jarrell
MOORE, J. W. E. C. Park	April 26, 1871 Geo. W. Yarbrough
MORAN, Basil Nancy Harvey	March 2, 1789
MORELAND, James M. Elizabeth F. Bridges	December 29, 1853 L. E. Culver, M. G.
MORELAND, James M. Pheraby Wagnon	December 15, 1870 L. D. Caldwell
MORGAN, Adrian S. Annie M. Spencer	December 25, 1857 H. H. Tucker, M. G.
MORGAN, (Adrain S. Amanda E. King	December 25, 1867 J. J. Brantley
MORGAN, Drury Chipson Priscilla Southerland	December 8, 1836 Nathan Hobbs
MORGAN, Enoch C. Mary S. Johnson	July 30, 1850 P. H. Mell
MORGAN, Thomas H. Elizabeth D. Strozier	November 21, 1852 P. H. Mell
MORGAN, William Temperance Coleman	August 19, 1819 Lovick Pierce
MORGAN, William Caroline Wittick	April 29, 1830 James A. Andrews
MORGAN, William H. Mary Mounger	May 13, 1830 Lovick Pierce
MORREL, Simeon Mariah Harris	December 10, 1818 Robert Moore
MORRIS, Andrew Jackson Mary Jane Andrews	December 28, 1854 Hart C. Peek
MORRIS, George Frances Morris	June 3, 1824 Malichi Murden
MORRIS, Lemon Patsy Colclough	October 10, 1816 Thomas Legue
MORRISON, Isaac Rebecca Montfort	March 23, 1837 James W. Godkin
MORRISON, William J. Elizabeth J. Crew	January 18, 1842 James W. Godkin
MORROW, Hugh E. Ellen Mathew	June 26, 1839 Francis Bowman
MOSELEY, Benjamin Mary Ann Calloway	December 14, 1847 George F. Pierce
MOSELEY, John A. Eliza Ann Johnston	January 8, 1839 John W. Wilson
MOSELEY, Lewis Rebekah Jones	October 12, 1809 John Turner
MOSS, Carson F. Sarah F. Wheeler	March 9, 1873 W. A. Overton

MOSS, Henry	February 26, 1843
Jane Nance	Samuel Ely
MOSS, Peter M.	December 12, 1867
Emma Jernigan	J. H. Kilpatrick
MOTTE, Levi S.	May 15, 1866
Sarah V. Chambers	Ezekiel S. Williams
MULKEY, James	June 25, 1807
Betsy Dawson	Claborn Maddox
MULLINS, Charles	December 16, 1869
Georgia Ann Andrews	W. A. Overton, M. G.
MULLINS, John	September 2, 1836
Julia Ann Williams	B. M. Sanders
MULLINS, Julius S.	December 17, 1803
Rosey Marcay	
MULLINS, Thomas K.	December 9, 1830
Pemelia H. Brockman	John Chew
MURDEN, Henning D.	April 12, 1837
Cornelia F. Pinkston	J. G. Gilbert
MURDEN, Malicia	January 16, 1806
Nancy Asbury	
MURDEN, Redmond	March 16, 1864
Sarah A. Mitchell	H. H. Tucker, M. G.
MURPHEY, Andrew	December 14, 1829
Sydney White	John Chew
MURPHEY, John	December 19, 1811
Polly Lake	Clayborn Maddox
MURRAH, James	March 5, 1821
Ann Swindale	John Beattie
MURRAY, George	July 19, 1846
Eliza Ann Glazier	T. M. Fambrough
NAZERY, Henry	October 3, 1801
Polly Springer	
NEAL, Alder	January 13, 1811
Sally Cochran	Hinton Crawford
NEAL, George W.	July 12, 1850
Eliza W. Edmondson	P. H. Mell
NEAL, Robert	December 26, 1872
Alice Burnett	B. P. Taylor
NEELY, John F.	May 30, 1850
Mary Ann Cone	John T. Cox
NELMS, Oliver	December 8, 1819
Mary Shorter	
NELMS, Samuel	December 28, 1815
Sally Holland	George Owens
NELMS, Thomas	February 13, 1808
Nancy Gillem	H. Gatin
NELMS, Thomas	February 10, 1819
Polly Worrell	Robert Moore
NELMS, Thomas	February 22, 1870
Mary E. Huddaday	
NELSON, Abram	December 25, 1799
Elizabeth Ellis	

NELSON, George W. Mary N. White	September 3, 1833
NELSON, John B. Sophia Roberts	October 21, 1818 Jesse Mercer
NELSON, John W. Mary Fenn	December 29, 1874 L. D. Caldwell
NELSON, Joseph F. Mary M. Parker	January 8, 1845 James Moore
NELSON, Perry Martha McGaughey	November 7, 1821
NESBIT, Dr. James Penelope Cooper	July 30, 1794
NEWELL, William Priscilla Jones	January 24, 1822 Walker Lewis
NEWSOM, David A. Mrs. Maggie W. Carlton	February 9, 1869 Philip Robinson
NEWSOM, Joseph N. Addie Lewis	November 24, 1874 John W. Swann
NEWSOM, Robert Nancy Asbery	September 29, 1808 Peter Joyner
NEWSOM, William J. Elizabeth W. Haley	January 11, 1871 P. H. Mell, M. G.
NEWTON, Elijah Betsy Collier	May 14, 1822 Lovick Pierce
NEWTON, William Betsy Dorough	January 3, 1804
NICHOLS, Thomas Emmaline Wiggins	December 29, 1858 R. B. Kelly
NICHOLSON, George W. Eliza C. Bridges	May 12, 1859 Jefferson F. Wright
NICKELSON, Archibald Sally Robinson	September 27, 1846 Abner R. Hill
NICKELSON, George Nancy Jackson	July 22, 1823 William Greer, M. G.
NICKELSON, Henry Clay Harriet M. Poullain	June 14, 1866 George F. Pierce
NICKELSON, Oscar R. Martha C. Maddox	November 30, 1865 V. A. Bell, M. G.
NICKELSON, Samuel S. Sarah A. Williams	February 5, 1860 John R. Young
NICKELSON, William Susan Williams	November 2, 1828 Jack Lumpkin
NICKELSON, William Elizabeth Atkinson	August 24, 1862 Wiley G. Johnson
NICKELSON, William B. Louisa C. Mullins	January 30, 1866 V. A. Bell, M. G.
NICKS, Henry Emily Bradley	October 8, 1865 Jefferson F. Wright
NORRIS, Jacob Liney Wood	November 23, 1819
NORRIS, James Sally Patrick	July 23, 1800

NORSWORTHY, Frederick Mary Alford	July 18, 1821
NORTHINGTON, James Sally Houghton	September 26, 1814 Evans Myrick
NORTON, Charles C. Anne M. Foster	June 3, 1844 William Arnold
NORWOOD, James M. Mary A. Maddox	July 8, 1835 James Moore
NORWOOD, William Mary F. Luckey	January 26, 1836 James Moore
NOWELL, Robert Martha Moncrief	December 3, 1839 B. M. Sanders
NUNN, C. W. Mattie Battle	November 23, 1873 W. A. Overton
NUNN, F. L. S. E. Moody	April 22, 1874 James A. Thornton
NUNN, John B. Mary A. Moody	February 28, 1875 James M. Griffen
O'CONNOR, John Nancy Braswell	June 28, 1822
OGLESBY, Thomas Mary Alford	October 7, 1818 L. Bethune
OGLETREE, Samuel T. Martha J. Williams	December 8, 1866
OGLETREE, Samuel T. Margaret A. Underwood	July 4, 1867 Hart C. Peek
OGLETREE, William D. Sarah C. Underwood	December 18, 1866 Hart C. Peek
O'KEEFE, Daniel Ann Walsh	June 21, 1865 P. J. Kirby, Cath. Priest
O'KEEFE, D. C. Sarah Branch	May 7, 1851 L. G. Hillyer
O'KELLEY, Patrick Nancy Reed	January 6, 1843 Lemuel Greene
OLCOTT, John Emmelin Moody	December 11, 1848 Thomas Stocks
OLIPHANT, Aaron P. Emily M. Wright	October 24, 1843 Francis S. Cooley
OLIVER, Alexander Mary Drenun	November 15, 1846 R. F. Griffen
OLIVER, Andrew Mary Dority	October 13, 1819
OLIVER, Charles C. Julia Frances Caldwell	September 27, 1857 Hart C. Peek
OLIVER, Columbus C. Maploa Fournoy Bowden	November 28, 1868
OLIVER, John Nancy Cartwright	April 3, 1823 Thomas Johnson
OLIVER, John G. Mary H. Cartwright	May 26, 1831 John N. Harris
OLIVER, Milus W. Maggie Heard	December 3, 1874 J. M. Louri

OLIVER, Thomas A. Julia F. Heard	November 29, 1855 Hinton Crawford
OLIVER, William Jane Cartwright	January 5, 1845 John L. Veazey
OLIVER, William I. Cena Bryan	March 20, 1845 Ephriam Bruce
O'NEAL, Alexander S. Malissa Ann Daniel	November 12, 1872 Hart C. Peek
O'NEAL, Alfred Martha King	October 17, 1868
O'NEAL, Augustus Georgia A. V. Stewart	December 12, 1843 H. F. Bunkley
O'NEAL, Daniel H. M. Fannie Johnson	December 16, 1874 Hart C. Peek
O'NEAL, Edward Elizabeth Roberts	October 2, 1799
O'NEAL, Hampton Charlotte T. Peek	February 19, 1834 James Moore
O'NEAL, Harrison Elizabeth Colclough	December 17, 1819 Malichi Murden
O'NEAL, Harrison Jane Williams	October 9, 1860 L. D. Caldwell
O'NEAL, James Julia Ann Rhodes	July 8, 1849 James T. Findley
O'NEAL, John Ecsah Caldwell	October 10, 1839 James Moon
O'NEAL, John Charlotte Hancock	October 25, 1841 James Moore
O'NEAL, Joshua Sarah Jane Davis	October 14, 1852
O'NEAL, William H. Fanny Irby	December 23, 1873 Hart C. Peek
O'NEAL, Williamson Rebeccah Holland	December 9, 1823 Malichi Murden
O'NEAL, Wooten Mary Stevens	January 27, 1820 Francis Cummins
OREAR, Benjamin Elizabeth Cook	May 27, 1819 William McGiboney
OREAR, Josiah Lucinda Lewis	November 30, 1824
OREAR, Osburn Lucissa Lewis	December 28, 1829 Dacheus Wright
OREAR, Robert Sally Knight	November 30, 1807 William McGiboney
ORR, William Jane Harris	February 10, 1820 Lovick Pierce
OSBORN, William T. Florida Wray	September 14, 1863 L. R. L. Jennings
OSTIN, John Rachel Anderson	December 16, 1819
OVERTON, Gilchrist Hannah R. Morris	November 29, 1821 Charles Baldwin

OVERTON, M. C. M. A. Caldwell	December 19, 1871
OVERTON, Simeon W. Emma Jones	January 20, 1874 A. A. Fluker
OWEN, Phillman Betsy Fluker	March 1, 1803
OWEN, John Nancy Woods	December 5, 1822 Henry Slaughter
OWEN, William Elizabeth Ann Crawford	October 18, 1825
OWEN, William Emily Durham	December 9, 1852 John R. Young
OWENS, Charles Mary Kirkendoll	May 26, 1861 E. S. Williams
OWENS, Charles W. Sarah M. Wiggins	February 2, 1868 W. M. Chapman, M. G.
OWENS, Daniel Louisa Hendricks	February 10, 1847 R. F. Griffen
OWENS, Daniel Caroline Marsh	April 26, 1857 William Hudson
OWENS, Jefferson Josephine Marsh	April 23, 1854 B. Rowland
OWENS, Morefield Martha Parker	August 30, 1821 A. H. Scott
PACE, Barnabus Patsy Harris	March 12, 1807 Thomas Crawford
PALMORE, Francis Ann Simmons	September 21, 1840
PALMORE, James Nancy Foster	July 11, 1816 William Armor
PALMORE, Jones Cressa Moore	November 29, 1846 Ephraim Bruce
PALMORE, James Lucy A. V. Devaney	August 17, 1860 Jefferson F. Wright
PALMER, James M. Sarah A. M. Jackson	October 23, 1847
PALMER, John C. Abigail B. Littleton	March 16, 1859 James W. Godkin
PALMER, Landon Eliza Coleman	March 7, 1821 Lovick Pierce
PALMER, William W. Lorena Adkinson	February 14, 1833 J. P. Leveritt
PANTON, Abner Rebekah Barnhardt	November 28, 1802 Thomas Crawford
PARHAM, Darling P. Eliza Ann Tarpley	January 19, 1842 Vincent R. Thornton
PARK, Columbus M. Mary Ann W. Armor	August 7, 1838 Robert F. Griffin
PARK, Ezekial E. P. Frances A. Redd	April 11, 1833 A. M. Sanders
PARK, Hugh H. Anna S. Mays	January 21, 1874 W. A. Overton

PARK, James B. Missouri Billingslea	February 22, 1849 Hinton Crawford
PARK, James L. Harriet F. Cunningham	August 23, 1820 Lovick Pierce
PARK, Richard Catherine Musgrove	October 17, 1804
PARK, Richard S. Nancy T. Walker	July 15, 1841 Reuben Arnold
PARK, Thomas Eliza Billingslea	February 12, 1825
PARK, William J. Mrs. Emily A. Carlton	October 6, 1857 B. H. Overby, M. G.
PARKER, Aaron Mary Williams	February 27, 1801
PARKER, Asa J. Susan M. A. Bates	December 20, 1849 W. W. Moore
PARKER, Austin Ester Williams	July 10, 1828 Reuben White
PARKER, David Lydia Radmore	June 30, 1803
PARKER, Edwin Rebecca Austin	January 11, 1846 James Moore
PARKER, Emanuel Polly Austin	January 30, 1807 B. Maddox
PARKER, James B. Virginia W. Sayers	April, 1867
PARKER, J. F. Sarah Jane Jackson	January 18, 1849 L. B. Jackson
PARKER, Lewis Martha H. Turner	January 6, 1825 Thos. H. Slaughter
PARKER, Robert F. Patima Simmons	July 25, 1833 J. P. Leveritt
PARKER, William Eunice Nelson	February 21, 1818
PARKS, William M. Elizabeth Bradshaw	June 23, 1864 John F. Zuber
PARMENTREE, Jason Catherine Heard	September 21, 1799
PARROTT, Asberry L. Lavinia R. Smith	December 9, 1875 W. H. Blythe
PARROTT, Asbury L. Fanny Turner	October 12, 1869 W. H. Blythe
PARROTT, Benjamin Patience Johnson	July 28, 1828 John Wood
PARROTT, Benjamin Nancy Williams	February 14, 1838 J. P. Leveritt
PARROTT, Curtis Sarah K. Rowland	December 30, 1833
PARROTT, Henry Patsy Dolvin	February 15, 1812 William Cone
PARROTT, James Amy King	February 2, 1840

PARROTT, James Matilda Harris	February 2, 1840 Reuben B. Armor
PARROTT, Obadiah Elizabeth Horn	March 22, 1822 Robert Booth
PARTEE, Walter A. Elizabeth Carr	February 10, 1826
PARCHEL, Samuel D. George E. Hutcherson	December 7, 1854 Winchel
PATE, Edward Mary Fitzpatrick	October 15, 1819 Rich Gilbert
PATRICK, Benjamin B. Adaline Maddox	March, 1833 John M. Cox
PATRICK, Charles L. Amanda J. Sidwell	September 10, 1858 William J. Parks
PATRICK, Constantine Polly Perkins	January 9, 1797
PATRICK, Josiah Bethsheba Phillips	December 30, 1801
PATRICK, Lucius Sarah C. Jarrell	January 21, 1869 Joe R. Parker
PATRICK, Robert Kitty Curry	April 26, 1796
PATRICK, Samuel, Jr. Mary E. Lewis	April 26, 1875 C. C. Davison
PARTRIDGE, Charles Mary Lankford	October 27, 1874 John T. Dolvin
PARTRIDGE, Thomas Elizabeth Loyd	December 22, 1868 E. B. Mosely
PATTERSON, John Susan Pryor	November 25, 1817 William Watson
PATTERSON, John G. Ann Smith	May 5, 1850 Joseph W. Drennan
PATTERSON, William H. Fannie C. Williams	June 20, 1858 J. H. Kilpatrick
PATTERSON, William P. Martha A. Moody	September 3, 1840 Robert Tolfree
PATTILLO, Charles Amelia Holt	December 7, 1820 Samuel Cowles
PATTILLO, Henry A. Henrietta H. Hall	June 20, 1866 V. A. Bell, M. G.
PATTILLO, James Elizabeth Jeter	January 11, 1810 Wm. McGiboney
PATTILLO, John Polly Winfield	February 28, 1816 Robert Rea
PATTILLO, Samuel Fanny Hall	April 14, 1795
PAULSON, Neel Rebeccah Cochran	April 16, 1819 John Myrick
PEAK, Leonard Jane Barnhardt	July 8, 1832 James M. Norwood
PEEK, Hart C. Elizabeth C. Brooks	January 27, 1829

PEEK, Archibald P. Emily Robinson	February 1, 1866 Henry C. Weaver
PEEK, John C. Jane Adeline Michael	March 18, 1830 William Bryan
PEEK, John C. Frances Bryan	August 15, 1838 Reuben B. Arnold
PEEK, Leonard Sarah Patrick	December 7, 1841 James Davidson
PEEK, Leonard Sarah Patrick	May 14, 1846 James W. Godkin
PEEK, Littleberry Elizabeth Williams	March 15, 1824
PEEK, Micajah L. Judah Ann A. Johnson	December 24, 1833 William Bryan
PEEK, Robert Emily J. L. Trippe	February 22, 1833 William Bryant
PEEK, Simon T. Elizabeth Jones	January 14, 1845 M. F. Baker
PEEK, Singleton Louisa Moody	December 28, 1843 J. M. Davison
PEEK, William C. Martha C. Bell	December 29, 1874
PEEK, William J. Viney J. Porter	January 7, 1875 John R. Young
PEEK, William T. Amanda Colley	October 30, 1874 J. R. Parker
PEELER, Anderson J. Malinda Cook	January 1, 1826 E. Talley
PEELER, Anthony Mary Williams	December 2, 1827 William Austin
PEELER, Berry Emily McClellan	December 30, 1829 William Bryan
PEELER, Jacob Sally Martin	November 24, 1814 Thomas Riley
PERVY, Allen Elizabeth Hightower	March 7, 1815 Thomas Bush
PENDERGRASS, Jesse Polly Devaney	September 5, 1830 Peter Johnson
PENN, Moss Penny Bird	June 25, 1804
PENN, William S. Eliza White	December 16, 1834 George Heard
PENNINGTON, James Martha Crawford	October 2, 1845 Thadeus Pennington
PEMBLETON, Joshua Jane Griffen	September 20, 1805
PEOPLES, Benjamin Mary Watts	November 4, 1824
PEOPLES, Dudley Matilda Park	October 6, 1819
PEOPLES, Hubbard Elizabeth Heard	January 15, 1795

PEPPIN, Noah Betsy Rowland	December 18, 1825
PEPPIN, Noah Emma Patrick	November 12, 1868
PERDUE, Daniel Rebekah Houghton	November 7, 1815 West Harris
PERDUE, Daniel Mary S. Finley	November 7, 1839 Hinton Crawford
PERDUE, George Sarah Johnson	August, 1838
PERDUE, James H. Elizabeth Billingslea	November 26, 1857 G. Bright
PERDUE, John Dimmy Hunt	September 24, 1839 P. C. Johnson
PERDUE, L. Crawford Ella Carey	January 13, 1870 J. M. Dickery
PERDUE, Thomas Peggy Gaston	December 10, 1807 C. Maddox
PERKINS, Absalom Frances A. Moore	October 29, 1870
PERKINS, Albert Mary C. Braddy	October 21, 1847
PERKINS, Ezekiel Sally English	February 1, 1810 William Greer
PERKINS, Hamilton Emma Lewis	April 23, 1871 J. M. Loury, M. G.
PERKINS, James H. Mary E. Gresham	November 10, 1867 J. M. Springer, M. G.
PERKINS, James I. Frances W. Terrell	January 14, 1838 Vincent R. Thornton
PERKINS, John Nancy Ransom	December 30, 1819 John Harris
PERKINS, Nicholas Cecile Jackson	December 9, 1834 Albert R. Jackson
PERKINS, Nicholas Mary Dixon	December 7, 1850
PERKINS, Robert Sarah B. Johnson	March 24, 1806
PERKINS, William Polly Harp	January 30, 1805
PERKINS, William Nancy Davis	January 28, 1816 L. Bethune
PERMAN, William Maria J. E. Merritt	May 2, 1867 A. H. Smith
PERRY, Dickinson Eliza	February 23, 1825
PERRY, Robert H. Lucy A. Stone	March 25, 1875 James W. Godkin
PETEET, William E. Mary Ann Brown	November 18, 1869 J. M. Dickey, M. G.
PETERS, John Sally Haynes	February 1, 1807 William Greer

PETERSON, Josiah S. Matilda Manley	June 6, 1844 J. N. Glenn
PETTY, William H. Mattie D. Fambrough	December 15, 1870 Malone H. Landrum
PEURIFOY, Jackson B. Virginia A. Hutchinson	December 18, 1851 William Bryan
PEURIFOY, McCarrol Phebe Anderson	October 31, 1865 John W. McCrary, M. G.
PHARR, Ephraim Mary Mathews	April 12, 1819
PHELPS, Augustus B. Sabrina Brown	April 27, 1861 H. A. Houston
PHELPS, Henry Rebecca H. Bowden	June 16, 1842 N. H. Hill
PHELPS, Jackson Rebecca Hobbs	April 1, 1840 John G. Holtzclaw
PHILEMON, Edmundson Nancy McGee	December 21, 1815 Lemuel Greene
PHILLIPS, Abner Ann B. Burford	January 3, 1853 Ephraim Bruce
PHILLIPS, Daniel Parthenia Vaughn	April 26, 1835 William Rowland
PHILLIPS, Elbert Charlotte Howell	September 25, 1810 James Holt
PHILLIPS, Elijah Tabitha Walker	September 29, 1805
PHILLIPS, Hardy Rebekah Veazey	October 23, 1814 Archibald Watts
PHILLIPS, Henry Eliza Fuller	February 2, 1831 Thomas Grimes
PHILLIPS, Jackson Daney Connell	December 23, 1873 W. A. Partee
PHILLIPS, Jesse Betsy Martin	December 27, 1821 W. W. Moore
PHILLIPS, Jonathon Betsy Howell	January 24, 1800
PHILLIPS, Thomas E. Cary Ann Connell	December 22, 1870 Rev. J. S. Patten
PHILLIPS, Zachariah Mary Ann Richards	July 18, 1850 E. S. Hunter
PHILLIPS, Lancelot Martha Anne R. Mapp	June 22, 1852 J. F. Billingslea
PIERCE, Bartley Betsy Gilmore	February 3, 1802
PIERCE, Edmund Louiza Took	September 16, 1818 W. Cone
PIERCE, John Margaret Moon	April 13, 1790
PIERCE, Lazerous Mary Smith	February 4, 1803
PIERCE, Lovick Ann Martin Foster	September 27, 1809 Josias Randle

PIERCE, Matthew Nancy Bates	October 30, 1836 James Moore
PIERCE, Wiley M. Sarah H. Wright	August, 1863 Eugenius L. King
PIERCE, Wyly Rebekah Harrell	September 28, 1806 Henry English
PILGRIM, Green Nancy Ann Bryan	August 26, 1856 David R. Elder
PIMM, Joseph Martha A. Paynter	February 19, 1863 R. A. Houston, M. G.
PINTHART, John Judith Jett	December 17, 1807 George Tuggle
PIPER, William Jane McMichael	December 18, 1805
PIPER, Zadick Amy Bearden	February 8, 1805
PITMAN, Joel J. Phenaley Emaline Peek	January 30, 1853 Hart C. Peek
POSEY, Bennett Nancy Griffin	March 21, 1796
POLLARD, Brittian C. Sarah E. Benham	November 24, 1834 Vincent R. Thornton
POLLARD, Frederick Mary Wright	September 23, 1819 John Harris
POLLARD, James Louisa King	November 22, 1824
POLLARD, Josiah Susan L. Goodman	November 20, 1866
POLLARD, Stephen Anna Willson	July 23, 1818 John Harris
PONSONBRY, George Catherine Howe	July 6, 1803
POOL, Gilmon Janey Patrick	July 3, 1807 Clabourn Maddox
POOLE, John Martha Stovall	March 15, 1840 Thomas Stocks
POPE, John Hardeman Demarias Carter Hubbard	October 15, 1850 N. M. Crawford
POPE, Littleberry Martha A. Cockram	December 15, 1865
POPE, Willson Nancy Rowland	December 8, 1818 James Riley
PORTER, David O. Elizabeth Anne Mays	November 27, 1855 William English
PORTER, John Mary Chesser	November 28, 1799
PORTER, Robert Mrs. Willie Thompson	August 21, 1856 J. G. Holtzclaw
POTTER, Charles Sarah F. Worthy	February 13, 1868 E. H. Burgess
POTTER, George Washington Mary Thurmond	January 11, 1855 W. A. Partee

POTTS, William Isabel Simons	October 25, 1788
POULLAIN, Felix Evaline H. Foster	November 11, 1841 George Pierce
POULLAIN, Thomas N. Mildred P. Sanford	December 4, 1873 C. H. Strickland
POWERS, Allinus Eugenia A. Stewart	February 16, 1872
POWERS, Isaac Mary Louisa Stovall	November 22, 1839 John Harris
POWERS, John Elizabeth Palmore	November 8, 1829 Rutt L. Cate
POWERS, William Nancy Houghton	August 9, 1804
PRATT, James Susan Wellmaker	August 3, 1857 Larkin R. Sisson
PRATT, Thomas S. Lillian H. Logan	October 11, 1853 Robert Logan
PRESTON, James A. Cornelia C. Davis	March 1, 1850 T. J. Bowen
PRICE, Adam A. Emily Frances Jones	December 28, 1854 Vincent R. Thornton
PRICE, Enoch N. Nancy Colley	December 1, 1859 A. A. Jernigan
PRICE, Ephriam Elizabeth Sayers	August 28, 1828 Robert Booth
PRICE, Hansford Mary Cook	December 21, 1828 Ephraim Bruce
PRICE, James T. Mary A. Jones	July 30, 1854 I. A. Williams
PRICE, Theophilus A. Mary A. Clifton	January 16, 1868 W. H. Blythe
PRICE, William E. Alvina Anne Burkes	January 23, 1842 George Lumpkin
PRIDGES, Laurence (Alonzo) G. Susan Rhodes	February 1, 1855 W. W. Partee
PRIEST, Miles M. Emma Bennett	December 9, 1875 R. A. Credelle
PRIMROSE, James Sarah Moore	November 19, 1822 William Winfield
PRINCE, George Patsy Lawrence	December 27, 1807 W. M. Johnson
PRINCE, John Nancy Clark	November 1, 1805
PRIOR, Harden M. Nancy Monfort	November 3, 1836 Thomas Stocks
PRITCHELL, James Winney Cone	September 14, 1831 Benj. F. Martin
PRUDDEN, Sydney C. Isabella Simonton	March 30, 1843 Francis Bowman
PRYCER, Jackson Sarah Waggoner	July 7, 1844 I. N. Wilson

PRYOR, Allen Elizabeth Cole	September 18, 1799
PRYOR, Marlow Mary Armor	September 12, 1816 Lovick Pierce
PUCKELL, John Tabitha Richards	October 3, 1811 Wm. McGiboney
PUGH, Bervy Martha J. Vine	January 7, 1874 W. A. Partee
PUGH, James Ann Vine	February 12, 1874 W. A. Partee
PULLEN, Sanford Susannah Pullen	January 10, 1828 John Harris
PURDEE, George Sarah Johnson	June 17, 1840
PURDEE, John Dimmy Hunt	September 24, 1839 P. C. Johnson, J. P.
PURDELL, John Thomas Sarah Frances Nunn	July 12, 1869 William K. Wilson
PURDUE, John T. Eliza F. Smith	November 26, 1843 James W. Godkin
PURKS, William Sarah E. M. King	June 25, 1857 Wm. M. Crumly, M. G.
PYRON, Charles Nancy Pyron	March 20, 1827 Joshua Gannon
QUINN, Charles Dilly Houghton	February 6, 1801
QUINN, John C. Frances E. Branch	November 11, 1854
RABURN, Mathew Hannah Walls	November 11, 1802
RADEN, John Nancy Curry	October 6, 1814 John Browning
RADEN, J. N. Anita A. M. Dixon	January 28, 1855 B. E. Spencer
RADIN, George Elizabeth Ray	January 22, 1829 Elijah Holtzclaw
RAGAN, Ibzan Caroline Perkins	February 15, 1841 Vincent R. Thornton
RAGAN, John Susanna Battle	December 21, 1789
RAGAN, Moses Martha Newsom	May 25, 1847 Vincent R. Thornton
RAGARD, John Maria Harper	June 9, 1814 O. Porter
RAINEY, Etheldred Elizabeth Amanda Johnson	March 10, 1840 B. M. Sanders
RAINEY, John N. Mattie Lunsford	August 31, 1871 John R. Young
RAINEY, William J. Ella V. Sanford	November 19, 1868 J. M. Dickey, M. G.
RAINWATER, Charles A. Cornelia J. Veazey	April 1, 1875 J. H. Kilpatrick

RAINWATER, Joseph H. Letitia Williams	December 28, 1875 N. M. Jones, M. G.
RAINWATER, Lacy D. Dorothy Bell	September 5, 1846 R. F. Griffen
RAINWATER, W. T. Asthenath Wright	June 16, 1856 Greene Thompson
RALLS, Hector Nancy Atkinson	December 22, 1814 John Browning
RALLS, James H. Sarah Newsom	May 14, 1846 E. S. Hunter
RANDALL, Thomas W. Mirium Hunter	October 3, 1831 Thomas Stocks
RANDLE, Augustus Henry Emily Reid Asbury	July 27, 1836 Vincent R. Thornton
RANDLE, James G. Sally Coleman	January 26, 1808 Peter Early
RANDLE, J. W. Avarilla Boatsman	November 20, 1870 W. R. Wilson
RANDLE, William C. Mary S. Hart	November 5, 1835 G. A. Chappell
RANKIN, Adam W. Sarah Burke	June 11, 1828 William Cone
RANKIN, David Mary Moore	January 27, 1823
RANKIN, James R. Eliza A. Irby	May 13, 1837 Peter C. Johnson
RANSOM, Joseph Patsy Carrel	June 26, 1818 Wm. McGiboney
RANSOM, Robert Polly Ransom	July 26, 1807 Francis Ross
RANSOM, Thomas H. Mrs. Nancy Price	April 23, 1871 J. M. Loury
RAY, Andrew Nancy Barker	January 12, 1820
RAY, Benjamin Elizabeth Bennett	December 29, 1822 John Bowles
RAY, Benjamin Sarah E. Lanham	April 6, 1848 T. M. Fambrough
RAY, David Elizabeth Jackson	September 18, 1827 Joshua Cannon
RAY, Emanuel Martha James	January 29, 1822 J. A. Leftwich
RAY, Isaac Elizabeth Sayers	February 19, 1825
RAY, John H. Sarah Ann Barksdale	August 23, 1852 B. Rowland
RAY, John T. Nannie S. Watts	November 26, 1868
RAY, Nimrod Polly Mays	March 22, 1825
RAY, Shadrach E. Delia A. Smith	September 11, 1860 William Bryan

RAY, William	November 13, 1807
Mary Orr	William Greer
RAY, William	July 5, 1830
Susannah Burk	
RAY, William	November 17, 1836
Mary Kennedy	Nathan Hobbs
REA, Benjamin F.	July 13, 1847
Laura Gresham	Francis Bowman
REA, Robert	August 26, 1818
Jane Smith	
REA, Robert	December 27, 1821
Nancy Akins	O. Porter
READ, James	November 26, 1804
Rhoda Brown	
REDD, Albert G.	April 25, 1849
Henrietta E. Daniel	Francis Bowman
REDD, James	May 27, 1830
Mary Lewis	Lovick Pierce
REDDIN, James	October 9, 1816
Elizabeth Bledsoe	John Browning
REDDIN, James	April 30, 1818
Polly Nickelson	John Myrick
REDDING, Thomas	June 25, 1825
Mary Brockman	
REDMOND, John	August 6, 1871
Frances Aaron	W. C. Birchmore
REED, Freeman	December 10, 1835
Nancy Ray	Wm. H. Price
REED, James	February 6, 1842
Ann Bickers	Thomas Stocks
REED, Robert N.	June 15, 1865
Julia K. Brown	P. H. Mell, M. G.
REED, William	February 6, 1828
Nancy Jarrell	Hermon Mercer
REED, Zachariah	March 3, 1789
Ginney Adams	
REESE, Charles	April 15, 1830
Lucy Merriwether	M. Reed
REESE, Drury	June 11, 1849
Phidella Phillips	
REID, Felix C.	October 15, 1863
Sallie C. Lightfoot	J. M. Kilpatrick
REID, Reuben	December 15, 1788
Polly Alford	
REID, William T.	April 28, 1859
Mary A. E. Kendall	C. W. Key
REID, Zachariah	January 14, 1790
Polly Lawrence	
REYNOLDS, James	December 27, 1840
Lucretia Perkins	David Daniel
REYNOLDS, James	March 25, 1856
Eliza Wright	J. P. Duncan

REYNOLDS, James H. Emily J. Stewart	November 12, 1867 W. R. Wilson
REYNOLDS, John Cynthia S. Reynolds	January 3, 1858 T. Callahan
REYNOLDS, John Martha J. Freeman	September 5, 1875 John S. Callaway
REYNOLDS, John C. Emma Moody	December 31, 1868 Wm. A. Overton
REYNOLDS, Levy Metsey Moore	October 15, 1811 Arthur Foster
REYNOLDS, Mordecai J. Ann A. Tuggle	May 29, 1858
REYNOLDS, Mordecai J. Electra A. Durham	September 5, 1865 William R. Wilson
REYNOLDS, William E. Lizzie A. Newton	July 20, 1875 Henry Newton
REID, Brice Sarah Tanner	February 15, 1821 John Harris
RHIMES, William May Wilkerson	September 18, 1821 Francis West
RHODES, A. S. W. Sarah Smith	December 8, 1841 Ephraim Bruce
RHODES, Henry Rebecah Day	September 16, 1823
RHODES, Henry Eliza Williams	December 17, 1850
RHODES, Johnson Martha Potter	April 2, 1855 I. R. Hall
RHODES, Johnson R. Caroline Horton	January 11, 1868 R. B. Kelley
RHODES, Martin V. Elizabeth Finley	April 25, 1841 I. M. Wilson
RHODES, Thomas Frances Gresham	October 29, 1817 Jesse Mercer
RHODES, Wiley Margaret Mitchell	December 17, 1840 Vincent R. Thornton
RHODES, Wiley A. T. Elizabeth Ann Patterson	October 5, 1840 S. G. Jenkins
RHODES, William Milly Evans	December 10, 1820 Malichi Murden
RHODES, William C. Mary F. Gordon	November 15, 1868 James Davison
RICHARDS, Azaria Lelila Woods	October 3, 1820
RICHARDS, Calvus Myrtus Thornton	August 12, 1873 W. A. Overton
RICHARDS, Pickerel Hannah Beardin	November 30, 1799
RICHARDS, Terah Lucy Bates	December 17, 1818 John Harris
RICHARDS, William A. Savannah W. Ledbetter	September 9, 1851 John C. Merritt

RICHARDS, Willis Elizabeth Irby	December 29, 1846 I. A. Williams
RICHARDSON, James Betsy Kineman	July 1, 1807 John Mapp
RICHARDSON, Robert Nancy Carter	January 2, 1831 Butt L. Cate
RICHTER, Charles W., Jr. Mary L. Hunter	September 12, 1866 Philip B. Robinson
RIGHTS, John Rebecca Panton	November 6, 1804
RILEY, Henry N. Levina Bell	May 14, 1851
RILEY, James G. Mary F. Brunt	June 8, 1843 R. G. Griffin
RILEY, James G. Sarah Ann Sims Woodard	March 19, 1848 Hinton Crawford
RILEY, Joseph Betsy Smith	April 2, 1811 Robert Rea
RILEY, Thomas Sally Hill	January 10, 1808 George Smith
RILEY, Thomas P. Linnie Armor	October 18, 1870 J. M. Dickey
RILEY, William M. Louisa Ann Mallery	January 8, 1825 James Anderson
RISSEL, William McCulloch	June 29, 1799
ROAD, Benjamin Sally Whitlock	March 27, 1803
ROARKS, Joel Emily Wright	November 28, 1845 Ephraim Bruce
ROBERTS, David Eliza Green Roberts	December 20, 1818 A. Gresham
ROBERTS, Andrew Susan Bennett	June 21, 1856
ROBERTS, Frederick Martha Lewis	November 12, 1826 Abraham Baugh
ROBERTS, Jo Clarey Goode	September 5, 1804
ROBERTS, John Polly Milton	June 24, 1803
ROBERTS, Richard Sally Baker	September 13, 1804
ROBERTS, R. F. G. Nancy Meredith	May 10, 1846 J. B. Chappel
ROBERTS, William Frankey Samson	December 30, 1801
ROBERTS, William B. Emily Greer	December 22, 1842 Hinton Crawford
ROBERTSON, Jesse Mary Irby	March 6, 1820
ROBERTSON, John Jennett Evans	April 13, 1832 John Park

ROBERTSON, Willis Polly Coleman	December 13, 1804 Thomas Crawford
ROBERTSON, William Anny Stringfellow	February 4, 1818 O. Porter
ROBERTSON, Z. Susannah Bridges	January 2, 1800
ROBINS, Albert M. Dianah D. Walker	April 5, 1859 L. B. Jackson
ROBINS, James R. S. M. Wilkins	April 29, 1873 E. Heiat, M. G.
ROBINS, John Elizabeth Stoutamire	July 22, 1827 William Aston
ROBINS, Thomas S. Sarah A. Avery	October 17, 1850 James M. Kelly
ROBINS, William Sarah Williams	October 23, 1827 Nat. Harris
ROBINSON, Benjamin Narcisa Harris	November 14, 1815 Thomas Lyne
ROBINSON, Benjamin Martha Cochran	August 11, 1868 A. J. S. Jackson
ROBINSON, Benjamin S. M. Bruce	August 15, 1871 W. H. Wright
ROBINSON, James Eliza Kicker	August 3, 1826 Reubein White
ROBINSON, John Pope Sarah Williams	April 8, 1828 E. Tally
ROBINSON, John Pope Julia Pearman	January 9, 1873 John P. Wagon
ROBINSON, Joseph Martha Ellis	August 25, 1836 William L. Pullen
ROBINSON, Joseph W. Caroline B. Smith	October 12, 1841 F. R. Golding
ROBINSON, Lewellin Amelia Coleman	June 24, 1819 Lovick Pierce
ROBINSON, Phillip B. Mrs. Nancy T. Sweet	October 26, 1858 William J. Parks
ROBINSON, Milford Francina Parker	December 29, 1830 Mathew Winfield
ROBINSON, Thomas W. Mary E. Park	June 25, 1861 Albert Gray
ROBINSON, William H. Malinda Patrick	October 17, 1866 Lorenzo D. Carlton
ROBINSON, William H. Henrietta Bruce	April 16, 1872 John Dolvin
RODGERS, Andrews J. Mary J. Owens	December 24, 1872 John D. Copeland
ROGERS, Joel B. Lizzy Jones	February 22, 1872 John D. Copeland
ROGERS, John Mary Kizerk	January 23, 1802
ROSE, William Frankey Burch	June 13, 1804

ROSS, Samuel Polly McCombs	February 23, 1815 John Armor
ROUM, Charles Adelaid King	February 22, 1847 J. F. Billingslea
ROUNSEVALL, Robert Grace Finley	December 20, 1821 Francis Cummins
ROUZEL, Hiram Emaliza Williams	March 21, 1840 John G. Holtzclaw
ROWLAND, Charles R. Mattie Ledbetter	August 26, 1875 W. H. Blythe
ROWLAND, Barksdale Elizabeth Parrott	October 1, 1837 Lemuel T. Crossley
ROWLAND, David R. Cornelia Smith	December 22, 1868 W. H. Blythe, M. G.
ROWLAND, James Emily Jackson	May 7, 1824
ROWLAND, James Julia F. Hutcherson	April 22, 1842 James Godkin
ROWLAND, John Harriett Stines	January 8, 1854 B. Rowland
ROWLAND, John G. Sarah Virginia Curtwright	December 1, 1857 Wm. J. Park, M. G.
ROWLAND, John J. C. L. Hutcherson	November 15, 1849
ROWLAND, Jordan Sally Swan	May 17, 1797
ROWLAND, Jordan Lucinda Wright	July 12, 1829 William Bryan
ROWLAND, Wiley Elizabeth Akers	October 12, 1826 Jacob Riley
ROWLAND, William Mary Jackson	January 26, 1819 John Harris
ROWLAND, William, Sen. Winnie R. Newton	February 23, 1862 W. J. Cotter, M. G.
ROWLAND, William A. Sallie M. Hudson	December 13, 1859 O. L. Smith
ROWLAND, William D. Sarar F. R. Bryan	November 2, 1855 William Bryan
ROYSTON, John Polly Cesna	January 6, 1803
ROZIER, William Rhoda C. Drennon	January 23, 1852 J. T. Finley
RUARKS, Joel J. Mrs. Mary F. Hooks	July 11, 1858 L. B. Jackson
RUMNEY, James E. Mary E. Hendrey	January 2, 1868 L. D. Carlton
RUMIEL, Greenberry Polly Jones	March 2, 1805
RUNDLES, James Amy Willson	September 20, 1819
RUSSELL, Ignatious Eleanor Kimbrough	July 20, 1801

RUSSELL, Samuel H. Elizabeth Parrott	January 12, 1826 Benj. Gildersleeve
RUTLAND, Wiley Pamelia Chewning	January 2, 1819
RYAN, Haynes S. Mary M. Roberts	September 8, 1836 James Moore
RYE, Joseph Betsy Wilson	July 10, 1790
RYLES, James G. Mary E. Jones	January 13, 1852 B. M. Sanders
SAMS, James Adeline Wright	October 2, 1828
SAMSON, Robert Polly Mosely	June 29, 1805
SAMSON, William Delphy Clay	June 27, 1806
SANDERS, Alser Elizabeth Newberry	February 27, 1805
SANDERS, George Sarah Clarke	May 29, 1824
SANDERS, George Polly Jones	January 28, 1825
SANDERS, James Polly Hall	June 13, 1805
SANDERS, James Ragan Cornelia M. Jones	January 4, 1842 B. M. Sanders
SANDERS, John Q. Cordelia E. Hard (Hart)	July 4, 1833 Thomas Stocks
SANDERS, Thomas L. Parmelia White	February 19, 1852 F. W. Prior
SANDERS, William Elizabeth Jenkins	December 15, 1835 Thomas Stocks
SANDERS, Zadock Holly Sayers	December 12, 1819 Reuben White
SANDERSON, George W. Eugenia H. Sayers	March 30, 1866 H. C. Peek
SANFORD, Ben Jimmy Armor	August 11, 1803
SANFORD, Henry Susan Ann Smith	April 2, 1840 Thomas Stocks
SANFORD, Shelton P. Maria F. Dickerman	July 20, 1840 Otis Smith
SANFORD, William Polly Harris	March 11, 1805
SANFORD, William Sally B. Daniel	July 3, 1814 Nicholas Lewis
SANKEY, Dr. John T. Anna Daniel	1801
SANKEY, Richard O. Mary M. Watts	May 4, 1854 S. G. Hillyer
SANKEY, Dr. Richard T. Frances Love	October 20, 1831 J. N. Glenn, M. G.

SANKEY, William D. Margaret Daniel	March 2, 1824
SAPP, Richard H. Sarah M. Kellam	August 24, 1852 N. M. Crawford, M. G.
SARGEANT, John C. Nancy Anne Bruce	February 15, 1852 B. Rowland
SAXON, Lewis W. Eliza Parnell	October 8, 1867 E. A. Burgess
SAYERS, David Elizabeth Robinson	September 15, 1804
SAYERS, James M. Delana Richards	November 24, 1825
SAYERS, James M. Nancy A. Lucky	January 8, 1836 James Moore
SAYERS, John S. Frances Price	March 3, 1824 G. W. West
SAYERS, Joshua L. Permelia Ansley	November 18, 1834 James F. Hillyer
SCAMPER, Daniel Polly Finley	April 1, 1803
SCOGGINS, John Mary Ann Nelms	April 15, 1829 Robert Burdell
SCOGGINS, John T. Mary Forrester	December 14, 1826
SCOTT, James N. Mary J. Bowles	December 12, 1856
SCOTT, John T. Ann B. Cartwright	September 2, 1834 Thomas W. Grimes
SCOTT, Pulaskie S. Charity N. Grimes	May 1, 1838 Francis Bowman
SCUDDER, Samuel C. Eunice Safford	November 13, 1848 H. Safford
SEALS, Henry Angelina Carrel	November 3, 1827
SEALS, John H. Mary E. Sanders	October 1, 1857 William Williams
SELF, James E. Artemisa Jordan	September 8, 1850 Daniel Hightower
SELF, William Matilda Knowles	March 11, 1828 William Austin
SESSIONS, Jeremiah M. Sarah E. Porter	November 5, 1856 W. H. C. Cone
SEYMORE, Evabon Lucy E. M. Wingfield	April 10, 1822 Francis Cummins
SEYMOUR, Henry C. Anne Cornelia Wingfield	April 20, 1841
SHACKELFORD, Charles Rebecca Elizabeth Hunter	October 5, 1836 Jonathan Davis
SHACKELFORD, Josephus Cordelia Stowe	April 18, 1855 L. R. L. James
SHACKELFORD, Lloyd Ida J. Mitchell	January 20, 1869 J. J. Brantley

SHANNON, William	October 1, 1820
Margaret Nickelson	Lovick Pierce
SHARKLEY, Silas	December 23, 1818
Dorcas Tait	
SHARP, Benjamin	January 25, 1843
Martha Jackson	B. M. Sanders
SHARP, John	June 12, 1801
Sally Peoples	
SHARP, Martial	November 30, 1819
Matilda McGuire	
SHARP, Richard	May 11, 1816
Polly Guinn	Wm. McGiboney
SHARP, Robert	February 15, 1818
Lucindia Newell	Thomas Johnson
SHAW, Creytin	August 7, 1870
Caroline Barnes	W. C. Birchmore
SHAW, James E.	December 13, 1868
Josephine M. Davis	Wm. A. Overton
SHAW, John	November 18, 1818
Della Findley	L. Bethune
SHAW, Samuel	December 28, 1869
Emma Roe	James W. Godkin
SHEATS, Benajah	July 23, 1838
Mary Ann Richardson	Thomas Grimes
SHED, Prelow	March 20, 1861
Nancy Nichols	
SHED, William	July 4, 1860
Amanda M. Parks	R. B. Kelly
SHELL, Reuben R.	January 2, 1843
Jane Lucas	
SHELL, T. I.	December 9, 1846
Clarissa Bruce	L. A. Williams
SHELTON, George W.	October 5, 1858
Mary Ann Morris	J. H. Wragg
SHELTON, John L.	December 8, 1864
Rebecca A. Sidwell	James W. Godkin
SHERIDAN, Dennis	May 24, 1813
Polly Riley	Robert Rea
SHERIDAN, R. W.	March 7, 1852
Lucienda Shell	B. Rowland
SHELEY, Richmond	June 10, 1820
Delila Blythe	Wm. McGiboney
SHERRELL, Littleberry	March 9, 1825
Elizabeth Bedell	
SHERWOOD, Adial	May 18, 1821
Ann Early	
SHEY, Samuel	September 3, 1846
Mary B. Crawford	Wm. T. Parks, M. G.
SHIELDS, William	August 25, 1801
Catherine Cone	
SHIPP, John H.	December 27, 1866
Elizabeth O'Neal	John C. Merritt

SHIPP, Lemuel	July 18, 1844
Elizabeth Peek	James Moore
SHIPP, Stephen	May 15, 1834
Luciena Irby	James Moore
SHIRLING, James N.	September 12, 1841
Martha Anne Peek	Ephraim Bruce
SHIRLING, Rabun W.	December 29, 1846
Mary Ann Gaston	R. F. Griffen
SHIRLING, Richard	August 3, 1855
Rebecca W. Lewis	William Bryan
SHIRLING, Richard	July 6, 1858
Nancy Lewis	William Bryan
SHIVERS, Thomas J.	February 25, 1836
Sarah Ann Martin	George F. Pierce
SHOCKLEY, Benjamin	December 28, 1819
Patsy Gatlin	
SHROPSHIRE, James H. ,	December 17, 1805
Sally Henly	
SHROPSHIRE, Joshua	December 1, 1822
Elizabeth Booles	William Greer
SHROPSHIRE, Wesley	January 6, 1826
Nancy Swanson	.
SHY, William H.	November 23, 1868
Eliza May Bowden	
SIDWELL, John	June 10, 1866
Sallie E. Bruce	Lucious C. Broome
SIGNAW, Thomas	May 30, 1805
Betsy Daniell	
SILVEX, Hinton C.	November 8, 1864
Sarah Jane Holder	
SIMMONS, Charles	November 20, 1793
Polly Parker	
SIMMONS, Charles J.	December 25, 1836
Nancy Little	Mathew Oliver
SIMMONS, Frank M.	December 30, 1860
Mary Styans	J. M. Kelly
SIMMONS, Franklin	July 23, 1836
Susan Channell	
SIMMONS, Henry S.	June 15, 1833
Aseneth Parker	J. P. Leveritt
SIMMONS, Jack	August 7, 1821
Polly Leonard	H. G. Slaughter
SIMMONS, Simeon	December 30, 1828
Nancy Parrott	
SIMMONS, Stephens	July 31, 1823
Matilda Leonard	Thos. W. Slaughter
SIMMS, Frederick	April 3, 1804
Sally Baine	
SIMONTON, Ezekiel	January 17, 1816
Sophia Greer	William Cone
SIMONTON, Joel	September 7, 1814
Sarah Powers	Archibald Watts

SIMONTON, John A. Catherine A. Jossey	October 18, 1843 W. D. Martin, M. G.
SIMONTON, Thomas Rebecca Potts	March 14, 1787
SIMPSON, William H. Sarah J. Hancock	December 29, 1865 Lorenzo D. Carlton
SIMS, A. F. Lavinia Williams	April 1, 1855 J. F. Thrasher, Jr.
SIMS, John M. Beathalon Grigsby	November 29, 1824
SIMS, William Falbra Richards	June 26, 1822
SINCLAIR, William F. M. Camilla T. Bowles	February 27, 1868 Philip B. Robinson
SINGLETON, Joseph Mary Ann Terrell	January 4, 1825
SKIDMORE, Crosley S. Eliza W. Smith	May 21, 1845 Vincent R. Thornton
SLADEN, Arthur Frances Evans	January 29, 1825
SLAUGHTER, George Susannah Copeland	October 8, 1818
SLAUGHTER, Henry G. Elizabeth Kimbrough	December 14, 1815 Gilly Moore
SLAUGHTER, John Elizabeth Sayers	November 8, 1803
SLAUGHTER, John Temperance Harris	September 27, 1827 Francis Cummins
SLAUGHTER, Raney S. Nancy L. Credille	November 22, 1838 Nathan Oliver
SLAUGHTER, Reuben Polly Lawson	August 19, 1789
SLAUGHTER, Thomas Nancy Lewis	December 7, 1815 Walker Lewis
SLAUGHTER, William Nancy Kimbrough	December 16, 1796
SMALLWOOD, James Mary O'Neal	December 8, 1850
SMITH, Alexander H. Elizabeth L. Blythe	December 12, 1833 William Bryan
SMITH, Alexander H. Sallie F. Swann	January 18, 1871 Thos. F. Pierce
SMITH, Azariah Celestia Brooks	January 5, 1871 L. D. Caldwell
SMITH, Burgess Eleva Carlton	June 3, 1875 Clement A. Evans
SMITH, Daniel N. Sophronia Ann Channel	April 25, 1848 W. F. Gaston
SMITH, Ebenezer Cynthia Lewis	March 12, 1818 John Harris
SMITH, George N. Sarah C. Bryan	September 16, 1873 James L. Pierce

SMITH, George W. Leonora McCommons	January 19, 1864 John R. Young, M. G.
SMITH, Hilliard A. Mary E. F. Tarpley	December 18, 1866 Jefferson F. Wright
SMITH, Isaac Eliza Moore	July 28, 1862 A. Hays
SMITH, Isaac Mary Martin	January 28, 1819 Reuben White
SMIHT, Isaac Elizabeth Kelly	July 28, 1862 A. L. Willis
SMITH, Isaac F. Susan A. Phelps	January 31, 1867 Thomas J. Peek
SMITH, Isaac H. Eliza Ruark	September 11, 1866 William Bryan
SMITH, Isaac H. Amanda M. Smith	February 11, 1873 N. M. Jones
SMITH, James Rebecca Winfield	October 4, 1824
SMITH, James Jane E. Houghton	December 19, 1833 C. T. Beeman
SMITH, James, Jr. Patience Atkinson	July 31, 1842 Hartwell H. Lawrence
SMITH, James Mary Anderson	June 1, 1845 R. F. Griffen
SMITH, James M. Fredonia Smith	November 30, 1868
SMITH, James C. Fredonia Credille	December 8, 1868 W. H. Blythe
SMITH, James D. Mary Jane Oliver	July 31, 1866 L. O. Carlton
SMITH, James H. Anna L. J. Hendry	January 22, 1874 W. A. Overton
SMITH, James M. Mattie N. Moreland	December 16, 1875 L. D. Caldwell
SMITH, James R. Edna Cheak	November 26, 1850 James M. Kelly
SMITH, James W. Carloine M. Swindell	October 14, 1852 J. W. Yarbrough
SMITH, Jedeah Flora Williams	September 5, 1822 John Harris
SMITH, Jeremiah Mary Peters	October 4, 1818 John Willson
SMITH, Joel Frances McLellan	May 6, 1847 William Bryan
SMITH, John Milly Hightower	February 15, 1810 W. McGiboney
SMITH, John Harriet Park	April 1, 1812
SMITH, John Elizabeth Catherine Oliver	March 14, 1839 Ephraim Bruce
SMITH, John Martha A. Miller	December 14, 1848 Francis Bowman

SMITH, John F. Mary A. Hargrove	June 1, 1858 L. R. L. Jennings
SMITH, Nathan Fanny Smith	March 30, 1815 Robert Rea
SMITH, Nathaniel Elizabeth Hutson	November 24, 1808 Henry English
SMITH, Reddick Polly Hall	December 20, 1811 A. Veazey
SMITH, Reddick Mary Clarke	January 11, 1816 Robert Rea
SMITH, Reuben C. Sarah Kimbrough	November 21, 1836
SMITH, Richard A. Susan R. Smith	October 9, 1860 A. Gray, M. G.
SMITH, Thomas Anna Peters	November 21, 1817 John Williams
SMITH, Thomas Patience Smith	April 22, 1847 James W. Godkin
SMITH, Thomas H. Emily A. Perdue	November 19, 1840 James Jones
SMITH, William Betsy Holland	February 6, 1802
SMITH, William C. Lavinia A. Swinney	January 25, 1859 W. J. Parks, M. G.
SMITH, William G. Patience Smith	March 6, 1845 William Bryan
SMITH, William T. Susan M. E. Armor	June 26, 1866 Albert Gray, M. G.
SMITH, Young Rebekah Channel	December 28, 1814 James Baldwin
SMITH, Youngset Elizabeth Smith	April 18, 1816 Thomas Snow
SNEED, William Caroline Scoggins	November 24, 1836 Nathan Hobbs
SNOW, John P. Susannah Smith	January 24, 1819 Osborne Rogers
SNOW, Samuel G. Polly Copeland	December 18, 1807 J. Holt
SORRELL, George Sally Cameron	November 16, 1799
SORROW, Joseph C. Sarah E. Allen	February 2, 1869 John C. Merritt
SORROW, Nicholas Sidney E. A. Nickelson	September 2, 1866 Jefferson F. Wright
SOUTHALL, Hollman Nancy Greer	January 21, 1819
SOUTHERLAND, John Sally Hobbs	April 17, 1818 Henry English
SPARKS, James Susan Meadows	May 8, 1815 Malichi Murden
SPARKS, Thomas H. Ann Linton	February 20, 1845

SPENCER, John Fanny Whatley	November 17, 1804
SPENCER, Levi Rebecca DeLoach	November 25, 1822
SPINKS, Henry H. Anna E. Miller	April 24, 1861 R. A. Houston
SPIVEY, Francis H. Irena Saxon	October 6, 1859 J. M. Kelly
SPIVEY, William Amey Batchelor	October 10, 1831 George Hall
SPIVEY, William H. Effie J. Armor	February 25, 1874 Albert Gray, M. G.
SPRADLING, James Sally McMurray	January 7, 1805
SPRADLING, William Hannah McMurray	February 15, 1804
SPURLOCK, John Judith Blackman	November 26, 1815 Alex. Johnson
STACK, Henry H. Eliza Reynolds	December 24, 1865 Thos. F. Pierce
STALLINGS, John E. Mary Bass	March 11, 1819 O. Porter
STALLINGS, Moses Mary Mabry	January 8, 1827
STALLINGS, Wilson Susanna Smith	July 14, 1822 H. P. Mabry
STANDIFER, Jesse Elizabeth Houghton	November 19, 1799
STANFORD, George Indiana Treadray	November 25, 1874 Hart C. Peek
STANLEY, Isaac Nancy Houghton	January 1, 1802
STANLEY, Thomas Margaret A. E. Oliver	March 26, 1857 Hart C. Peek
STANLEY, William T. Martha A. Irby	August 3, 1856 T. J. Beck
STANLEY, James Amy Ellis	June 27, 1806
STANTAMIN, Newell Elizabeth Tally	March 15, 1821 John Beattie
STAPP, Stephen Sarah Curry	September 15, 1825 Robert Booth
STARR, Elijah Hannah Townsend	April 15, 1805
STATHAM, Memory Malissa Campbell	July 28, 1826
STEELE, Alexander Polly Harper	June 8, 1804
STELL, Archibald Sarah Sanders	June 7, 1855 B. Rowland
STEPHENS, Henry Matilda Stephens	May 20, 1839 W. L. Strain

STEPHENS, Jesse Mary Jane Irby	November 22, 1842 James Moore
STEPHENS, John Charlotte Bragg	November 23, 1841 James Moore
STEPHENS, Silan Illisa Rankin	August 18, 1842 F. R. Golding, M. G.
STEPHENS, Walter Sarah Ann O'Neal	May 27, 1840 James Moore
STEPHENS, William Henrietta Ogletree	August 2, 1825 Horatic Nunnelly
STEPHENSON, Thomas Sarah Rounsavale	August 18, 1818 John Harris
STERLING, Jenkins I. Sevener Ann Borders	June 4, 1833 Reuben Thornton
STEVENS, Edmund Mary Goss	February 4, 1810 W. McGiboney
STEVENS, John Patsy Parker	December 26, 1803
STEVENS, John Mary Christopher	November 30, 1854 Daniel Hightower
STEVENS, Rollin W. Mary A. Greene	December 18, 1860 Albert Gray, M. G.
STEVENSON, Stephen W. Mary J. Jenkins	November 14, 1835
STEWART, Frederick Margaret Melson	December 30, 1847 James Moore
STEWART, George E. Augusta Weaver	March 10, 1859 W. J. Parks, M. G.
STEWART, William D. Martha Ann Stovall	August 14, 1845 Hinton Crawford
STILLMAN, Samuel Nancy R. Harris	December 22, 1829 Thomas Sanford
STIMSON, William Elizabeth Anderson	October 25, 1824
STISHER, Solomon Mary Bays	June 18, 1822 Chesley Brislow
STOCKS, John Nancy Fitzpatrick	May 14, 1800
STOCKS, Thomas Frances A. Davis	November 26, 1848 P. H. Mell
STOKES, John G. Anna M. Matthews	December 14, 1856 John P. Duncan, M. G.
STONE, John T. Mary Anne Daniel	November 7, 1850 James W. Godkin
STONE, Hardy Jenny Bankenship	June 19, 1815 W. McGiboney
STONE, John W. Effie L. Carson	October 26, 1865 R. A. Houston
STOVALL, John Martha M.	December 22, 1830 John Park
STOVALL, Littleberry Mary Buchannon	June 14, 1819 L. Bethune

STOVALL, Powhattan Temperance Bishop	November 15, 1824
STOVALL, Powhattan Sarah Ann Crawford	November 14, 1827
STOVALL, William H. Sallie K. Bunkley	October 29, 1874 J. H. Kilpatrick
STRAIN, W. W. Sally Spruce	October 28, 1799
STRANGE, James W. Margaret McLellan	August 25, 1864 R. A. Houston, M. G.
STRICKLAND, James K. Susan E. Rhymes	April 9, 1864
STRICKLAND, C. C. O. M. G. A. Chandler	February 4, 1872 W. T. Foster
STROUD, John Sarah Phillips	October 13, 1787
STROZIER, Reuben I. Mary W. Wright	December 13, 1846 W. J. Parks
STUBBLEFIELD, Gustavas Eliza Perry	April 3, 1828 William Winfield
STURDIVANT, George W. Frances Z. Y. Nelson	February 16, 1854 Daniel Hightower
STURGIS, Charles M. Martha C. Thornton	April 14, 1868 William A. Overton
SWAIN, John Mary Whitlock	October 14, 1831
SWANN, George Elizabeth Baker	December 21, 1819
SWANN, John Elizabeth Musgrove	December 22, 1819
SWANN, John W. Lucy P. Jernigan	April 20, 1848 W. H. Evans
SWANN, Joseph Anne Surnden	May 17, 1804
SWANSON, Graves Sally C. Brown	December 8, 1808 George Tuggle
SWANSON, Graves Nancy Wilkinson	March 18, 1819 John Browning
SWEET, James F. Nancy J. Park	January 18, 1854 N. M. Crawford, M. G.
SWINDALL, Daniel Eunice Ward	March 6, 1828 William Bryan
SWINDALL, Thomas Mary Curtwright	June 17, 1837
SWINDLE, Thomas Levina Curtwright	August 7, 1832 Samuel Curtwright
SWINNEY, Henry Martha Lasseter	December 21, 1819 John Park
SWINNEY, Jothram Nancy McIntosh	November 5, 1827 Thomas Grimes
SWINNEY, Marcus Dianah Jackson	February 17, 1824

SWINNEY, William Peggy Moore	February 20, 1819
TALBOT, James Sarah Ann Phillips	November 26, 1829 J. W. Glenn, M. G.
TALLEY, William L. S. Nancy R. Smith	September 6, 1858 James W. Godkin
TALLY, Elkanah Sarah Anderson	February 1, 1821 John Simmons
TALLY, Nathan Catherine Sagar	January 22, 1819 D. L. McBride
TALLY, Nathan Martha Travis	February 6, 1851 Hinton Crawford
TALLY, Thomas Lucy Tippet	November 12, 1822 George Watkins
TANNER, Floyd Judith Tanner	November 1, 1810 Robert Rea
TANNER, Jesse Martha Ware	February 27, 1820 A. Hutchinson
TAPPAN, A. B. Anne A. Wright	February 21, 1854 Daniel Hightower
TAPPAN, Alexander Adelaine Wright	December 8, 1850 J. E. Simmons
TAPPAN, Randolph Eliza Ely	March 22, 1861 A. Gray, M. G.
TAPPAN, Samuel W. Cornelia Merritt	January 16, 1873 J. L. Pierce
TARPLEY, Archibald Ann Lee	October 24, 1811 Thomas Stocks
TARPLEY, Archibald Nancy M. Tunnell	July 18, 1866 John W. Talley
TARPLEY, John Jane Bowden	February 21, 1839 Hinton Crawford
TARPLEY, Augustus Genette Broughton	October 19, 1843 B. M. Sanders
TARPLEY, John L. Mary F. Bryan	September 30, 1861
TARWATER, James S. Rebecca Phelps	November 20, 1847 B. M. Sanders
TATTUM, Joel Polly Price	November 9, 1808 Stephen Gatlin
TAYLOR, Abraham Elizabeth Peeler	May 17, 1818 James Hall
TAYLOR, Archibald C. Eliza Head	October 26, 1831 Matthew Winfield
TAYLOR, Archibald Martha Dean	August 20, 1844 Matthew Winfield
TAYLOR, Brantley Ellen Smith	September 29, 1870 W. C. Birchmore
TAYLOR, Henry Martha Ann Houghton	August 1, 1822 Lovick Pierce
TAYLOR, James Charity Howard	December 8, 1831 Thomas J. Park

TAYLOR, John Martha Kirkley	March 6, 1853 J. R. Hall
TAYLOR, John Susan Herron	February 11, 1866 Wm. M. Chapman
TAYLOR, Rudolph Nancy Andrews	December 22, 1874 J. H. Kilpatrick
TAYLOR, Samuel S. Esther E. Williams	December 20, 1855 T. R. Morgan, M. G.
TAYLOR, Seaborn H. Fatima Smith	May 8, 1865
TAYLOR, Semion Elizabeth Ann Carr	January 5, 1832 A. Perkins
TAYLOR, Thomas Sarah Maddox	September 29, 1819 Thomas Johnson
TEMPLER, Stuart Frances Fitzpatrick	November 30, 1799
TERRY, William Prudy Wester	July 4, 1804
THAXTON, Daniel W. Mary English	June 27, 1875 James M. Griffen
THAXTON, James Polly Lindsey	September 21, 1825 John Hatchett
THAXTON, James N. Sarah N. Nash	January 2, 1862
THAXTON, Jeremiah Mary Booles	December 29, 1836 John G. Holtzclaw
THAXTON, Nathaniel Susan Lindsey	September 28, 1815 Lemuel Greene
THAXTON, Simon Nancy Lindsey	January 15, 1823 Robert Newsome
THOMAS, James H. Avarilla Harper	November 19, 1850 Thomas Scott
THOMAS, John Caroline M. Gregory	November 1, 1825
THOMAS, John Sarah Ann Hunter	December 4, 1827 Rev. Anderson Ray
THOMAS, John I. Claudia F. McKinley	August 25, 1853 Nathan Hoyt
THOMAS, Seth Ruthy Ashley Furlow	December 19, 1826 David Terrell
THOMAS, William Polly Richardson	December 21, 1789
THOMAS, William Susan E. Burke	July 28, 1831 Thomas W. Grimes
THOMAS, William Lucy Ann Harper	July 27, 1858 J. H. Wragg
THOMPSON, George Rebecca Greene	November 5, 1837 John G. Holtzclaw
THOMPSON, Henry B. Mrs. Mary J. Seals	November 9, 1865
THOMPSON, Hiram Emily Evans	November 10, 1835 Mathew Winfield

THOMPSON, James Eliza Jane Harn	August 17, 1814 Nicholas Lewis
THOMPSON, James Christian Collocan	February 4, 1818 O. Porter
THOMPSON, James Elizabeth Penny	October 22, 1820 A. Hutchinson
THOMPSON, Jeremiah Elizabeth Edmundson	September 9, 1828 James Park
THOMPSON, John Nancy Conyers	December 20, 1821 Jack Lumpkin
THOMPSON, Joseph Nancy Greer	December 20, 1827 Isaac Brockman
THOMPSON, Joseph M. Nancy B. Lucas	July 15, 1841 H. Bridges
THOMPSON, Matthew Lydia Goldsby	October 8, 1803
THOMPSON, Moody Elizabeth Thompson	January 31, 1824
THOMPSON, Moses Matilda Ray	November 4, 1828 John Armstrong
THOMPSON, Richard M. Martha Hubbard	May 6, 1834 Thos. B. Thompson
THOMPSON, Samuel Polly Sumsden	February 22, 1805
THOMPSON, Thomas Mary Murrah	December 14, 1819 A. Hutchinson
THOMPSON, Thomas Susanna Woodard	January 28, 1844 I. M. Wilson
THOMPSON, Thomas B. Margaret Finley	January 4, 1841
THOMPSON, Thomas H. Elizabeth Lucas	December 24, 1846 A. G. Hutchinson
THOMPSON, William Mary Patrick	November 30, 1799
THOMPSON, William A. Mary Genett Safford	May 11, 1852 Francis Bowman
THOMPSON, William F. Sarah Elizabeth Jones	October 2, 1839 Francis S. Colley
THORNBURY, William Sarah Bryan	July 27, 1827
THORNTON, Henry C. Laura Beasley	May 20, 1861
THORNTON, Jesse Mary Holtzclaw	April 27, 1847 Vincent R. Thornton
THORNTON, Jesse M. Mrs. Catherine D. Dickinson	August 6, 1861
THORNTON, Joe F. Annie Foster Pierce	January 19, 1871 George W. Yarbrough
THORNTON, Otis S. Elizabeth Heard	September 5, 1865 John R. Young, M. G.

THORNTON, Richard Elizabeth B. Eley	March 25, 1828
THORNTON, Samuel Margaret Reid	March 6, 1823 Herman Mercer
THORNTON, Vincent Phereba Lynes	July 23, 1827 Jonathon Davis
THORNTON, William R. Zymonia A. Randle	December 27, 1859
THRASHER, Alexander B. Mary Ann Smith	August 17, 1851 William Bryan
THRASHER, Early W. Martha S. Oliver	September 24, 1854 Hart C. Peek
THRASHER, John F. Mary A. Rowland	April 4, 1850 Hinton Crawford
TIGNER, Hope H. Liza Ann Glenn	January 13, 1819 Lovick Pierce
TIGNER, Philip Nancy Hall	February 1, 1794
TILLER, Martin Temperance Newsom	January 20, 1853 Vincent R. Thornton
TINDAL, W. Martha Harris	December 21, 1789
TIPPETT, Frederick Nancy Hubbard	November 27, 1821 A. N. Scott
TIPPETT, John Matilda Cartwright	June 2, 1836 James W. Godkin
TIPPETT, William Fathax Wilkinson	November 22, 1825 John Harris
TIPPIN, Noah Lucy Lindsey	February 3, 1833 Thomas W. Grimes
TODD, John H. Eliza F. King	February 17, 1827
TORBERT, Benjamin F. Mary E. Bacon	December 5, 1871 W. D. Atkinson, M. G.
TORBERT, John Q. Mary A. Jones	May 31, 1864 P. M. W. Arnold, M. G.
TORBERT, Samuel A. Jane E. Walker	April 14, 1870 Philip Robinson
TORRENCE, Ebenezer Louisa Beard	January 19, 1830 Lovick Pierce
TORRENCE, John Mary Bledsoe	July 8, 1819 Lovick Pierce
TOUCHSTONE, William Georgia Stevens	May 11, 1871 W. C. Birchmore
TOWNS, Benjamin Mahala Hunter	April 6, 1823 Herman Mercer
TOWNS, Drury Ann Sankey	October 17, 1814
TOWNS, Drury Sarah Watson	February 9, 1828 Augustine Greene
TOWNS, John W. Elizabeth Lyne	December 30, 1824

TOWNSEND, Duncan C. Lenora Clayton	May 23, 1872 R. W. B. Elliot
TOWNSING, Anderson C. Betsy Ann Barnet	January 24, 1809
TOWNSON, William Betsy Shropshire	May 21, 1807 George Tuggle
TREADWAY, Elijah Rachael Sweeney	December 3, 1820 John Parks
TRIBBLE, John Nancy A. Anderson	March 28, 1845
TRIP, James M. Rhoda H. Rowland	December 17, 1835 A. Hutcheson
TRUIT, Jobe Ellivia Besbit	January 26, 1804
TUCKER, Jeremiah Alice Hunt	January 10, 1818
TUCKER, Jeremiah Tabatha Houghton	December 2, 1821 Robert Newsom
TUCKER, John Mary Daniel	December 31, 1818 Thomas Stocks
TUCKER, Treuheart Judith Hall	April 10, 1808 George Tuggle
TUGGLE, Augustus See Sarah Ann Haynes	December 3, 1840 Neville Lumpkin
TUGGLE, Augustus W. Martha Brimberry	January 21, 1868 William A. Overton
TUGGLE, E. B. M. E. Bledsoe	November 29, 1869 W. A. Overton, M. G.
TUGGLE, G. H. Dora Overton	July 7, 1872 Henry Newton, M. G.
TUGGLE, Leonard Nancy Henley	December 7, 1815 Thomas Lyne
TUGGLE, Littleberry Mary Ann McWhorter	December 19, 1837 Jack Lumpkin, M. G.
TUNNEL, Jesse W. Martha A. Heard	September 6, 1857 T. J. Beck, M. G.
TUNNISON, William C. Sallie E. Comer	October 23, 1874 Albert Gray
TURNER, A. Jenny Ransome	March 15, 1806
TURNER, Boswell Virtuous Love	June 8, 1801
TURNER, David Francina Veazey	March 16, 1796
TURNER, David Nancy Credille	January 12, 1830 William Bryan
TURNER, Eli Rebekah Baker	February 13, 1816 William Cone
TURNER, Henry C. Louisa J. O'Rear	September 8, 1859 A. A. Jernigan
TURNER, James Elizabeth Cox	September 8, 1811 A. Gresham

TURNER, James W. Mary Jane Grimes	March 19, 1839 M. P. Peurifoy
TURNER, Jarrell L. Rebecca Slaughter	July 5, 1855 William Bryan
TURNER, John Lorinor Dawson	December 1, 1824
TURNER, Reuben T. Phebe Ann Bishop	May 29, 1835 James W. Godkin
TURNER, S. S. Penelope F. Gatlin	October 4, 1855 J. M. Kelly
TURNER, Thomas Lurana Credille	November 5, 1833 C. D. Teurnfog
TUTT, George C. Annie McDaniel	September 15, 1873 James L. Pierce
TYLER, Alexander Martha Catchings	February 4, 1822 William Winfield
TYLER, Robert Mary E. Crutchfield	November 1, 1865 S. J. Pinkerton
TYLER, Willis Sallie Jackson	September 3, 1819
UMPHREY, Erastus Matilda Oliphant	December 21, 1834 Joseph Roberts
UNDERWOOD, Benjamin F. Elizabeth Veazey	January 14, 1845 Wooten O'Neal
UNDERWOOD, Daniel Nancy Fillingame	July 19, 1832 Vincent R. Thornton
UNDERWOOD, George C. Mary Veazey	August 17, 1851 I. A. Williams
UNDERWOOD, Jesse H. Melvina Jackson	December 9, 1875 N. M. Jones
UNDERWOOD, Miles P. Sarah McLelland	March 5, 1834 Vincent R. Thornton
VAN TRIEAU, Constantine Louisa Jane Peak	May 20, 1852 Hart C. Peek
VAN, VALKINBURGH, Alonza Wandison Catherine Park	October 27, 1829 H. Reid
VARNER, Joseph W. Martha E. Durham	October 29, 1867 P. H. Mell, M. G.
VASON, John Rebeccah Newton	May 21, 1803
VAUGHN, Issac Adaline M. Harris	July 13, 1865 Jefferson F. Wright
VAUGHN, Wyatt Eliza Parker	January 30, 1845 E. C. I. B. Thomas
VEAL, James H. Matilda Underwood	January 27, 1842 John L. Veazey
VEAZEY, Albert A. Frances Gresham	March 30, 1841 Frances Bowman
VEAZEY, Allanson E. Mariah McGiboney	March 8, 1827 Absalom Baugh
VEAZEY, Eli A. Mary A. Jackson	October 14, 1851 I. A. Williams

VEAZEY, Eli A. Josephine A. Jackson	July 28, 1868 Hart C. Peek
VEAZEY, Ezekiel Jean Parker	August 21, 1814 Wm. McGiboney
VEAZEY, James Polly Morris	December 12, 1811 Jesse Mercer
VEAZEY, Jesse Ruth Veazey	March 28, 1816 William Cone
VEAZEY, Jesse Sarah Aikens	February 13, 1823 John Harris
VEAZEY, John Permelia Veazey	November 8, 1825 John Harris
VEAZEY, Timothy Martha Phillips	October 25, 1821 Thomas Johnson
VEAZEY, William C. Mary Ann Lucas	December 5, 1840 John Veazey
VEAZEY, William D. Emaline Oliver	May 30, 1871 Hart C. Peek
VEAZEY, William D. Mary E. Jackson	May 30, 1871 W. A. Overton
VEAZEY, William I. Tranquilla C. Parrott	September 11, 1853 W. H. Blythe
VELVIN, Thomas Nancy Coleman	December 8, 1810 Robert Dale
VENABLE, Robert A. Mildred A. Stovall	January 7, 1873 D. W. Elder, M. G.
VINCENT, Charles A. Susan A. Williams	April 17, 1851 Richard Lane, M. G.
VINCENT, Sanford, Jr. Ann Broughton	November 14, 1822 A. H. Scott
VINCENT, William Nancy Simonton	September 18, 1823 Wm. McGiboney
VOUGHT, J. L. Adaline Walker	April 26, 1843 James Rowland
WALDEN, Smith Elizabeth Whatley	January 28, 1806
WALDEN, Towner Susannah Greer	November 26, 1804
WALKER, Andrew Polly Graham	October 28, 1801
WALKER, Edwin T. Josephine Alexander	December 10, 1868 Thomas F. Pierce
WALKER, Edwin T. Mary Lenora Fleetwood	September 8, 1874 J. L. Pierce, M. G.
WALKER, Henry Vicey Phillips	May 19, 1800
WALKER, Henry Mary Ann Hutcherson	April 24, 1828 A. Ray, M. G.
WALKER, James T. Ruthy A. Phillips	October 31, 1849 R. F. Griffen
WALKER, John Elizabeth Talley	May 10, 1805

WALKER, John	May 4, 1807
Betsy Murphey	James Holt
WALKER, John	March 13, 1823
Elizabeth Brown	Lovick Pierce
WALKER, John E.	October 12, 1847
Mary E. Gaston	J. L. Rowland
WALKER, Johnson	November 30, 1815
Sarah Swindall	William Cone
WALKER, Mena M.	October 12, 1855
Martha Anne Hardeman	B. R. Elder
WALKER, Robert	February 26, 1846
Frances A. E. Walker	R. C. Smith
WALKER, Samuel R.	December 5, 1840
Falby Moore	E. P. Jarrell
WALKER, William	April 24, 1788
Elizabeth Wynn	
WALKER, William	January 26, 1803
Nancy Connell	
WALKER, William N.	January 9, 1872
Mary L. Fillingim	Hart C. Peek
WALKER, William R.	January 8, 1833
Martha T. Colquitt	J. P. Leveritt
WALKER, Z. T.	December 18, 1873
Fanny Ely	J. H. Kilpatrick
WALKER, William T.	December 23, 1856
Anna E. Tuggle	T. D. Martin, M. G.
WALL, Frank	May 22, 1787
Catherine W. Culloch	
WALL, Richard W.	December 23, 1830
Elizabeth Gilbert	Augustine Greene
WALLACE, Aaron B.	December 18, 1860
Elizabeth Wallace	Elisha Elliot
WALLACE, Augustus	November 3, 1831
Rebecca Shill	J. P. Leveritt
WALLACE, Bartley	September 29, 1836
Susan Ann Parker	James Moore
WALLACE, B. G.	January 16, 1875
Alice Cofer	Henry Newton
WALLACE, Woodford	October 11, 1849
Martha Ann Crosley	Ephraim Bruce
WALLER, Benjamin B.	January 20, 1870
Louisa Turner	W. H. Blythe, M. G.
WALLER, James	April 8, 1849
Susan J. Epps	R. F. Griffen
WALLER, Thomas	March 20, 1850
Rachael Blackman	Joseph W. Drennan
WALLER, William	April 9, 1867
Sidney W. Tunnell	J. R. Young, M. G.
WALLS, Jubal	September 16, 1828
Nancy Forrester	Robert Newsom
WARD, Austin	November 21, 1852
Sarah Staples	J. T. Finley

WARD, Eneas Altetha Winfield	January 29, 1828 William Bryan
WARD, Enos Wesley Elizabeth Smith	September 25, 1825
WARD, Enos W. Mary Rowlin	July 14, 1831 William Rowland
WARD, Enos W. Louisa Rowland	August 13, 1836 A. Hutcheson
WARD, George Frances C. Perdue	March 10, 1857 J. S. K. Axson
WARD, James S. Milly Harp	February 17, 1824 Butts L. Cato
WARD, John Carey Fambrough	February 14, 1828 Joshua Cannon
WARD, Joseph S. Sarah Ann Bryant	September 18, 1839
WARD, Richard , Urethea White	March 10, 1825
WARD, Stephen Jane Wood	April 6, 1802
WARD, Stephen Jane Davis	February 13, 1822 Lovick Pierce
WARD, Wiley Atherla L. R. Snow	December 13, 1824
WARE, Edward H. Mrs. Harriet M. Nichelson	November 27, 1873 Eustace W. Speer
WARE, Henry C. Harriet Rainey	December 19, 1839 Francis Bowman
WARE, Hudson Elizabeth Farrell	October 27, 1821
WARE, James Elizabeth Walker	November 24, 1787
WARE, John Patsy Peeler	August 13, 1819 Thomas Riley
WARE, Robert Martha Norris	May 23, 1821 Thomas Riley
WARE, Thomas Phoebe Peeler	June 2, 1818 George Dillard
WARE, William Susan Perkins	November 29, 1825
WARNER, Robert Betsy Sims	March 5, 1804
WARNER, William Ann Watson	January 31, 1825
WARREN, George W. Emily Swindalle	October 27, 1838 Robert T. Griffin
WARREN, James R. Burnetta Caldwell	May 18, 1834 James Moore
WARREN, Slady Elizabeth Johnson	August 17, 1820 John I. Beatee
WASHAM, John Sally Studman	October 30, 1806 Isaac McClendon

WATERS, Arthur Sally Sherrill	December 16, 1799
WATERS, Isaac Elizabeth Fitzpatrick	March 17, 1809 William Johnson
WATERS, Matthew Stringfellow	January 27, 1824
WATERS, James W. C. C. Gustavious	January 8, 1787
WATKINS, George Polly Early	December 26, 1801
WATKINS, John Elizabeth Atkinson	September 18, 1816 Robert Rea
WATKINS, Josiah Dicey Sropsheer	July 31, 1805
WATKINS, William Polly Kennedy	October 31, 1811 Wm. McGiboney
WATSON, Andrew Jackson Louisa Jane English	November 26, 1840
WATSON, Briant Priscilla Perkins	December 27, 1827 John Harris
WATSON, Douglas C. Elba N. Stovall	November 1, 1832 Thomas W. Grimes
WATSON, Elias Arean M. Lellan	December 11, 1829 John Harris
WATSON, Jesse Amanda Jones	March 21, 1847 Vincent R. Thornton
WATSON, John Minerva Mabry	August 12, 1829 George Hall
WATSON, John A. Eliza Copeland	May 10, 1833 L. P. Leveritt
WATSON, Marcus L. Emily Houghton	July 20, 1854 S. G. Hillyer
WATSON, Nicholas A. Mary Harris	April 1, 1852 Hart C. Peek
WATSON, Solomon Nancy Akins	December 18, 1823
WATSON, William Abigail Brewer	March 5, 1806
WATSON, William Sarah Williams	December 18, 1824
WATSON, William B. Lavina Catchings	December 5, 1871 Q. L. Lupe, M. G.
WATT, Hampton Amanda Davenport	January 14, 1825
WATTS, Hardy K. Martha Bunch	December 10, 1834 Bennet A. Ely
WATTS, Harrison Mary Daniel	November 2, 1824
WATTS, Harrison H. Jane Forrester	January 12, 1834 Bennett Hillsmen
WATTS, Holton Selattia Smith	July 22, 1805

WATTS, Jacoby Elizabeth Harrison	February 24, 1804
WATTS, John R. Elizabeth T. Asbury	September 23, 1833 Bennett Hillsman
WATTS, Joseph Eliza Jenkins	July 30, 1818 John Willson
WATTS, Lillte B. Nancy Whatley	February 21, 1801
WATTS, Presley Abbey Andrews	July 20, 1808 John Cox
WATTS, Richard Martha Watts	October 27, 1839 C. D. Kennebrew
WATTS, Richard N. Mary S. Watts	May 30, 1837 Vincent R. Thornton
WATTS, William Nancy Williams	September 21, 1845 E. S. Hunter
WATTS, William H. Patsy Roberts	February 17, 1804
WADDELL, Marshall Jane Payne	January 18, 1825
WADDLE, Isaac W. Sarah R. Daniell	September 14, 1831 Nathan Hoyt, M. G.
WADE, James Mary Elizabeth Thompson	June 26, 1840 B. M. Sanders
WADE, John Aggie Peek	December 25, 1787
WADE, John Anny Cook	May 31, 1822 William Moore
WADE, Joshua Nancy Tucker	February 2, 1820 William Cone
WAGGONER, Thomas Mary Ann Lawrence	December 13, 1846 T. M. Fambrough
WAGGONER, William Elizabeth Finley	November 12, 1818 L. Bethune
WAGNON, Daniel M. Martha M. Swindelle	December 18, 1834 A. Hutcheson
WAGNON, Eugenius N. Mary E. Gantt	January 25, 1866 John W. Talley
WAGNON, George H. Susan F. Ruarks	March 21, 1861 Hinton Crawford
WAGNON, John P. Mary J. Moore	December 1, 1848 Vincent R. Thornton
WAGNON, Joshua H. Emily Southerland	August 21, 1845 Thomas H. Dawson
WAGNON, Pittman M. Frances A. Leveritt	February 1, 1865 Lorenzo D. Carlton
WAGNON, Thomas Harriet Houghton	October 15, 1818 Lovick Pierce
WAGNON, William S. Martha M. McLellan	July 5, 1860 Hart C. Peek
WATTS, William H. Mary Robinson	December 10, 1828

WEATHERLY, John S. Rhoda Cheney	March 18, 1861 P. H. Mell
WEATHERLY, William Frances Smith	November 28, 1818
WEATHERS, Jesse Unity Johnson	July 18, 1815 Robert Rea
WEATHERS, John Polly Kelley	November 17, 1808 James Holt
WEAVER, Francis Priscilla Ely	April 15, 1847 John Harris
WEAVER, James M. Jane Amanda Harris	December 28, 1847 S. G. Hillyer
WEAVER, John Elizabeth Harralson	February 6, 1812 A. Veazey
WEAVER, William M. Margaret Nickelson	March 14, 1860 George F. Pierce
WEAVER, William Caroline M. Mango	April 8, 1824 Lovick Pierce
WEBB, John Jane Fambrough	August 10, 1859 James H. Wragg
WEBB, John G. Lucy Clarke	February 28, 1827
WEBB, Robert Polly Sorrell	February 10, 1812 Thomas Rhodes
WEEKS, Samuel Anne Jackson	September 5, 1788
WELBORN, William Martha Elizabeth Sanders	October 12, 1842
WELBORN, Jonathon Rebekah Williams	May 18, 1806 John Robinson
WELBOURN, Jeremiah Polly Morris	December 13, 1824 George Johnson
WELBURN, James Mary Elizabeth Harris	April 12, 1832 R. L. Dickerson
WELLS, George Polly Moore	February 27, 1823 Lovick Pierce
WELLS, John Emily J. Booles	May 15, 1826
WEST, Edward Elizabeth Copelan	August 18, 1801
WEST, Elijah Matilda Sorrell	February 4, 1808 William Browning
WEST, George Matilda Prior	November 4, 1830 Jonathon Davis
WEST, J. T. C. T. Horton	December 24, 1872 J. T. Wood
WEST, Reuben S. Margaret Hogg	October 27, 1842 N. M. Lumpkin
WEST, Thomas J. Matilda Asbury	November 25, 1841 W. H. Stocks
WEST, Warren Betsy Whaley	February 4, 1803

WEST, William Sarah Butts	August 22, 1827
WEST, William E. Lizzie Moncrief	November 7, 1875 John R. Young
WEST, William M. Harriett Brooks	December 12, 1844 Samuel Ely
WESTBROOKS, Allin Frances Huff	October 20, 1818
WESTBROOKS, Thomas Aley Ball	December 7, 1819
WESTBROOKS, William Susanna Lee	February 5, 1816 Richard Baugh
WESTER, Edward Elizabeth Yancey	November 17, 1804
WESTER, John Anne Wester	January 20, 1803
WHALEY, Burwell Polly Whitlock	March 14, 1803
WHATLEY, Edward Elizabeth Caldwell	August 20, 1803
WHATLEY, James Nancy Lake	October 11, 1803
WHALEY, Thomas Mary Smith	October 21, 1828 Jos. Roberts, M. G.
WHATLEY, Floyd Alsay Hunt	December 16, 1823 Robert Newsome
WHATLEY, John Polly Blanks	June 24, 1803
WHATLEY, John Patsy Bowles	January 28, 1806
WHATLEY, Michael Elizabeth Peoples	August 26, 1799
WHATLEY, Robert Polly Swann	July 10, 1808 George Tuggle
WHATLEY, Thomas W. Julia Davis	November 8, 1853 E. L. Whatley, M. G.
WHATLEY, Wyatt Elizabeth Wright	January 11, 1800
WHEALY, John Mary Porter	March 17, 1789
WHEAT, Jonathan Mary Ann Horn	November 29, 1838 Thomas Stocks
WHEAT, Jonathon Elizabeth Merritt	January 21, 1847 R. F. Griffen
WHEELAS, Hardy Hannah Rimes	June 12, 1806 J. Mapp
WHEELAS, Joab Jane Spradling	August 20, 1807 James Holt
WHEELER, Avery Rebeccah Cunningham	October 10, 1804
WHEELER, Elijah Elizabeth Jackson	August 25, 1800

WHEELER, Lawrence F. Mary Anne Watkins	December 16, 1841 N. H. Hill
WHEELOUS, William Arry Fambrough	January 16, 1859 W. A. Partee
WHETSONE, John A. Ann C. Banks	January 8, 1827
WHITAKER, William Mrs. L. D. Florence	March 20, 1873 W. A. Florence
WHITE, Andrew Mary Smith	December 10, 1803
WHITE, Coleman Ann Allen	August 29, 1821 A. Hutchinson
WHITE, David M. Nancy Woodard	December 6, 1842 John L. Veazey
WHITE, D. A. Rebecca Reynolds	December 24, 1848 W. H. C. Cone
WHITE, Edmund Sarah Rea	April 19, 1827 John Armstrong
WHITE, James T. Sarah Tolly	July 23, 1823 John H. Harvey
WHITE, James Caroline Gatlin	January 26, 1837 James W. Godkin
WHITE, John Lucy Jones	November 24, 1803
WHITE, Reuben Nancy Hines	January 5, 1802
WHITE, Samuel Sarah Nelson	June 20, 1822 Thomas Johnson
WHITE, Wiley M. Mary S. Moore	November 28, 1853 George Heard
WHITE, William Anna Maddox	April 24, 1806 Ewing Morrow
WHITE, William H. Jane S. McIntyre	December 9, 1823 Francis Cummins
WHITE, William H. Permelia Baldwin	June 27, 1826
WHITE, William Georgia Anna Daniel	October 2, 1863 James W. Godkin
WHITEHEAD, John W. Inez English	December 22, 1874 W. A. Cheney
WHITELY, Richard Henry Margaret Eliza Divine	November 29, 1849 William Bryan
WHITESIDE, Andrew J. Mary Ann Greer	May 12, 1848
WHITFIELD, Ivy I. Susan P. Ramsey	November 3, 1850 J. T. Findley
WHITFIELD, James A. Mary E. Shipp	December 13, 1866 Hart C. Peek
WHITLAW, James H. Anna A. Broach	December 25, 1859 James Davison
WHITLOCK, William A. Louisa Emily Johnson	April 3, Vincent R. Thornton

WIGGINS, Benjamin Sara Ann Rhodes	February 28, 1845
WIGGINS, John Nancy Hall	June 29, 1815 John Browning
WIGGINS, Whittenton Nancy Atkins	November 29, 1830
WIGGINS, William Sarah Lawrence	February 20, 1789
WHEDFORD, Walter Nancy Hester	March 22, 1802
WILKERSON, Dempsey Lydia Bishop	January 21, 1807 Thomas Crawford
WILKINS, John Cynthia Lanier	January 16, 1816 John Armor
WILKINS, John Lucy Thompson	May 4, 1820 George Watkins
WILKINSON, Abner Ami Mathews	December, 1803
WILKINSON, Henry Maria Towers	September 17, 1822 Francis Cummins
WILKS, John A. Rebecca Jackson	December 19, 1852 J. T. Findley
WILLIAMS, Albert Julia Ann Linch	February 13, 1866 Jefferson F. Wright
WILLIAMS, Anderson Martha Lancaster	December 17, 1835 James W. Godkin
WILLIAMS, Benjamin Anna B. Billingslea	February 18, 1868 James L. Pierce
WILLIAMS, Crawford Mahala Frances Wade	December 18, 1839 James M. Davidson
WILLIAMS, David Elizabeth Scott	September 17, 1850
WILLIAMS, Ed. G. Kate M. Pierce	January 19, 1871 George W. Pierce
WILLIAMS, Elisha Mary Phillips	October 21, 1827 Abraham Yeats
WILLIAMS, Ezekiel Cynthia Swann	December 17, 1818
WILLIAMS, Ezekiel S. Emma L. Parrott	January 10, 1867 William Bryan
WILLIAMS, Francis Key S. A. McLellan	April 13, 1856 Hart C. Peek, M. G.
WILLIAMS, Frederick H. Nancy Daniels	January 8, 1815 Jesse Mercer
WILLIAMS, Henry P. Mildred J. P. Burk	October 18, 1865 N. M. Crawford, M. G.
WILLIAMS, Henry P. Eliza J. Alfriend	December 18, 1873 W. H. Blythe
WILLIAMS, Isaac Emily Atkinson	February 7, 1836 A. Hutcheson
WILLIAMS, Isaac Almira A. Bowden	April 28, 1842 James Jones, M. G.

WILLIAMS, Isaac Sarah Andrews	January 30, 1869
WILLIAMS, Isaac Ella Dora Bruce	December 21, 1869 W. H. Blythe, M. G.
WILLIAMS, James Susan A. Copelan	October 24, 1847 John C. Lucas
WILLIAMS, James B. Nancy V. Terrell	April 6, 1841 Vincent R. Thornton
WILLIAMS, James D. Matilda Goodroe	September 10, 1871 Rev. J. S. Patten
WILLIAMS, Jesse Elizabeth McMichael	June 4, 1826
WILLIAMS, Jo Polly Boon	November 26, 1804
WILLIAMS, John Anne Wade	November 10, 1788
WILLIAMS, John Delpha Watkins	November 21, 1803
WILLIAMS, Jonathan Rebecca Williams	May 18, 1808 John Robertson
WILLIAMS, Joseph Mary Boon	June 10, 1804 Thomas Crawford
WILLIAMS, Littleberry Amanda Cato	May 1, 1827
WILLIAMS, Orrin Rebekah Stephens	August 19, 1808 Stephen Gatlin
WILLIAMS, Patrick Ariam Ingram	November 15, 1832 Thomas I. Park
WILLIAMS, Peter Lucindia Park	February 3, 1818 Lovick Pierce
WILLIAMS, Pleasant Harriet Perkins	June 5, 1856 B. R. Elder
WILLIAMS, Poleman Nancy May	May 7, 1846 E. S. Hunter
WILLIAMS, Richard S. Emmia J. West	March 5, 1860 Thomas B. Cooper
WILLIAMS, Robert Rebekah Whatley	January 9, 1800
WILLIAMS, Robert B. Georgia Ann Fisher	September 23, 1869 James W. Godkin
WILLIAMS, James Nancy Dingler	May 1, 1827 E. Tally
WILLIAMS, Thomas Edney Scroggins	June 12, 1822 Robert Newsome
WILLIAMS, William Elizabeth Atkinson	April 9, 1829 William Bryan
WILLIAMS, William Louise R. Parrott	August 8, 1847 Ephraim Bruce
WILLIAMS, William A., Jr. Martha A. Robinson	January 22, 1854 J. R. Hall
WILLIAMS, William B. Susan Ann M. Bruce	February 25, 1869 Joseph R. Parker

WILLIAMS, William N. Nancy Baldwin	January 11, 1843 Thomas Stocks
WILLIAMS, William T. J. Rhodice Ann Crossley	December 30, 1860 J. M. Kelly
WILLIAMS, Willis Jane F. Booles	February 17, 1848 B. M. Sanders
WILLIAMS, Wilson Sarah Kimbrough	July 8, 1820
WILLEY, James H. Julia Foster	April 29, 1841 George Pierce
WILLIS, Alfred L. Florida C. Duncan	June 2, 1866 J. P. Duncan
WILLIS, Eugene L. Serepta A. Hackney	January 29, 1865 John R. Young, M. G.
WILLIS, James Margaret Ann Chew	February 13, 1834 Thomas Stocks
WILLIS, London Priscilla Thompson	May 27, 1813 Sol Lockett
WILLIS, London Sarah D. Ferrel	September 30, 1819 Jesse Mercer
WILLIS, Richard Sarah Foster	January 25, 1848 Thomas Stocks
WILLIS, Robert Lucy Baugh	June 13, 1820 Lovick Pierce
WILLIS, Washington Susan Martin	November 14, 1825
WILLOUGHBY, William R. Sarah N. Ray	October 21, 1856 John W. M. Barton
WILLSON, James Phebe White	June 2, 1789
WILLSON, Joshua Cumfort Knowles	April 8, 1807 W. M. Johnson
WILLSON, Larkin Polly Cabiness	December 22, 1803
WILSON, A. A. Ann Nailes	January 6, 1876 John T. Dolvin
WILSON, George S. Mary F. Lankford	January 8, 1874 John F. Dolvin
WILSON, James Nancy Heard	January 4, 1826
WILSON, James Mary Ann McAuly	November 26, 1835
WILSON, James L. Emma Lankford	May 22, 1870 W. A. Colclough
WILSON, Jesse P. Cornelia C. Wright	October 30, 1860 Homer Hendee, M. G.
WILSON, John L. Mary Jane Harris	August 21, 1839
WILSON, John M. Mrs. Talitha J. Jackson	September 10, 1874 J. L. Pierce, M. G.
WILSON, John R. Martha A. Gentry	January 12, 1858 W. W. Moore

WILSON, John T. Naomi Gilmer	March 7, 1852 B. Rowland
WILSON, Joseph P. Caroline L. Whetstone	June 3, 1862 P. H. Mell, M. G.
WILSON, Lewis Eliza T. Kittrell	February 9, 1841 Thomas Stocks
WILSON, P. F. Julia Ann Fambro	December 29, 1844 John Zuber
WILSON, Samuel G. Sarah N. Poullain	January 6, 1875 G. N. Pierce, M. G.
WILSON, Thomas B. Ellen A. Durham	September 8, 1872 W. A. Overton
WILSON, William Elizabeth Jones	January 6, 1789
WILSON, William Arenath Pullen	March 1, 1825
WILSON, William Mrs. Caroline Durke	March 3, 1859 George C. Clarke
WILSON, William A. Mary T. Lankford	January 2, 1867 Lucius C. Broome
WILSON, William W. Lucy Perkins	August 6, 1834 James Moore
WILSON, Willis Carrie F. Morris	June 20, 1875 James A. Thornton
WINFIELD, James Frances Duncan	July 20, 1826
WINFIELD, James Mary Gooch	May 18, 1828 Robert Burdell
WINFIELD, James Claudia Jackson	February 7, 1856 N. M. Crawford
WINFIELD, John Barsheba Wade	December 21, 1817 Lauchlien Bethune
WINFIELD, Matthew Rebecca Wade	November 26, 1828 Robert Burdell
WINGFIELD, Alfred Frances Cunningham	October 1, 1845 Francis Bowman
WINGFIELD, Junius A. Mary T. Mosely	November 9, 1836 Thomas M. Grimes
WINFREY, H. L. Lydia L. Greer	September 13, 1868 P. H. Mell, M. G.
WINN, J. H. Nettie V. Smith	November 22, 1870 John M. Loury
WINN, Thomas Nancy Greer	December 23, 1819 James Brockman
WINN, Thomas E. Sophia I. Park	December 13, 1865 Thos. F. Pierce
WINNINGHAM, Jarrett Lukey Woods	July 18, 1801
WINSLETT, I. I. Mary A. E. Bickers	August 31, 1851 A. T. N. Vandivers
WINSLETT, Jonathon Gelly D. Bagley	June 11, 1818 R. White

WINSLETT, L. B. Mary N. Copelan	December 14, 1871 James W. Godkin
WINSLETT, Richard Perthene Bagley	March 5, 1815 Thomas Bush
WINSLETT, William Elizabeth Harp	September 14, 1799
WINSLETT, William Peggy Woods	June 13, 1801
WINSLETT, William Eliza B. Copeland	May 3, 1831 Thomas W. Grimes
WINTER, Albert H. Dora Tunnell	February 26, 1874 Albert Cray
WINTER, D. Henry Nancy Carlton	December 15, 1850 James M. Davison
WINTER, D. Henry Lucy Ann Grier	October 16, 1859 James Davison
WIRSLEY, John Sarah Hammons	June 13, 1807 J. Bethune
WOMACK, Manul Sarah Rogers	September 11, 1790
WOOD, Aristarchus Fanney Newton	January 14, 1799
WOOD, Elial Martha Bunn	June 21, 1827 N. Talley
WOOD, Etheldred Dicey Bagby	June 10, 1790
WOOD, James Isabellah Patrick	February 8, 1802
WOOD, John Sally Reid	April 2, 1807 Adam Hays
WOOD, John Elizabeth Saxon	May 30, 1854 A. L. Willis
WOOD, John C. Nancy F. Greene	June 3, 1856 J. S. R. Axon
WOOD, John Henry Harriet C. B. Crawford	May 4, 1854 J. W. Yarbrough
WOOD, Richard Tabitha Glass	April 21, 1790
WOOD, Taylor Mary Burger	December 5, 1872 W. A. Partee
WOOD, Thomas Polly Hill	March 28, 1810 W. Johnson
WOOD, William T. Ugenia J. Talley	October 18, 1858 Robert F. Griffen
WOODALL, Jamie Beckey Watson	May 15, 1801
WOODALL, June Martin Polly Lacey	June 18, 1803
WOODALL, Michael Betsy Bird	August 11, 1790
WOODARD, Jonathan Elizabeth Brunt	January 16, 1825

WOODJIN, William G. Helen James	July 21, 1860
WOODHAM, Everett Harriett Phillips	January 25, 1821 Lovick Pierce
WOODHAM, James Peggy Peek	April 21, 1814 John Turner
WOODHAM, John E. Miriam J. Callahan	March 31, 1839 William Bryan
WOODS, Cyrus Frances Pinkard	June 24, 1823 Aug. B. Longstreet
WOODS, Matthew Myrum Woods	January 19, 1826 William L. Asten, J. P.
WOOTEN, James Elizabeth Lawrence	April 6, 1789
WOOTEN, John Polly Beavers	June 22, 1801
WORTHY, Zachariah P. Emily Caldwell	May 9, 1839 James M. Davison
WRAY, Pleasant J. Mrs. Rebecca Bagby	November 10, 1864 W. A. Partee
WRAY, Sylvanus Mrs. Rebecca Ogletree	December 20, 1864 W. A. Partee
WRAY, William T. Mrs. Martha G. Edmondson	December 20, 1864 W. A. Partee
WRIGHT, Christopher C. Rebecca B. Moore	May 13, 1838 James M. Porter
WRIGHT, Jacob T. Eliza W. Few	May 7, 1838 James Madison Porter
WRIGHT, James A. Scott Branch	October 23, 1875 W. H. Laprade
WRIGHT, James Osborn Alice E. Reynolds	June 24, 1866 Thos. F. Pierce
WRIGHT, Jefferson Louisa Kimbrough	April 29, 1849 J. C. Eimmons
WRIGHT, John Nancy Jones	December 18, 1804
WRIGHT, John Celia Rowland	January 11, 1825 E. Tally
WRIGHT, John Frances Bowden	November 23, 1868
WRIGHT, John E. Sarah H. Bickers	April 9, 1839 Thomas Stocks
WRIGHT, John W. Sarah Lewis	May 31, 1855 J. S. Williams
WRIGHT, Joseph Mary Ann Stark	December 11, 1817 John Browning
WRIGHT, J. F. L. A. Burk	October 29, 1846 William I. Parks
WRIGHT, Lorenzo D. Mary Lewis	January 11, 1866 Jefferson F. Wright
WRIGHT, Nathaniel Eliza M. Ross	January 12, 1852 A. L. Willis

WRIGHT, Redock T. Merium Malory	November 16, 1832 Thomas W. Grimes
WRIGHT, Reuben Jane Hays	July 3, 1827 Robert W. Bardell
WRIGHT, Reuben Mary Conner	December 4, 1829 Anderson Ray, M. G.
WRIGHT, Robert Margaret Bledsoe	May 31, 1808 William Browning
WRIGHT, Samuel Frances Julian Perkins	December 1, 1835 Wesley P. Arnold
WRIGHT, Thomas Nancy Tucker	February 14, 1823
WRIGHT, Wiley Sarah Lewis	April 28, 1821 Robert Flourney
WRIGHT, William Rhoda Cummings	January 11, 1816 C. Maddox
WRIGHT, William Maria Brunt	October 12, 1831 L. P. Leveritt
WRIGHT, William Hannah Orr	June 7, 1844 James Moore
WRIGHT, William Susan Mapp	August 13, 1844 J. J. Howell
WRIGHT, William Eleanor Johnson	April 17, 1846 James W. Godkin
WRIGHT, William H. Sarah Isadora Colclough	December 22, 1858 L. B. Jackson
WRIGHT, Willis Sarah T. Ketterall	December 9, 1833 A. Hutcheson
WRIGHT, Lachaeus Asentha Lewis	November 19, 1820 John Harris
WYNN, John Martha H. Smith	January 27, 1842 James W. Godkin
WYNN, R. I. Sarah M. Rawls	January 28, 1841 James W. Godkin
WYNN, Samuel H. Mary E. Sidwell	May 29, 1856

CHAPTER XV

OFFICERS OF GREENE COUNTY

1868-1870

Notary Public

Griffin, James M.
Davidson, James
Thornton, J. F.
Corray, W. A.
Caldwell, L. D.
Winfield, J. W.
Swan, J. W.
Copeland, Baldwin
McWhorter, Fred
Brinberry, W. H.
Colclough, W. A.
Jones, S. W.
Kelly, James
Hutchinson, T. S.
Wright, W. H.

1868-1872

Griffin, James M.
Davison, James
Thornton, J. F.
Corray, W. A.
Caldwell, L. D.
Winfield, J. W.
Swan, J. W.
Copeland, Baldwin
McWhorter, Fred
Brimberry, W. H.
Colcough, W. A.
Jones, S. W.
Jones, James T.
Kelly, James M.
Hutchinson, T. S.
Wright, W. H.
Godkin, Jas. W.
Brightwell, A. T.
Winfield, Jas. W.
O'Neal, John
Caldwell, L. D.
Davison, James
Griffin, Jas. M.
Miller, Thos. S.
Stovall, Wm. H.
Hutcherson, Thos. S.

1872-1880

Winfield, J. W.
O'Neal, John
Caldwell, L. D.
Davison, Jas.
Griffin, Jas. M.
Miller, Thos S.

Stovall, Wm. H.
Hutcherson, Thos. S.
Sanders, C. M.
Bowden, Elliott C.
Swan, John W.
Crawford, Josias H.
Willis, W. B.
Wynn, John H.
Park, Jas. B.
Turner, Jared L.
Jones James J.
Goster, Waddy
Sullivan, John H.
Thornton, Jas. A.
Credille, Reubin, S.
Wiley, B. McRae
Weaver, William M.
Davison, Chas. C.
Brightwell, Augustus
Maxey, George W.
Park, Thos. J.
Bugg, Wm. B.
Jackson, A. J. S.
Griffin, Jas. M.
Davison, Chas. C.
Thornton, Jas. A.
O'Neal, John
Caldwell, L. D.
Weaver, Wm. W.
Swan, John. W.
McRee, W. B.
Sanders, C. M.
Foster, W. T.
Jones, James J.
Park, Thos. J.
Credille, Reubin A.
Jackson, A. J. S.
Bugg, Wm. B.
Sanders, D. H.
Tuggle, Wm. L.
McWhorter, Wm. H.
Colcough, Wm. A.
Moss, Peter M.
Griffin, John A.
Eason, T. T.
Fluker, Oscar E.
Wheeler, James R.
Hutcherson, Toliver S.
Griffin, John A.
Cochran, Aug. P.
Daniel, Wm. G.
Credille, Reubin A.
Colcough, Wm. A.

1880-1893

Kimbrough, J. P.
 Reynolds, Wm. C.
 Hart, Jas. F.
 Colcough, John M.
 Davis, G. C.
 Eason, T. T.
 Winter, A. H.
 King, Hugh M.
 Bowles, John H.
 Stowall, Wm. H.
 Colough, Wm. A.
 Jones, C. F.
 Colough, John M.
 Hart, J. F.
 Colcough, W. R.
 Kimbrough, J. P.
 Credille, R. A.
 Hutchinson, Toliver S.
 Jones, J. J.
 Smith, W. E.
 Parker, J. R.
 McWhorter, J. H.
 Davison, C. C.
 Purk, Wm.
 Walker, Z. T.
 Willis, J. B.
 Cochran, A. P.
 Jones, Jas. J.
 Crutchfield, J. W.
 Winter, A. H.
 Willis, L. B.
 Jones, Sing
 Bowles, John H.
 King, H. M.
 Tuggle, G. H.
 Foster, W. T.
 O'Neal, John
 Jackson, G. A.
 Perdue, L. C.
 Perkins, H. T.
 Janes, C. P.
 Smith, L. P.
 Nickelson, W. M.
 Davis, W. S.
 McWhorter, J. N.
 Sanders, J. J.
 Credille, R. A.
 Davison, C. C.
 Purk, W. A.
 Park, C. J.
 Crutchfield, J. W.
1893-1903
 Beazley, Walter A.
 Stovall, W. H.
 Bowles, J. H.
 King, Hugh M.
 Smith, Henry W.

Wood, J. H.
 Smith, L. P.
 King, J. R.
 Davison, C. C.
 Purk, W. A.
 Perkins, J. N.
 Nickelson, W. M.
 Powell, E. S.
 Smith, L. P.
 Crutchfield, J. W.
 Fluker, P. A.
 Willis, L. B.
 Park, C. J.
 Venable, John W.
 Tuggle, G. H.
 Wood, Henry J.
 Smith, Henry W.
 Freeman, W. H.
 Perkins, H. T.
 Finch, J. J.
 Wray, Sylvanus
 Veasey, C. S.
 Credille, W. H.
 Reynolds, J. L.
 Maxey, R. A.
 Powell, E. S.
 Bishop, M. B.
 Wright, W. H.
 Launius, J. J.
 Fluker, P. A.
 Davison, C. C.
 Purks, W. A.
 Smith, L. P.
 Park, C. J.
 Adderhold, J. H.
 Tuggle, G. H.
 Wood, J. H.
 Freeman, W. H.
 More, George W.
 Maddox, J. H.
 Pyron, W. H.
 Dickerson, A. A.
 Evans, H. T.
 Jernigan, H. W.
 Hoard, P. K.
 Powell, E. S.
 Fluker, P. A.
 Davison, C. C.
 Punks, W. A.
 Smith, L. P.
 Park, C. J.
 Moore, Warren
 Stovall, L. P.
 Winfield, Jas. W.
 O'Neal, John
 Caldwell, L. B.
 Davison, James
 Griffin, Jas. M.
 Miller, Thos. S.

Stovall, Wm. H.
Hutcherson, Thos. S.

1904

Caldwell, E. W.
Powell, E. S.
Freeman, W. H.
Nash, Walter A.
Dreyer, C. E.
Davison, J. E.
Veazy, J. A.
Smith, J. C.
Evans, H. T.
Maddox, J. H.
Jernigan, H. W.

1908-1919

Burgess, J. T.
Smith, L. P.
Park, C. J.
Maddox, J. A.
Mann, W. S.
Durham, J. C.
Smith, E. R.
Copelan, J. F.
Nash, W. R.
Davison, J. E.
Veazy, J. A.
Davison, D.
Caldwell, Edwood
Evans, H. T.
Godfrey, Pope
Moon, G. W.
Wright, W. H.
Copelan, B. C.
Dreyer, C. E.
Sorrow, Ed
Dreyer, C. E.
Smith, E. R.
Stapleton, R. E.
Simpson, J. A.
Smith, Jas. L.
Fluker, O. E.
Davison, J. E.
Fisher, Wm. H.
Ward, J. W.
Dreyer, C. E.
Caldwell, Edward
Boyd, W. B.
Maddox, J. A.
Hopkins, W. E.
Sorrow, Ed
Wagnon, B. E.
Copelan, B. C.
Gresham, S. S.
Crumbly, C. G.
Smith, E. R.
Gentrey, John D.
Kimbrough, J. L.

Stapleton, R. E.
Weaver, W. B.
Waddell, C. M.
Minish, D. L.
Branch, L. H.

Justices of Peace**1799-1829**

Greer, William
Engilsh, Henry
Roberts, Daniel
Daniel, Jas. C.
Ross, Adam
Love, Robertus
Armour, John
Smith, Charles
Tuggle, George
Newsom, Joel
Dixon, William
Morrow, Ewen
Flournoy, Francis
Kennedy, Fields
Sparks, Thos.
Stephens, William
Porter, Oliver
Daniel, Jas. K.
Stovall, George
Holt, James
Watson, Douglas
Mapp, John
Johnson, Wm.
Browning, Wm.
Harris, Sampson
Gatlin, Stephen
Tanning, Joseph D.
Owens, George
Tuggle, Thos.
Biddle, Abner
Randell, Wm.
Cato, Wyche
McGibbony, John
Maddox, Clayborn
Watson, Wm.
Hays, Henry
Gatlin, Robert
Cox, John
Love, Robartus
McGibbony, Wm.
Martin, Francis
Bethune, John
Boykin, Francis
Ray, Robert
Robinson, Wm. D.
Watson, William
Feary, James
Watts, Saulsbury
Robbins, Elisha

Early, Jeremiah
 Boren, Joseph
 Ranson, Reubin
 Torrence, Ebenezer
 Greene, Lemuel
 Murden, Mallerick
 Turner, John
 Robbins, John
 Gresham, Littleberry
 Crawford, Bennett
 Davenport, Henry
 Bishop, Asa
 Stocks, Thomas
 Cone, William
 Lewis, Walker
 Fannin, James
 Riley, Thomas
 Dale, Robert
 Johnson, Thos.
 Foster, Arthur
 Watts, Jacobus
 Johnson, Alex
 Baldwin, James
 Veazey, Abner
 Turner, John
 Myrick, Evans
 Riley, Thomas
 Martin, F.
 McClendon, J. M.
 Love, Robert
 Tuggle, George
 Morrow, E.
 Mapp, J.
 Boyakin, F.
 Holt, J.
 Early, J.
 Stovall, G.
 Watts, L. B.
 Browning, W.
 Bethune, J.
 Torrence, J.
 Boren, Joseph
 Robbins, John
 Hays, Henry
 Greer, Robert
 Robertson, Wm. H.
 Cox, John
 Feary, James
 Turner, John
 Greer, Wm.
 Riley, Thos.
 Tuggle, Thomas
 Robbins, Elijah
 Bethune, Laughlin
 Moore, Robert
 Browning, John
 Garrett, John
 Beall, Elisas

Coleman, Eden
 Armour, William

1813-1829

Riley, John
 Johnson, Thos.
 King, Edwin D.
 Simmons, John
 Armor, John
 Coleman, Eden
 McGibbony, Wm.
 Moore, Isaac
 Fannin, James
 Moore, Gillah
 Baldwin, Jas.
 Cato, Phillips
 Rea, Robert
 Turner, John
 Beall, Elias
 Greene, Lemuel
 Moore, Robert
 Murdin, Malachi
 Watts, Archibald
 Watson, Douglas
 Martin, James
 Bethune, Lauchlin
 Stocks, Thomas
 Bledsoe, Aaron
 Johnson, Alex
 Boner, W. H.
 Greer, Abram
 Browning, John
 Stovall, George
 Moore, Jeremiah
 Riley, Thomas
 Armour, William
 Myrick, Evans
 Owen, George
 Lyne, Thomas
 Maddox, Claiborne
 Cone, William
 Myrick, Robert
 Bush, Thomas M.
 Lewis, Walker
 Greer, Robert
 Laurence, Seaborn
 Wilson, John
 Snow, Thomas
 Price, Ephrain
 Ray, Henry
 Garrot, John
 Moore, Isaac
 West, Francis
 Crawford, Hardy
 Harris, John N.
 Watts, John H.
 Moore, Burnett

Sanford, Vincent
Wittich, Ernest C.
Holt, James

1829-1849

Moore, James
Wright, Zachaus
Park, John
Walker, Wm. F.
Cato, Butt L.
Copeland, John
Daniel, Wm.
Watts, Harris H.
Newsome, Robert
Greene, Augustin
Perkins, Abraham
Johnson, P. C.
Fauche, Jonas
Chew, John
Winfield, Wm.
Burdell, R. W.
Gresham, Young F.
Moncrief, William
Hall, John C.
Burton, James M.
Wilson, John
Janes, Wm.
Bryan, Wm.
Bruce, Ephraim
Rowland, Wm.
McMichael, Seaborn
Yeats, Abraham
Armstrong, John
Palmer, Amasa
Hall, George
Harris, John N.
Dickerson, Jones
Martin, Benjamin F.
Winfield, Matthew
Tyron, Lewis
Parker, Thos. J.
Williams, Littleberry
Cannor, Joshua
O'Neal, Wooten
Norwood, M. James
Ward, James
Thomas, William
Walker, Matthew
Cartwright, Samuel
Jackson, Albert R.
Cato, Butt L.
Copeland, John
Moore, James
Norwood, James M.
Fauche, Jonas
Godkin, Jas. W.
Lawrence, Heartwell
Jackson, Albert R.

West, Geo. W.
Wilson, John
Bruce, Ephraim
Bryan, Walker
Walker, Matthew
Roland, Wm.
Davis, J. J.
Ransom, James
Bennett, Eley H.
Holtzclaw, John G.
Terrell, Henry
Crawford, Hinton
Taylor, Jas.
Gaston, Matthew
Yeats, Abram
Hobbs, Nathan
Perkins, Abraham
Gatlin, Garrett
Greene, Augustin
Watson, Jesse H.
Gresham, Young F.
Grice, Wm. H.
Watts, Hampton
Thompson, Samuel
McCant, Wm. D.
Ray, John H.
Park, John
Anderson, James
Baugh, John A.
Mitchell, Jas. L.
Warnocke, John P.
Pullin, Wm. S.
Jarrell, Elisha P.
Winfield, Matthew
McCowen, Thos.
Oliver, Matthew
Bishop, Wilson L.
Ward, John
English, Henry
Daniel, John
Holmes, Geo. P.
Tuggle, Wm.
Asbury, Jesse
Parker, Lewis
Peek, Littleberry
Young, Milas
Crawford, Joel T.
Hudson, John
Martin, Benjamin F.
Price, W. H.
Daniel, John C.
Bruce, Ephraim
Oliver, Matthew
Griffin, Robert
Crosley, Lemual
Tuggle, Wm.
Holtzclaw, John
Greene, A.

Whitaker, Thomas J.
 Baugh, John A.
 Godkin, Jas. W.
 Moore, Jas.
 Jarrell, Elisha, P.
 Johnson, Peter
 White, W. H.
 Giar, David
 Wilson, J.
 Asbury, Jesse
 Hobbs, Nathan
 Copelan, John
 Bridges, Hardy
 Mitchell, Jas. L.
 Wilson, Jesse M.
 Wingfield, Matthew
 Foster, Moses
 Hutcherson, Jas.
 Billingslea, Jas. F.
 Jackson, Arch'd
 Veazey, John L.
 Champion, Jesse W.
 Parks, W.
 Cox, Ed. J.
 Thornton, Jas. A.
 Hunter, E. Sparks
 Armour, Reuben B.
 Davidson, Jas. M.
 Hutchinson, Jno.
 Wilson, Jesse M.
 Spencer, B. E.
 Malone, D. R.
 Stovall, L.
 Lawrence N. Hartwell
 Jernigan, Albert
 Holtzclaw, John G.
 Tribble, Thos.
 Tuggle, Wm. Jr.
 Winfield, Matthew
 Twilley, James
 Foster, Moses F.
 Maddox, Wm. D.
 Wilson, J. M.
 Manley, Wm.
 Moore, James
 Jarrell, Elisha P.
 Bridges, Hardy
 Hudson, Wm.
 Hutchinson, Jas. C.
 Jackson, Archibald
 Griffin, Robert
 Armour, Reubin
 Tuggle Wm. Sr.
 Eley, Samuel
 Chaney, Wm. O.
 Veazey, John
 Veazey, John
 Brantley, Howell

O'Neal, Wooten
 Greene, Samuel
 Baugh, John A.
 Twilley, Jas.
 Tuggle, Wm. Jr.
 Hunter, E. Sparks
 Lawrence, H. H.
 Bruce, Ephraim
 Davison, Jas. M.
 Lindsey, Jeremiah
 Robbins, John
 Findley, Jas. F.
 Timmerman, Jno. F.
 Wright, Samuel
 McWhorter, Robert L.
 Northern, Peter
 Finley, Jas. T.
 Wilson, Jesse M.
 Hill, Abner R.
 Rowland, Jas. J.
 Lasley, David
 Bruce, Ephraim
 Lawrence, H. H.
 Hunter, E. S.
 Ruggle, Wm.
 Williams, Isaac A.
 Carrol J. Alison
 McWhorter, Robert L.
 West, Thos. J.
 Corry Wm. A.
 O'Neal, Wooten
 Griffin, Robert
 Gaston, W. S.
 Ely, Samuel
 Tuggle, Wm. Sr.
 Lindsey, Jeremiah
 Davison, Jas. M.
 Smith, Reuben C.
 Lucas, John C.
 Timmerman, John F.
 Wright, Samuel
 Moore, Jas.
 Jarrell, Elisha
 Fambrough, Thos. M.
 Porter, Jas. M.
 Veasey, John L.
 Jackson, L. B.
 Burke, Chas. J.
 Malone, John
 Sanders, Wm.
 Cheney, W. O.
 Bridges, Hardy
 Crawford, Thos.
 Williams, Jas. D.
 Hatchell, Francis
 Kelly, Reubin B.
 Kimbrough, Wm. G.
 Hubbard, B. M.

1849-1852

Holtzclaw, John G.
 Williams, Jas. D.
 Greer, Jas. F.
 Davison, Jas. M.
 Corry, Wm. A.
 Cox, John T.
 Zimmerman, John F.
 King, John W.
 Moore, W. W.
 Hightower, Daniel
 Findley, James T.
 Adams, Habersham J.
 Griffin, Robert F.
 Kelly, Jas.
 Bruce, Ephraim
 Rowland, John G.
 Jackson, L. B.
 Walker, Wm. R.
 Bishop, Wilson S.
 Foster, Moses F.
 Hunter, Elisha S.
 Tuggle, Wm. Jr.
 Hill, Augustus H.
 Williams, Isaac A.
 Meritt, John C.
 Bridges, Hardy
 Copelan, John
 Spencer, B. E.
 Hubbard, B. M.
 Drennen, Joseph W.
 Willis, Alfred L.
 Scott, A. T.
 Tarwater, James L.
 Rowland, Bazzel
 Slaughter, Geo. W.
 Brawner, Jesse M.
 Walker, Samuel
 Carroll, A. A. J.
 Merett, Benj.
 Wiley, Hailes J.
 Sanders, Thos. L.

1853-1860

Willis, A. L.
 Doster, W. T.
 Rowland, Bazzel
 Kelly, Jas. M.
 Greer, Jas. F.
 Beazley, E. N.
 Holtzclaw, J. G.
 Spencer, B. E.
 Moore, Wm. W.
 Hightower, Daniel
 Wright, Jefferson
 Harris, John P.

Partee, Walter
 Tuggle, Wm.
 Overton, Wm. A.
 Smith, Thos. H.
 Bruce, Ephraim
 Williams, Jas. D.
 Scott, John
 Merritt, Benj.
 Parker, Jephtha
 English, Wm.
 Richards, Wm. R.
 Thompson, G. H.
 Robins, John
 Jernigan, Albert A.
 Hudson, Wm.
 Moore, Wm. A.
 Bowden, Robert C.
 Cox, James M.
 Jackson, Robert H.
 Johnson, W. G.
 Merritt, Wm. T.
 Wilson, Wm. T.
 Cox, Wm. R.
 Colcough, Wm. A.
 Tarwater, Jas. L.
 Godkin, Jas. W.
 Zimmerman, John F.
 Partee, Walter
 Wragg, Jas. H.
 Overton, Wm. A.
 Thornton, Thos. R.
 Kelly, Jas. M.
 Kelly, R. B.
 Moore, W. A.
 Parker, Joseph R.
 Robins, John
 Wright, Jefferson
 Merritt, Wm. T.
 Robins, John
 Cartwright, J. A.
 Bowen, Robert C.
 Cox, Wm. R.
 Parker, Joseph R.
 Caldwell, Littleton
 Davison, Jas.
 Wingfield, Edward
 Bowden, Elliott C.
 Caldwell, Littleton
 Bowden, R. C.
 Cartwright, J. A.
 Wingfield, Edward H.
 Weaver, Henry C.
 Davison, Jas.
 Corry, Wm. A.
 Merritt, Benj.
 Wagnon, Geo. H.
 O'Neal, John

1853-1865

Williams, E. L.
 Kelly, J. M.
 Burgess, E. A.
 Partee, W. A.
 Dolvin, J. T.
 Colcough, W. A.
 Vincent, C. A.
 Godkin, J. W.
 Merritt, J. C.
 Williams, J. A.
 Wilson, W. R.
 Davidson, Jas.
 Merritt, Benj.
 Weaver, Henry C.
 Wagnon, Geo.
 Armour, J. N.
 Caldwell, L. D.
 Thornton, Joel T.
 Tuggle, Wm. L.
 Robins, John
 Wright, J. F.
 Moore, W. M.
 Parker, J. R.
 Crawford, J. A.
 Reeves, Wm. D.
 Hawkins, J. I.
 Thompson, H. E.
 Hutchinson, Charles R.
 Sage, J. J.
 Caldwell, L. D.
 Jones, Jas. J.
 Batchelor, Jesse
 McWhorter, Frederick
 Brown, Lucius C.
 Thornton, Thos. R.
 Armor, Jas. N.
 Moody, E. B.
 Tuggle, J. J.
 Jones, J. J.
 Kimbrough, A. L.
 O'Neal, John
 Wagner, J. P.
 Crawford, Josiah H.
 Reeves, W. D.
 McWhorter, Fred
 Thornton, T. R.
 Broome, L. C.
 Colcough, W. A.
 Cramer, Elihu
 Vincent, C. A.
 Foster, T. F.
 Merritt, J. C.
 Caldwell, L. D.
 Parker, J. R.
 Moore, J. J.
 Davison, Jas.

Wilson, J. P.
 Williams, E. S.
 Kelly, R. B.
 Hutchinson, T. L.
 Hutchinson, C. R.
 Rowland, J. J.
 Whight, J. F.
 Owen, S. J.
 Godkin, Jas. W.
 Wilson, Wm. R.
 Wragg, Jas. H.
 Thornton, Thos. R.
 Tuggle, Wm. L.
 Burgess, E. A.
 Smith, A. H.
 Jackson, A. J. S.
 Boswell, Geo. N.
 Armor, Oliver H. L.
 Dolvin, Jno. T.
 Watson, J. S.
 Hall, Isaac R.
 Tuggle, Wm. L.
 Tuggle, P. J.
 Clements, Phillip
 Wagon, Jno. P.
 Birchmore, W. H.
 Dolvin, John T.
 Watson, J. S.
 Hall, Isaac R.
 Tuggle, Wm. L.
 Tuggle, P. J.
 Clements, Phil P.
 Wagnon, Jno. P.
 Copeland, Jno. D.
 Birchmore, W. H.
 Partee, W. A.
 Kennedy, Jas. J.
 McWhorter, Jas. H.
 Moore, Wm. A.
 Fluker, O. E.
 Dolvin, J. T.
 Wright, W. H.
 Sanders, C. H.

1865-1880

Smith, Jas. C.
 Godkin, Jas. W.
 Lundy, W. C. D.
 McWhorter, P. H.
 Parker, J. R.
 Partee, W. A.
 Young, Jas. L.
 Burgess, R. L.
 Dolvin, John T.
 Robins, A. M.
 Parker, J. R.
 Burgess, E. A.
 Stovall, W. H.

Johnson, W. G.
 Boswell, John R.
 McWhorter, J. H.
 Foster, W. E.
 Young, Jas. L.
 Wagnon, John P.
 Ray, B. F.
 Burgess, R. L.
 Caldwell, L. D.
 Dolvin, John T.
 Bickers, B. F.
 Durham, W. G.
 Foster, W. T.
 Cheney, P. M.
 Young, Jas. L.
 Caldwell, L. D.
 Dolvin, John T.
 Griffin, Jas. M.
 Florence, F. B.
 Smith, A. H.
 Thomas, J. V.
 Burgess, E. A.
 Young, Jas. L.
 Cheney, P. M.
 Burgess, E. A.
 Durham, W. G.
 Thomas, Jesse V.
 Ray, Thos.
 Caldwell, L. D.
 Dolvin, Jno. T.
 Kimbrough, John P.
 Flowrence, R. B.
 Gresham, A. E.
 Crossley, J. L.
 Crutchfield, F. L.
 McWhorter, J. V.
 Hutchinson, Tollie S.
 Fluker, O. E.
 Smith, Geo. N.
 Durham, J. F.
 Dolvin, Jno. T.
 Smith, A. H.
 Smith, Jas. O.
 Moore, W. A.
 Boswell, W. B.
 Wray, Thos.
 Crutchfield, E. L.
 Sanders, L. T.
 Dolvin, J. T.
 Durham, W. G.
 Crutchfield, E. L.
 Boswell, W. B.
 Reynolds, J. W.
 Wheat, W. H.
 Burgess, J. T.
 Thomas, J. V.
 Smith, G. N.
 Edmondson, Jas. T.

Young, Jas. L.
 Copelan, H. W.

1880-1913

Wheat, W. H.
 Gresham, S. S.
 Smith, Geo. N.
 Wray, Thos.
 Sanders, L. T.
 Perkins, Jas. H.
 Reynolds, J. W.
 Durham, W. G.
 Crutchfield, E. L.
 Fluker, O. E.
 Crutchfield, J. W.
 Stinchcomb, D. D.
 Wheat, W. H.
 Strozier, B. P.
 Durham, W. G.
 Dolvin, John T.
 Perkins, J. H.
 Reynolds, M. J.
 Young, Jas. L.
 Strozier, B. P.
 Hitchcock, W. J.
 Gresham, S. S.
 Smith, G. N.
 Smith, W. F.
 Gresham, S. S.
 VanWinkle, J. W.
 Crutchfield, J. W.
 Durham, W. G.
 Crutchfield, E. L.
 Dolvin, J. T.
 Fluker, O. E.
 Stinchcomb, D. D.
 Nash, W. R.
 Copeland, A. L.
 Hall, Jno. T.
 Ham, Newton
 Cawthon, L. S.
 Gresham, S. S.
 Wheat, W. H.
 Smith, G. W.
 Willoughby, S. J.
 Bynum, J. H.
 Crutchfield, E. L.
 Crutchfield, J. W.
 Ham, Newton
 Durham, W. G.
 VanWinkle, J. W.
 Rhodes, R. H.
 Reynolds, J. A.
 Nash, W. R.
 Ham, Newton
 Dolvin, R. T.
 Reynolds, J. A.
 Freeman, W. H.

Simmons, J. B.
 VanWinkle, J. W.
 Wray, Syd
 Wray, Thomas
 Smith, G. N.
 Hutchinson, T. S.
 Callaway, J. S.
 Bynum, J. H.
 Callaway, John S.
 Wray, Thomas
 Jackson, H. S.
 Willoughby, S. J.
 Smith, G. N.
 Smith, L. P.
 Reynolds, J. A.
 McWhorter, R. B.
 Rhodes, R. H.
 Rhodes, R. Barnett

Grand Jurors, January 1790

Minutes of Greene Co. Superior

Harris, Thomas, Foreman
 Daniel, Wm.
 Love, David
 Gresham, Davis
 Baldwin, Robert
 Harris, Walton
 Shelby, Moses
 Harris, Walton
 Shelby, Wm.
 Spratling, Joseph
 Miller, John A.
 Heard, Wm.
 Cochran, Abner
 Jenkins, James

Assistant Justices

1789

Harris Thomas
 Graybill, Henry
 Cochran, William
 Barnett, Abraham
 Rabun, Matthew
 Greer, Williams

1803

Phillips, Joseph
 Daniel, Wm.
 Wingfield, Thos.
 Strain, Wm. W.
 Owsley, Wm.
 Watson, J.
 Smith, Wm.
 Coleman, John
 Crawford, Thos.
 Love, Robert
 Daniel, Jas.

Royston, Richard C.
 Bush, John
 Stephens, Nathaniel
 Riley, John
 Greer, Wm.
 Gresham, A.
 McAllister, John
 Bishop, Stephen
 Armor, Jno.
 Lacy, Jesse
 Speer, Moses
 Roberts, Daniel
 Hunter, Phillips
 Cartwright, Peter
 Garner, John
 Kimbrough, John
 Watson, Wm.

County Surveyors, 1787-1920

Greene County

Greer, William
 Strain, Wm. W.
 Robins, Elijah
 Browning, Wm.
 Stewart, James
 Crawford, Thos.
 Butler, Edmund M.
 Mercer, Joel E.
 Holtzclaw, John G.
 Harralson, Herndon
 Turnen, Jared L.
 Holtzclaw, John G.
 Turner, J. L.
 Wright, Jefferson F.
 Brown, L. C.
 Beasley, W. A.
 Perkins, H. T.
 Turner, S. P.
 Perkins, H. Troup
 Johnson, Paul
 Turner, Sam. P.

County Treasurers

1786-1914

Wood, J. Henry
 McWhorter, W. H. Jr
 Griffin, Walter
 Wood, John H.
 Wynn, J. H.
 Copelan, John D.
 Park, James B. Jr.
 Hall, George A.
 Brown, James H. H.
 Hall, Geo. A.
 Williams, J. B.
 Merritt, W. C.

Branch, Henry
Branch, L. H.

Clerks of Superior Court

1790-1920

Fitzpatrick, William
Graybill, Henry
Daniel, William
Bradley, Edward
Park, Ezekiel
Carleton, Thos.
Park, Ezekiel
Carleton, Thos.
Bethune, John
Torrance, Ebenezer
Grimes, Thos. W.
Sanford, Vincent
Hall, Isaac R.
Caldwell, C. J.
Hall, Isaac R.
Wilson, Jesse P.
Wilson, J. P.
Crossley, J. L.
Hall, Guy W.
Willis, S. H.
Stanley, E. J.

Registers of Probates

1786-1897

Phillips, William

Clerks, Courts of Ordinary

1799-1924

Carleton, Sr., Henry
Torrance, Ebenezer
Grimes, Thos. W.
Strain, Wm. L.
Godkin, Jas. W.
King, Eugenius L.
Newsom, D. A.
Thornton, Joel F.
McWhorter, Jas. H.
Merritt, G. A.
Shipp, F. B.
Shipp, Nell

Coroners of Greene County

1786-1920

Daniel, Charles
Harris, Thomas
Love, David
Cartwright, Hezekiah
Speer, Moses

Carleton, Thos.
Owen, Thos.
Stewart, Allen
Coleman, Cuthbert
Furlow, James
Randle, Jas. G.
Perdue, Daniel
Ralls, Hector
Baynon, Watkins
Clapp, John
Godkin, Jas. W.
Stubblefield, Gustavus
Bruce, Joel
Stubblefield, G. G.
Hurlbert, Roswell
Hunt, Henry E.
Corley, E. B.
Smith, W. C.
Bruce, John L.
Hurlbert, Roswell
Sullivan, John H.
Zimmerman, John F.
Schell, T. J.
Foster, Thos. F.
Wood, Henry J.
Wood, John H.
Tuggle, C. H.
King, H. H.
O'Neal, Alex S.
Veazey, J. A.
Swann, S. O.
Avery, J. E.
Irby, R. H.
Irby, Roy
Copeland, A. L.
Veazey, Jas.

Clerks of Inferior Court, Greene Co.

1786-1866

Fitzpatrick, Rene
Daniel, Wm.
Carleton, Thos.
Carleton, Henry, Jr.
Torrence, Ebenezer
Martin, Robert E.
Love, Hugh
Gilbert, John
Sanford, Vincent
Hall, Isaac R.

Greene Co. Sheriffs

1786-1920

Phillips, Joseph
Cessna, John
Heard, Abraham

Speer, Moses
 Fitzpatrick, Rene
 Fannin, Joseph Decker
 Cox, John
 Houghton, Joshua
 Grimes, Thos. W.
 Anderson, John
 Dawson, Thos.
 Rogers, Henry
 Dawson, Thos.
 Hall, Alex.
 Howard, Nicholas
 Hall, Alex
 Howard, Nicholas
 Greer, William
 Howard, Nicholas
 Dawson, George
 Greer, Wm.
 Strain, Wm. L.
 Armstrong, John
 Jackson, James W.
 Watts, Harrison H.
 Burke, James
 Morrison, Isaac
 Foster, S. F.
 Woodham, Garrett
 Norton, Chas. C.
 English, John D.
 Swan, J. J.
 English, Joseph H.
 Hailes, R. C.
 English, J. C.
 Oliver, Columbus C.
 Swann, S. O.
 Hixon, E. C.

Greene County Tax Receivers

1786-1920

Gaither, Brice
 Dolvin, John
 Lamar, John
 Taylor, James
 Carleton, Thomas
 Daniel, Charles
 Carleton, Thomas
 Kennedy, Fields
 Browning, William
 Johnson, Thomas
 Fannin, Joseph D.
 Johnson, Thomas (1805-21)
 Hall, Isaac R. (1821-30)
 Sanford, Daniel (1830-52)
 Woodham, Garrett
 Greene, Augustine F.
 English, William
 Woodham, G.
 Brooks, James
 Cropley, I. T.

Finch, John E.
 Mitchell, John
 Newsom, Richard
 Little, Charles E.
 Hilsman, Judge
 Thompson, Green H.
 Wagnon, J. P.
 Copelan, Miles G.
 Colcough, John M.
 Coplan, Miles G.
 Colcough, John M.
 Smith, K.
 Dolvin, R. T.
 Smith, Kitto
 Tappan, A. B.

Tax Collectors, Greene Co.

1786-1920

Baldwin, Thomas
 (special tax from those desiring exemption from Military duty in Indian war, 1787.)
 Cessna, John
 Cerick, James
 Kilpatrick, Joseph
 Swepson, John
 Porter, Oliver
 Adams, David
 Heard, Abraham
 Fitzpatrick, Rene
 Kennedy, Fields
 Fannit, Isham
 Riley, Joseph, 1805-25
 Weaver, Wm. W. W.
 Hall, Isaac
 Criddle, Collier S.
 Kicker, Robert T.
 Porter, James M.
 Turner, Jared L.
 Griffin, Robert
 Nicholson, Geo. P.
 Scott, Adam T.
 Moore, Wm. A.
 Copeland, Jasper N.
 Alfriend, B. C.
 Brooks, James
 Copelan, Miles G.
 Thompson, G. H.
 Copelan, Milles G.
 Copeland, Wiley G.
 Copelan, Wiley G.
 Copelan, Miles G.
 Mapp, Henry S.
 Perdue, L. C.
 Hailes, John T.
 McCommas, Robt. L.
 Lewis, E. L.
 Cawthon, L. S.

Justices of the Inferior Court**Greene County****Created Feb. 3, 1786****From 1786-1868**

Harris, Thomas
 Houghton, Thomas
 Harris, Walton
 Gresham, Davis
 Fitzpatrick, Wm.
 Dickson, David
 Houghton, Thos
 Graybill, Henry
 Dickson, David
 Love, David
 Cochran, Wm.
 King, John
 McAlphin, Robert
 Love, David
 Burnes, Andrew
 Carleton, Thomas
 McAlphin, Robert
 Cochran, Wm.
 Gresham, Davis
 Porter, Oliver
 Nisbet, James
 Greer, Wm.
 Fitzpatrick, Wm.
 Greer, William
 Gresham, Archibald
 Harper, Samuel
 Nisbet, James
 Fitzpatrick, Wm.
 Porter, Oliver
 Strain, William W.
 Fauche, Jonas
 Lewis, Nicholas
 Gresham, Archibald
 Harper, Samuel
 Porter Oliver
 Strain, William W.
 Maddox, Clayborn
 Stocks, Thomas
 Lewis, Nicholas
 Grimes, Sterling
 Maddox, Clayborn
 Porter, Oliver
 Stocks, Thomas
 Lewis, Nicholas
 Grimes, Sterling,
 Maddox, Clayborn
 Cone, William
 Terrell, David S.
 Early, Joel
 Park, James S.
 West, Francis

Stocks, Thomas
 Park, James S.
 West, Francis
 Cone, William
 Boothe, Robert
 Hutchinson, Ambrose
 Stocks, Thomas
 Cone, William
 Heard, George
 Hutchinson, Ambrose
 West, Francis
 Stocks, Thomas
 Cone, William
 Godkin, James W.
 Porter, James M.
 Perkins, Abraham
 Stocks, Thomas
 Godkin, James W.
 Ray, Robert
 Nickelson, James B.
 Howell, John J.
 Hall, Isaac R.
 Cunningham, Thomas
 Stocks, Thomas
 Godkin, James W.
 Cunningham, Thomas
 Hall, Isaac R.
 Nickelson, James B.
 Stocks, Thomas
 Godkin, James W.
 Hall, Isaac R.
 Anderson, Stewart
 Burk, James
 Winfield, Matthew
 Hall, Isaac R.
 Winfield, Matthew
 Davison, James M.
 Williams, Isaac A.
 Copelan, John
 Gresham, Sterling A.
 Willis Alfred L.
 Weaver, Wm. W. D.
 Jackson, LittleBerry
 Johnson, Wiley G.
 Holtzclaw, John G.
 Zimmerman, John F.
 Johnson, Wiley, G.
 Jackson, LittleBerry
 Zimmerman, John F.
 Weaver, Henry C.
 Willis, Alfred L.
 Corry, William A.
 Johnson, Wiley G.
 Carlton, L. D.
 Moore, William W.
 Weaver, Henry C.

Judges, Superior Court**Ocmulgee Circuit****1807-1960**

Early, Peter, 1807-13
Harris, Stephen Willis, 1813-16
Strong, Christopher, 1816-22
Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin, 1822-25
Kinan, Owen H., 1825-28
Shorter, Eli S., 1828
Cobb, Thomas W. 1828-30
Saffold, Adam G., 1830
Lamar, Lucius Q. C., 1830-33
Polhill, John G., 1834-38
Saffold, Adam G., 1838
Hill, Edward Young, 1838-41
Cone, Francis Hiram, 1841-45
Dawson, William Crosby, 1845
Meriwether, James A., 1845-49
Johnson, Herschel Vespasian, 1849-53
Cone, Francis Hiram, 1853
Hardeman, Robert Vines, 1853-59
Harris, Iverson Louis, 1859-66
Reese, Augustus, 1866-67
Foster, Nathaniel Green, 1867-68
Robinson, Phillip B., 1868-73
Bartlett, George T., 1873-
Lawson, Thomas Graves, 1879-87
Jenkins, William Franklin, 1887-95
Hart, John Collier, 1895-1902
Foster, Frederick C., 1902
Lewis, Hugh Graham, 1903-11
Park, James Billingslea, 1911-39
Jackson, Joseph Benjamin, 1939-
Carpenter, George, 1960

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